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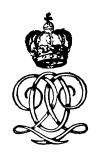


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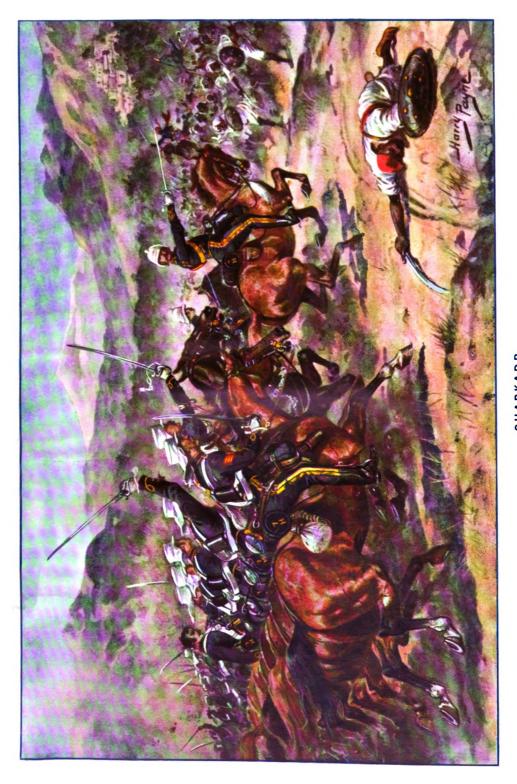




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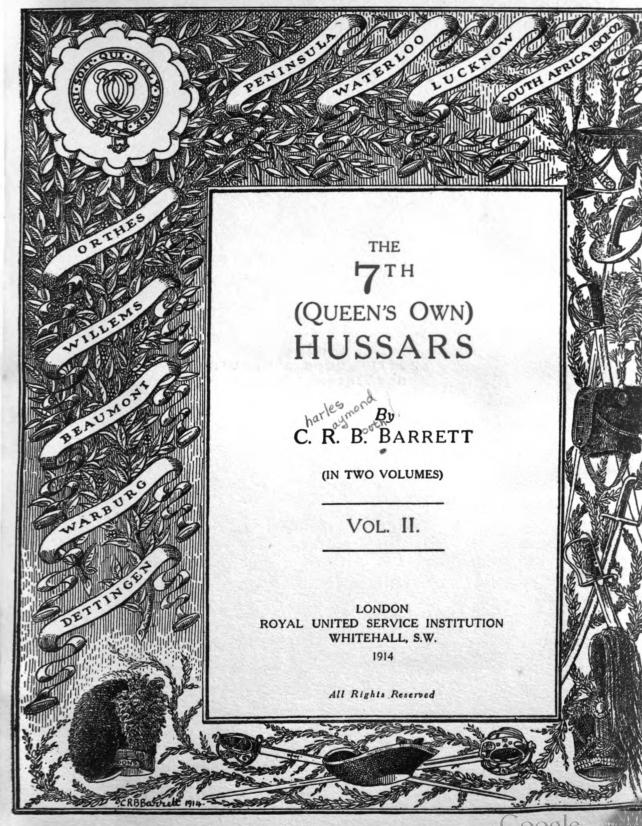


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## **HISTORY**

OF THE

## 7th (QUEEN'S OWN) HUSSARS.

#### CHAPTER XXV

HOME SERVICE, 1818-1838

We have now arrived at a period of the history of the Regiment which can hardly be considered as interesting. For no less than twenty years the 7th Hussars were employed on home service. Few events of the slightest importance to the Regiment took place. Riots, it is true, more than once caused their services to be requisitioned by the civil power; and almost immediately on their return the death of Queen Charlotte at Kew, and her funeral procession thence to Frogmore and Windsor, caused a detachment, if not the whole Regiment, to be ordered to attend the ceremony.

It will be remembered that on its return from France the Regiment was quartered at Chertsey and in the neighbouring places.

Queen Charlotte died on 17 November. On 30 November and 1 December the body lay in state at Kew Palace. At 10 A.M. on 2 December the funeral procession started for Windsor, halting at Frogmore, where the Prince Regent as chief mourner joined the cortège.

The Manuscript Regimental Record states that 'they assisted in the ceremonial of the Queen's funeral, which took place on the 2nd December.'

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Cannon tells us that 'On the night of the 1st of December the regiment attended the funeral of Her Majesty Queen Charlotte.'

If the London Gazette is to be taken as an authority, Cannon's date is wrong. Also the escort on the 2nd was composed of a 'Field-Officer's Guard, with a standard, consisting of 120 men of the XIX Lancers.' At Longford, where a halt of one hour took place, the Lancers were relieved by a similar guard of the 3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards. At Datchet Bridge these fell into the rear and formed the rearguard, their post being taken over by a field officer's detachment of one hundred men, with a standard, from the Household Brigade. St. George's Chapel was reached at 7.30 P.M. The escort of the Prince Regent was from the Life Guards.

Troops, however, both of cavalry and infantry, lined the road from Frogmore to St. George's Chapel, and among the former it would appear that the Regiment was included, unless they acted as guard of honour during the preceding night outside Kew Palace.

We are told that every sixth man carried a flambeau.

We are also told that the royal coffin was borne into the chapel from the hearse by ten Yeomen of the Guard. As a matter of fact, a specially constructed bier or car on six small wheels, the device of Sir William Congreve, was for the first time employed.

It appears that the weight of royal coffins had in the past proved very excessive. One of the bearers after the funeral of the Princess Charlotte actually died in consequence of an injury he sustained in the performance of this duty. Moreover, too, the need of changing the bearers during the procession from the door to the choir had proved over and over again to be most inconvenient: hence Sir William Congreve's car.

Curiously enough, though the London Gazette gives the number of the Lancer Regiment as XIX, the Gentleman's Magazine states that it was the 16th Lancers who escorted the body to Longford.

The Annual Register gives a lengthy account of the ceremony, from which we gather one or two pieces of information. While praising the general conduct of the ceremony and the excellent arrangements by which those present were able to separate without confusion and in a very brief time, that periodical remarks on the 'limited attendance and homage paid by the peerage on this occasion, as well as by other persons who occupy a distinguished rank in the state.' The 'choir was by no means filled

by the numbers who were in attendance.' The cavalry, it adds, 'without any exception, behaved with the utmost propriety, and performed their civil duties of maintaining order with much good temper and courtesy.'

There were complaints, however, of the behaviour of another branch of the service towards the crowd. Some criticism is bestowed on the selection of the troops present, and the *Annual Register* states that 'it was not apparently well suited to the occasion.'

One incident is really extraordinary. The procession arrived at St. George's Chapel 'nearly an hour sooner than it was expected; and some inconvenience resulted from this unusual excess of punctuality.' As a matter of fact, a large number of distinguished persons were shut out in consequence. Among them were the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Bathhurst, and the Duke of Northumberland (one of the pall-bearers). Some of the higher officers of the late Queen's household with the greatest difficulty succeeded in obtaining admittance. The ante-chapel, save for a few soldiers with flambeaux, was absolutely empty, or nearly so. The whole ceremony as a spectacle would therefore appear to have been mismanaged.

After the funeral the Regiment marched to Staines. Here they remained in quarters until I January 1819, when they marched for Manchester.

From the *Morning Chronicle* of 23 June 1819 the following curious piece of information is derived:—

'Whilst the 7th Hussars lately passed by the Marquess of Anglesea's seat near Lichfield, on their route to Manchester, they were entertained by the Marquess at his Mansion with good old English cheer. Whilst the soldiers were parading on the lawn in front of the house, immediately before their departure, a somewhat singular appearance presented itself in the persons of the Marquess, his brother (a Captain in the Navy), Lord Uxbridge (the Marquess's son), and the daughter of the Marquess. The first wanted a leg, which he lost at Waterloo, the Captain an arm, the Noble Lord Uxbridge was on crutches, being wounded in the knee, and the fair Lady was minus her right hand, which she lost while attending her husband at one of the battles in Spain.'

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Remaining at Manchester until 9 June, the Regiment was then ordered to Scotland. The events of this year are thus recorded in the MS. Book:—

'At different periods the Head Quarters were stationed at Hamilton, but were frequently moved from one station to another in consequence of the disturbances which took place in Glasgow and the neighbourhood, and finally one squadron was permanently stationed at Glasgow and one troop at Paisley until the Regiment left the country.'

It will be remembered that it was in this year that the so-called 'Field of Peterloo' affray took place at Manchester (16 August). On the evening of that day there were most serious riots at both Glasgow and Paisley. The Gentleman's Magazine records the event in the following terms: 'Sept. 19th.—The accounts from the North state, that at Glasgow and Paisley, Reform meetings have been held; and disorders have taken place, under circumstances at once criminal and disgraceful. We fear they were not sudden ebullitions of popular excesses, provoked by real or imaginary injustice, but a determined and preconcerted spirit of attack upon the public peace and private property.' The riot at Paisley is thus described: 'A meeting on Mickleriggs-Muir, near Paisley, having been advertised for September 11th the sheriff of Renfrew and provost and magistrates of Paisley, issued a proclamation declaring against the avowed intention of bands of persons from different parts on going to and from such meeting, to parade the town of Paisley "with flags and devices of a political and inflammatory nature"; and warned all who should take part in such "illegal" proceedings, that they would be made responsible for their conduct. This notification was utterly disregarded by the reformers, who, after the meetings, came marching in great force, with music sounding and flags flying through the High Street of Paisley. The magistrates caused the colours to be seized, and in consequence a violent disturbance began: lamps and windows were broken, and special constables maltreated. The sheriff, the provost and magistrates who went among the mob to advise them to disperse, were assaulted with stones; and it was not till a late hour that order was restored by the reading of the riot act, and the apprehension of about twenty of the ringleaders. Similar outrages were renewed during several following

days, in which several houses were gutted, many persons abused, and some robbed, by the plunderers, who took advantage of the occasion. After considerable forbearance, as well as all exertion on the part of the civil power, some cavalry (7th Hussars) were sent for from Glasgow, by whom the streets were repeatedly cleared. By such means the spirit of outrage was at length subdued, and fortunately without the loss of a single life, though many persons were severely wounded; some by the mob, and some by the soldiers.'

It is curious, in connection with these disturbances, to read the following letter issued by the 'Home Department':—

'WHITEHALL,
'Nov. 6.

' MY LORD,-

'Having been informed that there are laying about throughout the kingdom, especially in the maritime parts of it, a great number of cannon which are private property, a considerable part of which were formerly used in merchants' ships, I beg leave to call your lordship's attention to this subject; and to request that you will direct the magistrates of the county under your lordship's charge, to make the necessary inquiries within their respective districts, and if any guns of this description should be found therein, that they will cause *immediate* steps to be taken with the consent of their owners, for rendering them useless, or for removing them to a place of security.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

'SIDMOUTH.

'H.M. Lieutenant of ---.'

The Regiment remained in Scotland until 17 August 1820, when having marched to Port Patrick, it embarked there for Ireland, and landed at Dundalk on the 21st. Here the headquarters were established, detachments being sent to Belturbet, Monaghan, Enniskillen, &c.

It must be remembered that at this time in Ireland there were very few barracks capable of accommodating an entire regiment. The country was, however, dotted with small barracks. Of these, some would hold a troop, more only half a troop, and occasionally an entire squadron could be housed. In this respect it was unlike England. There existed the



practice of billeting on the inhabitants and in the inns where barrack accommodation was wanting, and it was not until the cavalry-barrack building era set in, i.e. from 1794 to 1808, that the billeting above mentioned was gradually dropped. In Ireland public-houses were many, but were most unsuitable in the country districts; and except in towns the houses of the people were of such a character as to be unavailable for the purpose.

Hence we find that in the case of a long stay in Ireland a regiment would perhaps occupy nearly every barrack in the country in detachments of various sizes. Of one cavalry regiment it is recorded that during its service in Ireland it absolutely occupied every barrack in the country save that at Longford. And the Irish cavalry barracks of those days: what places they were in which to house troops! insanitary, dilapidated structures—some indeed on the point of collapsing. One frequently finds mention in the official lists, of '—— barrack: since tumbled down,' or 'unfit for occupation, to be repaired,' and that some years after the condemnation of the building.

In the large towns it was different, and cavalry were then housed in omparatively comfortable quarters. During this year George III died; but the Regiment, being at that time in Ireland, was not represented at the royal funeral—at least, the accounts of the procession do not record it.

The coronation of George IV took place on 19 July 1821. Being in Ireland, the Regiment was not engaged in the military portion of the ceremony, neither was it concerned in the funeral of Queen Caroline, on which occasion it will be remembered there was a considerable disturbance and several people were killed or wounded.

On II August George IV started on his visit to Ireland, arriving at Howth Pier about 4 P.M. the same day. No troops were stationed either on the pier or on the road when the King landed, nor does there appear to have been even a guard of honour mounted.

After his arrival at the Viceregal Lodge the guns fired a royal salute and a lancer regiment and two companies of the Grenadiers entered the Park.

On 17 August the King made his public entry into Dublin. His escort was furnished by the 13th Light Dragoons. Next day the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, who had been marched to Dublin for the purpose, were

reviewed with the rest of the garrison by the King. The review took place on the usual ground in the Phœnix Park. On the occasion the Marquess of Anglesey commanded the Regiment.

Reductions in the strength of the regiments of both infantry and cavalry now took place, and accordingly on 6 September the establishment of the 7th Hussars was reduced from eight to six troops.

The Regiment appears to have remained in Dublin until 5 December 1822, when it marched to Newbridge and remained there until May 1823, when its quarters were shifted to Cahir, a troop being detached to 'Newross, and one to Filkard': evidently New Ross and Fethard. In June the Regiment reunited at Waterford and there embarked for Bristol. On landing it marched towards London, being quartered at Richmond and in the neighbourhood.

Here they remained until 15 July, when a review of the cavalry was held on Hounslow Heath. After the review the Regiment marched for Brighton, detaching a squadron to Chichester and a troop to Hastings. These detachments furnished parties along the coast who were engaged on the revenue duty.

In March 1824 the Regiment left Brighton, marching for London, and was stationed at Hampton Court and in the neighbouring villages.

Here they were engaged on brigade field days prior to the general cavalry review which took place on 14 July.

After the review the headquarters marched into Hounslow Barracks, but one squadron was left at Hampton Court and a troop was detached to Kensington.

A party of thirteen men and twenty horses was also sent to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

It was the custom at one time for successive parties of cavalry to be stationed at Sandhurst in order to instruct the cadets in riding. The cavalry detachment for Sandhurst was invariably supplied from Hounslow until 1871. The Regiment remained at Hounslow until 4 July 1825, when it marched to York, where the headquarters were fixed. A squadron was, however, sent to Leeds, a troop to Newcastle, and another to Beverley. On 31 March 1826 the 7th were ordered to Scotland and marched from York, Leeds, Newcastle, and Beverley for Edinburgh, where they arrived on 13 April. One troop was detached to Perth to

occupy the barracks there, and a party was sent on revenue duty to Cupar Angus and Forfar.

The stay of the Regiment in Scotland was less than a year, for on I March 1827 they returned to England, marching for Brighton and Chichester.

En route they were reviewed on Hounslow Heath by the Duke of Wellington on 12 April. The Duke was pleased to express his unqualified approbation of the appearance of the Regiment and the manner in which the different movements were performed.

One squadron arrived at Chichester Barracks on 18 April, and on the same day the headquarters marched into Brighton.

The 7th were now again sent to Ireland. They left Brighton and Chichester on 3 March 1828, marched for and embarked at Liverpool, and reached Dublin by 31 March.

Here they remained till 21 May 1829, when their quarters were shifted to Newbridge. After a stay at Newbridge for almost a year the head-quarters were moved on 2 May 1830 to Dundalk, one troop being detached to Belturbet and one to Monaghan.

The Regiment does not appear to have been ordered to attend the funeral of George IV, nor to have been present at the coronation of William IV.

An important change took place in the uniform of the Regiment during this year.

On 2 August, 1830, a General Order was issued for the whole of the cavalry, with the exception of the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues), to be dressed in red. The 7th Hussars were consequently furnished with red pelisses in the following year. This point will be discussed later in the chapter on 'Uniforms and Equipment.' But at the present moment it is sufficient to state that the blue pelisses were resumed in 1841.

In 1831 the 7th Hussars left Dundalk, Monaghan, and Belturbet, and returned to Newbridge, marching on 4 April.

The Regiment was shortly afterwards ordered to leave Ireland, and leaving Newbridge on 23 June, marched to Dublin, where it embarked on 27 June for Liverpool, landing at that port on the following day.

From Liverpool the Regiment marched to Birmingham, where it arrived on 7 July. One squadron was detached and remained at Coventry and



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one troop at Kidderminster. Here they remained until 8 March 1832, when orders were received to proceed to Norwich and Ipswich. Head-quarters arrived at Norwich Barracks on 20 March. A squadron was stationed at Ipswich and a troop at Boston.

For a year the 7th Hussars remained in these quarters. On 28 March 1833, however, orders were received to proceed to Scotland. The Regiment accordingly marched north.

Headquarters proceeded to Hamilton Barracks, and a squadron was posted at Glasgow. On 15 July the headquarters removed to Glasgow. Hamilton was then occupied by one troop with the recruits and remount horses.

The Manuscript Regimental Record tells us that in the month of February 1834 'serious Riots took place in Campsie, Dumbarton, Irvine and several other places in the vicinity of Glasgow amongst the calico printers and cotton spinners, in consequence of which the Regiment had pretty severe duty to perform. One Troop was stationed at Dumbarton from 2nd Feby. to 26th Mar.'

We are not told what the 'pretty severe duty' was.

From the Gentleman's Magazine, however, we gather that for some time the state of affairs in Glasgow and the neighbourhood had been very serious. Attempts at assassination had taken place. There were also cases of arson, the latter luckily thwarted. Vitriol had been thrown in through windows and more than one person was deprived of eyesight.

As late as June of that year we read that in Glasgow at present, the Spinners' Union ' is in full vigour, and the employers are held in complete control.' It would not appear, however, that the Regiment was called upon to charge any riotous mob; but that their duties consisted in wearisome guardings of buildings and constant patrols in districts where trouble was threatened, or where a wholesome display of force was likely to act as a preventative of crime.

On I May the Regiment removed from Scotland, its destination being York. Headquarters arrived at that city on 15 May and three troops reached Newcastle on the 20th, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Charles J. Hill.

On 20 April 1835 the Regiment left York and Newcastle. Headquarters arrived at Nottingham on 25 April, a squadron at Sheffield on 23 April, a troop at Derby on the 27th, and another at Boston on 2 May.

The Boston troop remained at that place until 31 October, when it was recalled to headquarters.

In April 1836 the Regiment marched under the command of Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Hill—headquarters and four troops being posted at Hounslow and a squadron at Hampton Court. Parties were detached to Kensington and Sandhurst from headquarters.

During the month of January 1837 an unpleasant adventure befell a captain in the Regiment. In the report of the affair the name is not given. One of the troops was stationed at Hampton Court, and the officer in question had occasion to drive thither on duty from the headquarters at Hounslow. He accordingly started in a tilbury, attended by a groom and driving a horse that was blind. The outward journey was accomplished without misadventure, but on returning at midnight the horse ran into a deep snow-drift, and started plunging violently, with the result that the driver, the groom, the horse and the tilbury were speedily overturned in a ditch at the side of the road. The weather being bitterly cold the officer had prudently wrapped himself up in sundry greatcoats and pea-jackets, and with a grazed right leg, an injured hip, and a damaged shoulder, was utterly unable to extricate himself from his uncomfortable position. The groom, who had escaped damage, however, managed to pull his master out and then set forth to obtain assistance. Having discovered a doctor, that worthy at first came to the conclusion that the sufferer was in a condition produced by having dined not wisely but too well. Further investigation, however, caused him to modify his first and hasty diagnosis. Luckily a piquet of the Regiment had been sent out by the commanding officer to traverse and watch the roads. The damaged captain was found by them with the attendant medico and carried back to the barracks, where his injuries were properly attended to.

The Regiment was now again about to proceed to Ireland.

On 28 May 1837 it marched in two divisions, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Whyte. The first division consisted of head-quarters and three troops, which embarked at Bristol on 6 June and landed at Cork on the following day. The second division embarked on the 12th and disembarked on the 14th. The Regiment was distributed thus:



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Headquarters and four troops at Ballincollig and a squadron at Cork. On 17 August, however, headquarters were removed to Cork.

The Regiment was now about to proceed to Canada. In accordance with orders received the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars marched for Dublin on 11 September 1837 in three divisions. They arrived at Portobello Barracks on 2 and 26 September and 3 October, where they remained during the winter. They were then formed into four service and two depôt troops.

The service troops, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Whyte, marched from Dublin for Cork on 1 April 1838, the two depôt troops being left under the command of Captain Bushe.

It may be remarked that in January Major Biggs and Veterinary-Surgeon Johnson, accompanied by three privates, had already proceeded to Canada, to purchase horses for the Regiment.

We have elsewhere remarked on the small numbers of either officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Irish nationality in the Regiment. But it is not uninteresting to consider the probable cause: That is apparently due to the fact that the visits of the Regiment to Ireland had been few and comparatively brief. Between 1690 and 1838 we find that only five times had the Regiment been stationed in that island. The dates are 1713-14, 1810-13, 1820-23, 1828-31 and 1837-38. Why the Regiment, when not on active service, was thus almost entirely confined to England and Scotland it is hard to say, especially when we find other cavalry regiments treated in so different a manner. Cases have been known when long years were passed by regiments in Ireland. In one case a cavalry regiment passed over forty years in various billets in Ireland, and was scattered over the face of the land—a troop here, a squadron there, and a half troop elsewhere. It may be easily imagined that such a course did not conduce to anything approaching paradeground proficiency except in very small numbers, and often indeed a Lieut.-Colonel Commanding never saw his regiment concentrated from one year's end to another. In these days regiments were placed on what was called the Irish Establishment, were paid at a different rate from those on the British Establishment, and differently governed also. The 7th Hussars, as will be seen, till the 19th century, passed only one year in Ireland, and hence it is, we conclude, that Irishmen in any numbers were not to be found in its ranks.

#### CHAPTER XXVI

#### CANADA, 1838-1842

THE service troops embarked for Canada as follows:—

On the Arab transport thirty-eight men and twenty-seven horses, I May.

On the *Elizabeth* transport thirty-eight men and twenty-seven horses, and on the *Vanilla* transport thirty-six men and twenty-six horses.

Headquarters and the dismounted men was the last division to leave England, and sailed in the *Prince Regent* transport on 12 May. Officers were permitted to take two chargers each.

The transports arrived at Montreal on 8, 14, 20 and 24 June respectively.

The men and horses were landed, and by 20 August the horses purchased in Canada having arrived, the Regiment was mounted to its full establishment. On the passage the following casualties occurred: One private, two horses and two officer's chargers died on board the *Arab*, and two horses on each of the other vessels.

1838.—In The Naval and Military Gazette and East India and Colonial Chronicle (now The Broad Arrow) for 14 July we read the following:—

'A correspondent writes: The arrival of a detachment of the 7th Hussars at Montreal occasioned considerable excitement in the city, and immense crowds were on the island wharf all day witnessing the landing of the horses—a novel importation from England to Canada.'

[The horses were slung from the vessel, and this had not been seen there before.] The account proceeds: 'Considering the length of the voyage the horses looked well and excited very general admiration. The men all wear moustaches, which makes them look formidable.'

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On 27 June two troops were stationed at Chambly, but on the arrival there of the 1st Dragoon Guards from Three Rivers to occupy that station they were removed to Laprairie on 17 October. The Manuscript Regimental Record tells us as follows: 'On Nov. 4th the second revolt of the Canadians took place, and the rebels being in considerable force at the village of Napierville of which they had taken possession and imprisoned the loyal inhabitants, the Regiment with the other troops under Lieutenant-General Sir John Colborne marched upon that place on the 7th, and on the morning of the 9th entered the village of Napierville when it was found that the rebels had abandoned it about one hour previous to the arrival of the troops; setting their prisoners at liberty. After scouring the adjacent country for some days, and the rebels being totally dispersed, the Regiment returned to Montreal on Nov. 30th, leaving as before a Squadron at Laprairie.'

Sir John Colborne was a distinguished soldier. He had entered the army in 1794. Among his war services may be named the Helder (1799); Egypt (1801); Sicily, where he was present at the battle of Maida. He was with Sir John Moore both in Sweden and in the Coruña campaign as military secretary. Already a brevet-major, it was through Moore's dying request to Colonel Paul Anderson that Colborne received a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy.

He returned to the Peninsula in 1809, and was present at Busaco, Albuera, the storming of San Francisco (Ciudad Rodrigo), Salamanca, Vittoria, the Nivelle and the Nive as a brigadier. Colborne commanded his regiment at Orthes and Toulouse.

Promoted colonel on 4 June 1814, he received a gold cross and three bars. He was one of the first K.C.B.'s, and was afterwards aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent. At Waterloo, where he greatly distinguished himself, he commanded his regiment (the 52nd). His flank volley against and charge of the Old Guard is well known.

Colborne received the orders of Maria Theresa and St. George, and was promoted major-general in 1825; and at once made Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey. In 1830 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, an appointment he vacated on his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1838.

At the moment he was preparing to leave Canada the rebellion broke out.

Colborne was then ordered (if he had not embarked) to assume the office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief. He speedily quelled the rebellion and acted with such prudence and promptitude under difficult circumstances that he was rewarded by a peerage, his title being Lord Seaton of Seaton in Devonshire.

Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands for 1843 to 1849, he was made G.C.M.G.

In 1854 he was promoted general. From 1855 to 1860 Commander of the Forces in Ireland and Privy Councillor in that country. Lord Seaton retired in 1860, and was created a field-marshal. He died in 1863, aged eighty-five.

The story of the Canadian rebellion is as follows (Gentleman's Magazine, 1839):—

'The Canadas have again been the scene of rebellious war and piratical invasion; the rebellion in the Lower Province, and the invasion in Upper Canada.

'The Rebellion began in the sub-district of Beauharnois, Chateauquay, and Acadie, occupying the western angle formed by the confluence of the Richelieu and the St. Lawrence. On the third of November an attempt was made to seize and burn the steamer *Victoria*, which had carried some artillery from Montreal. The vessel escaped, but the rebels possessed themselves of the town of Laprairie without opposition, and compelled the loyal inhabitants to ship themselves for Montreal.

'On the following day the rebels attacked the village of Beauharnois, and after a short but sharp conflict obtained possession of it. In the house of a gentleman named Brown, they captured Mr. Edward Ellice, a member of the Imperial Parliament, and nephew of Earl Grey, with his lady and her sister, and several others; whom they sent to Chateauquay, where they were secured in the house of the Roman Catholic clergyman.

'The rebels established their headquarters at Napierville, and their forces mustered, at one time 8000 men, generally well armed. They spent successive days at this town in the indulgence of the wildest excess. Meanwhile Sir John Colborne proclaimed martial law on the 4th Nov. and on that day a tribe of Caughnawagas Indians attacked and defeated

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a numerous body of the rebels, and made 75 of them prisoners. On the 8th Colonel Taylor, and a body of 200 British settlers, defeated five times their number of rebels and United States' allies, marching to join the main body at Napierville. The engagement took place at Odellton, within sight of the United States' frontier. The rebels and their auxiliaries were commanded by Doctor Nelson, one of those excluded from mercy by Lord Durham's ordinance. On the 9th the rebels broke up from Napierville, and on the 10th and 11th Beauharnois and Laprairie were retaken. Sir John Colborne concentrated his troops on the 12th at Napierville and Chateauquay, and executed according to the Montreal journals, a severe vengeance upon the rebels whom he found there, burning the houses of the disaffected through the whole district of Acadie. This melancholy but unavoidable visitation upon the guilty terminated the rebellion.

'An invasion of Upper Canada, by which the attention of the British Commander might be distracted, and the military force of the colony divided and weakened, was, however, part of the concentrated [? concerted] plan of the traitors and their republican confederates. Accordingly, on the night of the 11th, at the moment when, at the distance of about 180 miles eastward, Sir John Colborne was putting the last hand to the suppression of the rebellion in Beauharnois and Acadie, 800 republican pirates embarked in two schooners at Ogdenburgh, fully armed, and provided with six or eight pieces of artillery, to attack the town of Prescott. on the opposite side of the river. They failed in the attempt to disembark at Prescott, but, by the aid of two United States' steamers, effected a landing a mile or two below the town, where they established themselves in a windmill and some stone buildings, and repelled the first attempt made to dislodge them, killing and wounding forty-five of their assailants, among whom were five officers; but on the 15th, Colonel Dundas brought a reinforcement of regular troops, with three pieces of artillery, against the invaders. From the water the rebels were fired upon by Captain Sandom, who had two gun-boats; and, after enduring the attack for about an hour, they hung out a flag of truce and surrendered at discretion.'

At Caughnawaga, by order of Lieut.-General Sir John Colborne, Captain Campbell, of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, was attached to the



Indians. Probably he acted in the double capacity of commander and also to prevent scalping.

On 3 January 1839 a report reached Montreal that a body of rebels had assembled at Ferrebonne. One troop of the Regiment under the command of Captain Campbell was therefore despatched thither.

Nothing, however, occurred, and the troop returned to Montreal on 5 January.

During the year 1839 the Regiment for six weeks went into camp on Laprairie Common for the purpose of field exercises.

On conclusion of the exercises they returned to their former quarters, where they remained during the rest of their stay in Canada, i.e. 1840-41 and part of 1842.

The Captain Campbell alluded to as attached to the Indians at Caughnawaga had a distinguished and diversified career.

Details of his services will be found in Appendix II. By the kindness of Edmund A. Campbell, Esq., his grandson, who has forwarded to me several commissions, letters, a notebook, and a brief biography, I am able to insert one or two very interesting regimental details.

Dated 'Head Quarters Casseres, 2nd March 1814' is Cavalry Order signed by Major-General Lord Edward Somerset, who it will be remembered at that time commanded the cavalry brigade of which the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars formed a part.

It runs as follows, and refers to the battle of Orthes:-

'Major-General, Lord Edward Somerset has much pleasure in making known the Cavalry Orders of the 28th Febry, and the 1st and 2nd of March, to the Corps, composing his Brigade and joins with Lieutenant General Sir Stapleton Cotton in expressing his perfect approbation of the conduct of the Brigade in the battle of the 27th ultimo. He has particularly to thank Col. Kerrison and the 7th Hussars, as also Major Gardner and his Troop of Royal Horse Artillery, who had an opportunity of being more closely engaged with the enemy on that day.'

There is an interesting letter to Captain Campbell from E. Cotton, of Waterloo Museum fame, who it will be remembered had served in the 7th Hussars. Cotton also enclosed a copy of Lord Uxbridge's letter to the officers of the Regiment regarding Genappe, which we have already given in extenso.



Here we shall quote a portion of Cotton's letter:—

'Mont St. Jean, Waterloo, Belg. 26 May 1837.

'SIR,-

'I hope you will excuse the liberty I take, in writing to you, as it has struck me frequently that the General Cavalry Order respecting the Conduct of the 7th Hussars at the Battle of Orthes may not be in the Records of the Regt.'

Cotton was quite correct: the order does not appear, and we have gladly inserted it above.

'I take the liberty of sending you a copy of it; also a Copy of Lord Anglesey's letter to the Regiment on the affair near Genappe, the latter I am often obliged to show to visitors here, to defend the character of my old Regt., of whose Honours I am as jealous as if still in its ranks, and shall defend its conduct against all assailants.

'Sir, I have this day purchased one of our Regiment's, Rifle Carbines, that was left on the Field, at the Battle, it appears to have been lying by and never used, or cleaned, from the Day of the Action. It is marked 7.L.D., A.II. Mr. Blackier no doubt can tell to whom it belonged, probably the officers would wish to have it, if so, I will forward it to the Regt. on receipt of a line to that effect.'

Thomas Blackier was the regimental quartermaster in 1819. He had been present at Waterloo and died or retired in 1839. He could of course easily have traced 'A.II.' No application appears, however, to have been made to Cotton for the carbine. The letter continues:—

'I have ascertained the Name of the Farm that Sir E. Kerrison Bart, and Sir H. Vivian Bart, quartered at on the Night of the Victory of Waterloo. It is called Hallincourt, about 4 miles in advance of the British position and one mile to the right of the Charleroi Road. . . .

'The Anniversary of Waterloo is drawing near, but I am sorry to say there is no Review or any other procession here on that day, in fact since the Belgian Revolution the Day appears forgot. I was near getting into a serious Scrape last 18th of June for hanging black as mourning on the Monuments, the Gens-d'armes said such things may cause a Disturbance, but the Mayor of Brainlallude in whose Commune it is, told me he was vol. II.

glad I had shown such respect to the fallen heroes, and I may do it every year, which I shall not fail to do if I live here for 50 years to come.

'Sir, if there is any officer in the Regt. acquainted with the Earl of Aberdeen, it would be well to inform his Lordship of the Dilapidated state of the Monument of the late Lieut.-Col. Sir Alexander Gordon. I am quite certain Lord Aberdeen is Deceived by some person, as he has given orders for the Repairs of the Monument, but it has never been done, and if left much longer will fall completely down.'

Our readers will agree that the extracts from this letter are well worthy of insertion.

A rather amusing song—a parody on the old and then popular 'Fine Old English Gentleman'—is also among the Campbell papers. It is dedicated to 'Capt.——, 7th Hussars by A Subaltern.'

It seems that one of the captains in the Regiment lacked smartness in the matter of his uniform, and was inclined to practise sartorial economy on an extended scale. But let the song tell its own story:—

'I'll sing you a good old Song which I have heard of late,
Of a fine old Regimental Coat, whose birth is out of date,
But still there is a strange report, which may be false or true,
That nine good years have recognised the everlasting blue,
Of this fine old Regimental Coat, all of the olden time.

'This Coat so old was patched around with various bits of cloth, And here and there, by little, the original shone forth. 'Twas here a piece from Birmingham proclaimed the Tailor's art, And Norwich too and Manchester could each display their part Of this fine old Regimental Coat, all of the olden time.

'The custom was when Lady fair or General might appear,
To overhaul the Regiment, which happens once a year,
This fine old Coat pro tempore was thrust into the store\*
Great pity 'tis but Doctors knew the renovating power,
Of this fine old Regimental Coat, all of the olden time.

'But all, alas! must bend to fate, on one unlucky day,
The Tails from the old body with one shrill crack pass'd away,
The Captain's tears right mournfully bedewed the tattered shade,
And where's the Coat, now † has been seen so often on Parade,
As this fine old Regimental Coat, all of the olden time.



<sup>\*</sup> Should not this line have run 'was drawn forth from the store'? 'Power' and 'store' do not rhyme.

† Query, for 'now' read 'that.'

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'But tho' Pelisses soon wear out and Jackets pass away,
Economy in dress it seems has prov'd our Captain's stay,
For though his back may not be clothed as it was wont of yore,
Yet soon I guess he will produce a rival from his store,
Of this fine old Regimental 'Coat, all of the olden time.
Tally hi hi ho—Yoicks!'

In a little red leather covered notebook, which at one end contains information as to the B Troop of the 7th Hussars and at the other similar entries as to the 2nd Dragoon Guards, we find the following facts:—

In 1832 the average age of men of the troop was twenty-seven years and seven months; of the Regiment thirty years and one month.

B Troop contained forty-six Englishmen, three Scots, and five Irishmen; \* the Regiment two hundred and fifty-six, thirty-six, and forty-three.

Average height: 5 feet 9½ inches in the troop; 5 feet 9½ inches in the Regiment.

Horses: 15 hands 13 inches in the troop, 15 hands 2 inches in the Regiment.

Age of horses: six years in the troop; seven years eight and a half days in the Regiment.

Religions: Protestants fifty-three, Roman Catholics one, in the troop; three hundred and fifteen and twenty in the Regiment.

Women and children: nine women and thirteen children in the troop; sixty-three and ninety-two in the Regiment.

Then follows a price list of necessaries; and directions how to pack the valise, the length of the latter being given as thirty inches.

## METHOD OF PACKING THE VALISE.

Near Side: I Shirt, I Towel, I Pair of Drawers, I Flannel Jacket, I Pair of Socks rolled in White Trousers.

Off Side: I Shirt, I Pair of Socks, 2 Brushes, I Pair of Gloves, I Towel, I Trap Case, rolled in Blue Overalls. A Pair of Shoes (heels inwards) in the flaps, with one Brush in each and Blacking Box in either, Stable Jacket under the flap with the Plume and Button Stick inside. Collar chain in the off Holster with the Curry Comb and Brush, Trap Bag, Corn Bag and Stable Cap on the top of the Holsters. Shoe Cases buckled

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<sup>\*</sup> We have elsewhere drawn attention to the preponderance of men of English birth over Scots and Irish in the ranks of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

round the hind fork on each side so as to be flat on the Blanket, just below the Saddle Bars.

The cloak was to extend for two inches below the holster pipe.

Next is a complete list of returns required from troops when at out quarters, stating when they are to be made up to, when to arrive, and to whom addressed.

The average weight of the men and accourrements is given as 18st. 33lbs.

A complete muster-roll of the B Troop for 1832 follows, giving age, arms number, horse number, when attested, and height.

For the horses we have date of joining and age; but this is not complete.

A list of the front rank is given, but that of the rear rank is missing.

In pencil on the last pages are remarks on the characters of the men of the troop.

Most of them are good, some indeed 'excellent in everything.' One man is 'occasionally given to drink,' one 'not very smart,' one 'very clean but a little given to drink,' two are 'very drunken' and two 'very bad soldiers, very drunken.'

It is not generally known that cricket grounds were constructed for the use of troops at the respective barrack stations throughout the United Kingdom as early as 1841.

The grounds were placed under the charge of the barrack masters, but under the authority of the officer commanding the station.

To wantonly damage the ground was to be considered as a 'grave offence.'

The troops were ordered to pay for any repairs. This is a curious little piece of information, and from the fact that it shows that as far back as 1841 the authorities endeavoured to foster games, even though to a limited extent only, is certainly worth record. The writer discovered it in the War Office library, and it is dated 2 March 1841.

The Regiment received orders to return to England during September 1842, and sailed in the months of October and November.

During the absence of the service troops in Canada, the depôt troops at home had been stationed at Dublin, Leeds, York, Dorchester, Weymouth, and finally at Canterbury.

## CHAPTER XXVII

## Home Service, 1842-1857

1842.—The Service Troops received orders to return to England, and embarked in five divisions as follows, viz.: 106 men, 12 officers' horses and 63 troopers left Montreal on 19th October and embarked at Quebec in the Nautilus Transport; 53 Men, 4 officers' horses and 34 troopers in the Sovereign; 53 men, 8 officers' horses and 29 troopers; 30 men, 2 officers' horses, and 28 troopers left Montreal on 1st November, and embarked at Quebec on the Tyne; 40 Men, 2 officers' horses and 34 troopers left Montreal on 3rd November and embarked at Quebec in the Tanjour; 54 men, 7 officers' horses, 33 troopers left Montreal on 4th November and embarked at Quebec on the Tory.

The Sovereign and Nautilus arrived at Portsmouth on the 20th November and the Tory on the 17th December. The Tyne arrived at Ramsgate on the 19th December and the Tanjour on the 23rd; the whole joined the depôt troops stationed at Canterbury.

The casualties which occurred were I horse left at Quebec, there being no room in the Ship, in the *Tanjour*. Three horses died on the passage and 2 were destroyed on suspicion of glanders in the *Tyne*. 2 Horses died on the passage in the *Sovereign*. I man and I horse died on the passage and I was destroyed after disembarkation at Portsmouth in consequence of injuries received whilst at sea in the *Nautilus*.

April, 1843.—The Regiment marched from Canterbury under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Whyte for Brighton and Chichester as follows, viz.: I Squadron on the 19th and Head Quarters with I Squadron on the 20th for Brighton, and I Squadron for Chichester on the 21st April. The Squadrons stationed at Chichester marched for Dorchester in two divisions, viz.: I Troop on the 30th June, and I Troop on the 3rd July.

A detachment consisting of 1 sergeant and 14 rank and file under

command of Lieutenant Preston marched from Brighton for Chichester on the 7th August.

One Troop under command of Lieutenant Wyndham marched from Dorchester for Trowbridge on the 10th August.

1844.—The detachment stationed at Chichester rejoined Head Quarters at Brighton on the 19th March.

The Regiment marched from Brighton under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Whyte in the following order viz.: I troop on the 15th April for Dudley, Head Quarters and 2 troops on the 17th for Birmingham, and I troop on the 19th for Coventry.

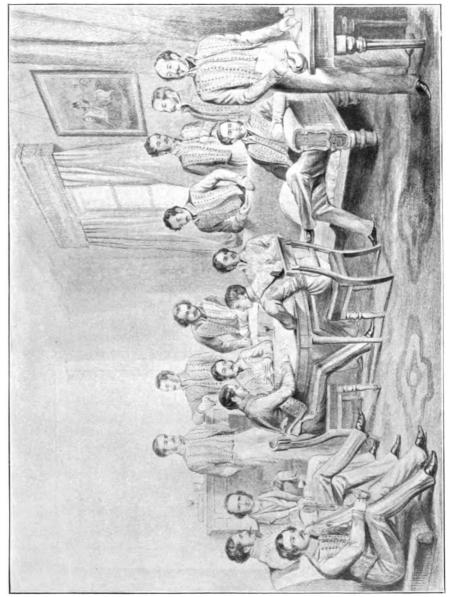
- I Troop joined Head Quarters at Birmingham from Trowbridge on the 23rd April.
- I May, 1844.—I Troop under command of Captain Shirley marched from Birmingham to Stone in Staffordshire.
- 31 May, 1844.—I Troop joined Head Quarters at Birmingham under command of Captain Grasett from Dorchester.
  - 3 September, 1844.—1 Troop joined Head Quarters from Stone.
  - 23 April, 1845.—I Troop joined Head Quarters from Dudley.
- 24 April, 1845.—The Regiment marched from Birmingham under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Whyte for Ipswich and Norwich, detaching I squadron to Coventry in the following order, viz.: I squadron marched on the 23rd for Norwich, and I squadron with the Head Quarters on the 24th.

The Squadron detached at Coventry marched on the 20th and 21st June, viz.: I troop for Norwich and I troop for Ipswich, and arrived at their respective stations on 30th June and 1st July.

April, 1846.—The Regiment marched from Ipswich and Norwich in the following order, viz.: 2 troops from Norwich for Hounslow on the 17th Instant under the command of Major Campbell.

I Troop on the 18th under the command of Captain Shirley. Head Quarters and three troops from Ipswich on the 21st under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Whyte, and arrived at Hounslow on the 25th of the same month. I troop arrived at Hampton Court on the 25th instant, I troop on the 27th, and parties detached at Kensington and Sandhurst.

A painful and unpleasant affair took place in the month of July 1846, which in consequence of the public attention it occasioned needs to be recorded.



Lieut, SAVILE. Lieut, Prieston, Major Camperil, Lieut, C. Peal. Cornet Sir W. Russell, Cornet Ricarino, Capt. Suthun. Colonel Whyth. Lieut, Helynn, Cornet Sir B, Chichester. Capt. Harrer W. H. Monery. Lond Alfred Pacer.

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On 15 June a private of the Regiment at Hounslow who had been guilty of insubordination was sentenced to receive one hundred and fifty lashes.

The punishment, it was proved, was not severely inflicted, if the subsequent evidence given by the doctor is to be credited, and there is no reason to impugn his testimony.

The name of this man was Frederick White. It appears that for the purpose of punishment he was tied to a ladder, the ordinary triangle not being, it would seem, available; and as far as one can see this was the only departure from the ordinary method of inflicting corporal punishment.

After the flogging, White was as usual taken to the hospital. Here it was found that his back was not badly lacerated, the 'real skin not being cut through.' He was duly treated and all went well with him till the morning of 6 July, on which day he was to return to duty and be discharged from the hospital, his back being completely healed. White now complained of a pain in the region of the heart, through his back and shoulder-blade. Dr. Warren, the surgeon of the Regiment, who had



of course been present at the punishment, did all that he could to relieve the man. Paralysis of the lower extremities, however, was discovered, and the unfortunate soldier died at 8.15 P.M. on 11 July. Another army surgeon was then sent by Sir James McGrigor, Bart., the Director of the Army Medical Department, to make a report on the affair.

A post-mortem disclosed that inflammation of the pleura and of the lining membrane of the heart existed, and that the man's death was 'in no way connected with the corporal punishment inflicted on 15 June.' An inquest was held publicly, during which it became apparent that the coroner was somewhat a partisan in his attitude towards the military authorities, medical and otherwise.

It was given in evidence that the man had, on 4 July, when seemingly in good health, been employed in cleaning out the mortuary and also with other patients in his ward in the hospital on the ordinary duties performed by those in hospital.

Capital was endeavoured to be made out of the fact that the mortuary was a small room with a stone floor, and damp. It was sworn that during his punishment White made 'little or no motion with his body and kept his breast towards the ladder without the least struggle or twisting himself.' Dr. Warren stated that never 'did I witness so little muscular effort in all the punishments I have witnessed, as I did in this case.' There was 'no spasmodic action of the muscles of the back on either side, and being close by, if there had been I must have seen it.'

It was stated that on receipt of a letter from his brother in America on 7 July, White was 'observed to be despondent,' but how this affected the matter cannot be exactly discovered, as the serious symptoms appeared on 6 July. Public attention was of course drawn to the matter, and it came before the House of Lords on 14 August in connection with a petition for the immediate abolition of flogging in the Army. There was as usual much discussion, but no result.

The Medical Times appears to have attacked the coroner and a libel action followed, but this concerns us not. Attempts to abolish flogging in the Army were unsuccessfully made in 1876 and 1877. In 1879 flogging was reduced by the Army Discipline Act and rendered commutable to imprisonment. The total abolition of this form of punishment did not take place until 1881, when other penalties were substituted therefor. It is curious to note that there seems to be no record of the details of the offence for which this man was flogged.

According to the rules of the service at that date, the amount of punishment awarded was not stated to be excessive. A headstone, erected by the Regiment, on the grave of the unfortunate man still exists. He would appear to have been, as a soldier, popular in the Regiment.

21 September, 1846.—The first division of the Regiment, consisting of 3 troops under the command of Major Shirley, marched from Hounslow en route for Ireland viâ Liverpool, embarked at Liverpool on the 6th April and arrived at Dublin on the following morning, and proceeded for Athlone where they arrived on the 13th October.

The second division of two troops under the command of Captain C. Hagart marched from Hounslow on the 24th and marched same route as first division.

The third division consisting of Head Quarters and I troop under the command of Cornet Bushe, Lieutenant Colonel Whyte taking command at Liverpool, where they embarked on the 12th October for Dublin and arrived the following morning, remained in the Royal Barracks for one night and marched the following day en route for Athlone and arrived on the 20th October, detaching troops as follows, viz.: I troop to Gort (Captain C. Hagart), I troop to Galway (Captain G. T. Bushe), I troop to Ballinrobe (Captain C. L. Peel), I troop to Loughrea (Captain A. Helyar).

- 3 November, 1846.—I detachment consisting of I sergeant and Io rank and file marched to Birr Barracks.
- 20 November, 1846.—Cornet Bushe marched to take command of the detachment at Birr.
- 20 May, 1847.—Captain J. M. Hagart's Troop marched to Ballinrobe there to be stationed.
- 22 May, 1847.—Captain C. L. Peel's Troop marched into Head Quarters in Ballinrobe.

Lieutenant Colonel Whyte retired on half-pay the 16th April, 1847, and Major A. Shirley promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment the same date.

- 11 September, 1847.—Captain Peel's Troop and detachment stationed at Birr marched this day to Dublin, arrived in Portobello Barracks on the 23rd of the same month.
- 23 September, 1847.—Captain Bowles' Troop marched from Gort for Dublin.
- Captain J. M. Hagart's Troop marched from Ballinasloe for Dublin. Both troops marched from Athlone Barracks under the command of Captain J. M. Hagart and arrived in Portobello Barracks on the 1st October.
- 27 September, 1847.—Captain C. Hagart's Troop marched this day from Galway and arrived in Portobello Barracks, Dublin, on 6th October.
- 30 September, 1847.—Captain Sir W. Russell's Troop marched from Loughrea this day and arrived in Portobello Barracks, Dublin, on 7th October.
- 2 October, 1847.—Head Quarters and I troop marched this day from Athlone under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Shirley and arrived in Portobello Barracks, Dublin, on the 8th of the same month.

- 23 June, 1848.—Captain Bowles' Troop marched from Dublin to Athy, in consequence of the horses being affected with glanders.
- 24 July, 1848.—Captain Bowles' Troop marched from Athy to Carlow.

Inspected by Major-General H.R.H. Prince George of Cambridge, K.H., 7th October, 1848.

- 9 October, 1848.—Three troops of the Regiment marched from Portobello Barracks, Dublin, this day for the following stations, viz.: Captain J. M. Hagart's Troop to Waterford, Captain the Marquis of Worcester's Troop to Kilkenny, Captain E. H. Cooper's Troop to Carrick-on-Suir, detaching a party of 1 sergeant and 8 rank and file to Piltown.
- 12 October, 1848.—The Head Quarters and two troops of the Regiment marched from Portobello Barracks to Newbridge this day under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Shirley.
- 13 October, 1848.—Captain Bowles' Troop marched from Carlow this day and arrived at Newbridge Barracks on Saturday, 14th October.
- 7 May, 1849.—The detachment which was stationed at Piltown joined Head Quarters this day.

Inspected by Major-General H.R.H. Prince George of Cambridge, 11th May, 1849.

- 13 July, 1849.—Captain Bowles' Troop marched from Newbridge for Waterford this day, and arrived at Waterford on the 15th Instant.
- 16 July, 1849.—Captain Viscount St. Lawrence's Troop marched from Newbridge for Carrick-on-Suir this day and arrived on the 20th instant under the command of Lieutenant Sartorious.

Captain Cooper's Troop joined Head Quarters from Carrick on 25th July.

- 17 July, 1849.—I Sergeant, I corporal and 19 privates with 20 troop horses of Captain Sir William Russell's Troop marched from Newbridge for Carlow this day under the command of Lieutenant Cooke and arrived at Carlow on the 18th.
- 24 July, 1849.—Captain Hagart's Troop joined Head Quarters from Waterford, I squadron under the command of Major Hagart marched to Dublin this day as an escort for Her Majesty during her visit to Dublin and rejoined Head Quarters on the 11th of the next month. During the stay of the Queen, the Regiment, with other cavalry regiments, was inspected by His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

- 23 August, 1849.—The detachment which marched to Carlow on the 17th July rejoined Head Quarters at Newbridge this day.
- 7 December, 1849.—Captain the Marquis of Worcester (F) Troop joined Head Quarters this day from Kilkenny.
- 13 March, 1850.—Captain Hagart's Troop marched from Newbridge for Bandon this day and arrived at Bandon Barracks on the 23rd March.
- I April, 1850.—I Squadron of the Regiment (A & E Troops) under the command of Captain Sir William Russell marched from Newbridge for Ballincollig this day and arrived at Ballincollig Barracks on the 10th April, 1850.
- 2 April, 1850.—The Head Quarters and I troop (F Troop) marched from Newbridge this day for Ballincollig under the command of Major Hagart and arrived at Ballincollig Barracks on the 11th April, 1850.
- 6 April, 1850.—Captain Bowles' Troop marched from Waterford this day to Cork and arrived in Cork Barracks on the 11th April, 1850.
- 9 April, 1850.—Captain Viscount St. Lawrence's Troop marched from Carrick-on-Suir this day under the command of Lieutenant Sartorius for Cork and arrived in Cork Barracks on 12th April, 1850.

Inspected by Major-General Turner, 10th May, 1850.

Inspected by Major-General Turner, 18th October, 1850.

On this occasion the Regiment performed the following movements:— March past by Squadrons; Rank past by sections of Threes with carried arms; Trot past by Squadrons and by Troops. Canter past left in Front.

On the Move: change position to the rear, by the Echellon of Troops. From the right of Threes to the Front file, at a canter, and perform the Sword Exercise.

The Line will advance, and on the move retire by threes from the right of Squadrons; Covered by Skirmishers from the left Flanks and heads of Squadrons left; and half front, Skirmishers in.

2nd and 3rd Squadrons will advance in Line, and attack to the Front; supported in 2nd Line by 1st Squadron; after attack, halt, and 2nd and 3rd Squadrons threes inwards, and form close column in rear of the 1st Squadron.

Column will retire covered by Skirmishers from Right Flanks of Squadrons.

Column left incline, and halt, front, forward, and on the move Deploy

on Centre Squadrons by the incline of Squadrons, and Skirmishers in. Continue to advance, and on the move by Echellon of Troops change position half right back. Line will advance at a Trot, and halt, change front half left on 2nd Squadron.

Advance and on the move open Column of Troops to the left; change direction left, and line to the rear on leading Troop.

Advance and attack in line; on the halt being sounded, the left Troop will pursue along the whole Front and reform in line round the rear.

Retire in Echellon of Squadrons from the left, covered by Skirmishers of right division of right Troop of line, Left division of do. to support.

Halt, and change direction to the left.

Halt, front, forward and line to the right on 2nd Squadron. Skirmishers in, Advance in line, and on the move form double open Column in rear of the Centre.

Column will retire and form line to the front. Form open Column of Squadrons in rear of the right, or centre (as the case may be).

Attack to the Front by successive Squadrons, and retire to original ground; forming Troops to the Front on the move.

Column advance; on the move Squadrons half left, and deploy on centre Squadron.

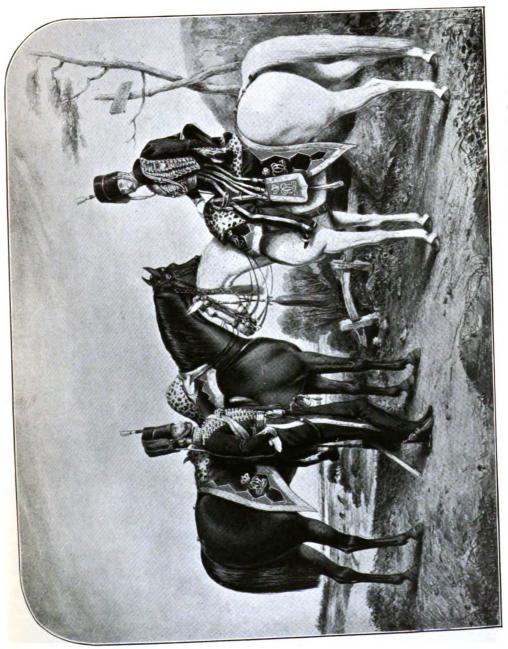
Advance and on the move, left shoulders forward. Advance square across the ground; and on the move, at a Trot, retire in open Column from the right, and form close Column to the rear, on the rear Troop. Deploy on 1st Squadron, and advance in line in Parade order.

22 October, 1850.—Captain J. M. Hagart's Troop marched from Bandon to Cork Barracks, Captain Sir William Russell's Troop marched from Ballincollig to Bandon Barracks under the command of Lieutenant Cooke, and Captain Babington's Troop marched from Cork to Ballincollig Barracks; the whole took place this day.

21 January, 1851.—Captain Bowles' Troop marched from Cork to the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Ballincollig this day under the command of Lieutenant Sartorius.

11 April, 1851.—Captain Sir William Russell's Troop marched from Bandon to Cork this day under the command of Lieutenant Cooke.

9 June, 1851.—Captain Hagart's Troop marched from Cork this day under the command of that Officer and Captain Cooper's and Captain



The Marquis of Worcester's marched from Ballincollig this day under the command of Captain Cooper. The whole of these troops arrived at Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin, on the 18th Inst.

10 June, 1851.—The Head Quarters and Captain Babington's Troop marched from Ballincollig this day under the command of Major Hagart and arrived at Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin, on the 20th June.

20 June, 1851.—The dismounted men marched from Ballincollig to Cork this day, thence by railway to Dublin the same day under the command of Paymaster Cubitt.

14 July, 1851.—Captain Sir William Russell's Troop marched from Cork this day under the command of Lieutenant Cooke, and arrived at Arbour Hill, Dublin, on the 23rd July.

15 July, 1851.—Captain Lord Garvagh's Troop marched from Ballincollig this day under the command of Lieutenant Bushe and arrived at Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin, on the 24th July.

Inspected by Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, 31st October, 1851.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shirley retired on half-pay the 31st October, 1851, and Major C. Hagart promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment the same date.

From a 'Field State' at Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin, dated 31 October 1851, we gather the following particulars:—

On Parade, mounted, I Field Officer; 5 Captains; 8 Subalterns; 6 Staff; 19 Sergeants; 3 Farriers; 197 Rank & File; 20 Officers' Horses; 219 Troop Horses.

The Band consisted of 7 Trumpeters, and 11 Rank & File, with 18 Horses.

The Total Effective Strength of the Regiment was 3, 6, 12, 6, 24; 7, 6, 320 respectively with 47 Officers' Horses and 266 Troop Horses.

Wanting to Complete:—I Sergeant; 2 Rank & File and 5 Troop Horses.

The establishment therefore was at the effective strength with the addition of the men and horses 'wanting to complete.'

Under the heading 'Regimental Employ' we find I Paymaster Sergeant Major; I Sergeant Saddler; 2 Orderly Room Clerks (Sergeants) I (Private); I Mess Waiter (Corporal), I (Private); I Armourer (Private) I Acting Schoolmaster (Private); and 'At Work' 3 Farriers and 2 Privates.

This is signed by Lieut.-Col. Shirley and is apparently the state of the Regiment on the date of his retirement, when the Regiment was inspected.

- 24 January, 1852.—A Squadron of the Regiment (C & F Troops) under the command of Captain Babington marched from Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin, this day and arrived at Dundalk on the 26th January, 1852.
- 28 April, 1852.—I Squadron of the Regiment (B & D Troops) marched under the command of Captain Sir W. Cooke from Island Bridge Barracks and arrived at Dundalk on the 29th Instant, there to await embarkation for Glasgow.
- 29 April, 1852.—The young horses under the command of Lieutenant & Riding Master Brown marched from Arbour Hill Barracks, Dublin, and arrived at Dundalk on 1st May, 1852, there to await embarkation to Glasgow.
- 3 May, 1852.—The first division consisting of B, C, D & F Troops embarked under the command of Captain Babington at Dundalk for Glasgow, arrived and disembarked there on the 4th Inst: when B & D Troops under the command of Captain Sir W. Cooke proceeded the same day to Hamilton there to be stationed; the remainder proceeded to Edinburgh where they arrived on the 6th Instant.
- 3 May, 1852.—Head Quarters and A & E Troops marched under the command of Major Hagart from Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin, and arrived at Dundalk on the 4th Instant, embarked there with the young horses on the 6th Instant for Glasgow, arrived and disembarked there on the 7th Instant, and proceeded en route for Edinburgh (E Troop branching off at Glasgow and arrived there on the 10th Instant).

Inspected by Major-General Napier, 11th June, 1852.

Inspected by Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, 2nd October, 1852.

3 July, 1852.—Captain Sir W. Russell's Troop marched for Cupar, Fife, this day, in aid of the civil power, and returned to Edinburgh on the 6th Instant.

Without further information we should be inclined to assume that this was an ordinary case of riot; and that the aid of the 7th Hussars had been requested to put an end to some trade dispute or political disturbance. It was, however, of quite a different kind, and the facts are these:—

In April 1852 an unfortunate old woman who was supposed to possess a little money was brutally murdered by two Irish labourers, brothers, by name Michael and Peter Scanlan. Another Irishman by name M'Manus was concerned in the crime but turned approver to save his life.

The old woman was killed with blows from a three-legged stool, her head being terribly smashed.

The brothers Scanlan were tried on 14 June at the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh. Being found guilty they were sentenced to death and remitted to Cupar for execution.

The murder had taken place near Hilton of Fortha, where the condemned men, who worked in some lime works, lodged.

The murder and condemnation caused great excitement in these remote districts. No execution had taken place in the neighbourhood for more than twenty years. A very large crowd assembled in the streets, the people having flocked in from considerable distances, and their attitude was the reverse of orderly. The magistrates therefore deemed it necessary to guard the scaffold with military and a large body of special constables.

For this purpose, then, the troop of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars was summoned from Edinburgh.

There cannot have been many more executions in Great Britain in which the ground surrounding the scaffold was guarded by cavalry. Hence the facts are worth recording.

- I June, 1853.—I Squadron of the Regiment A & E Troops under the command of Captain Sir William Russell marched from Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh, this day, and arrived at Hamilton on the 2nd June, 1853.
- 2 June, 1853.—One Squadron B & D Troops under the command of Captain Sir W. Cooke marched from Hamilton this day, and arrived at Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh, on the 3rd June, 1853.

Inspected by Major-General H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge, 6th September, 1853.

Another programme of nineteen field movements written on a card is attached to the 'State' and 'Field Movements' already quoted. It is undated, but apparently belongs to this period.

No. 1.—Retire in Column of Troops from the left, covered by Skirmishers of the right Division of the right Troop supported by the left Division.



- No. 2. —Line to the left about on the leading Troop, Skirmishers in and Advance.
  - No. 3.—By Echellon of Troops change position left back.
- No. 4.—Advance in Echellon of Squadrons from the left, and on the move the Echellon will change direction to the right.
  - No. 5.—Advance and form line on the Third Squadron.
- No. 6.—Advance and retire in open column from both flanks by the wheel about of threes and form double column in the centre, halt, front.
  - No. 7.—Line to the Front.
- No. 8.—Advance and attack in line; on the halt being sounded the right Troop of the Line will pursue across the whole Front and reform in line.
- No. 9.—Retire by alternate Troops, covered by Skirmishers of the left division.
  - No. 10.—Line on the right Troop.
- No. 11.—Advance in open column from the right and form line to the front on the 2nd Squadron, and Skirmishers in.
  - No. 12.—Advance and retire in columns of Troops from the right.
  - No. 13.—Form close column to the rear on the rear Troop.
- No. 14.—Attack by Squadrons in succession and retire to the original ground.
- No. 15.—Column will advance and on the move deploy on the first Squadron.
- No. 16.—2nd Squadron will dismount with carbines and skirmish. 1st Squadron will cover them.
- No. 17.—Skirmishers in and by Echellon of Troops change position half right back.
  - No. 18.—Advance and change front half left.
  - No. 19.—Advance in Parade Order.
- 31 May, 1854.—I Squadron of the Regiment A & E Troops under the command of Captain Newman marched from Hamilton Barracks this day and arrived at Newcastle on Tyne on 8th June, 1854.
- 30 June, 1854.—The same squadron under the command of Captain Newman marched from Newcastle on Tyne this day and arrived at Sheffield on the 8th July, 1854.
- 28 June, 1854.—I Squadron of the Regiment C & F Troops marched from Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh, this day, and arrived at Nottingham

THE ROYAL VISIT TO HULL.

Barracks on the 18th July, 1854, under the command of Captain Babington.

2 August, 1854.—One Squadron B & D Troops and Head Quarters in two divisions under the command of Major Hagart marched from Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh, on the 2nd and 3rd August, and arrived at Leeds Barracks on the 17th and 18th of the same month.

Inspected by Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, G.C.B., 24th August, 1854. 9 October, 1854.—One Squadron ('B' & 'D' Troops) with the Band, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hagart, proceeded by March Route to Hull for the purpose of attending Her Majesty during her stay at that place, and returned to Leeds Barracks on the 18th of October. The Queen and the Prince Consort had been in residence at Balmoral and were returning south. Her Majesty and the Royal Party rested one night at Holyrood Palace and then came on to Hull where they occupied the Station Hotel. On Oct. 14th the Queen visited the Grimsby Docks in the Royal Yacht Fairy and returned to London by the Great Northern Railway that night.

- 8 November, 1854.—One Troop 'D' and Head Quarters, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hagart, marched from Leeds this day, and arrived at York Barracks on the 9th Novr.
- 26 December, 1854.—One Troop 'B,' under the command of Captain Pedder, marched from Leeds this day and arrived at Nottingham Barracks on the 20th Dec., 1854.
- 20 February, 1855.—One Troop 'A,' under the Command of Lieut. Brown, marched from York this day and arrived at Sheffield Barracks on the 23rd.
- 3 July, 1855.—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Arbuthnot.
- 28 August, 1855.—One Troop 'C' marched from Nottingham this day and arrived at York under the command of Captain Babington on Sept. 1st.
- 29 August, 1855.—One Squadron ('B' & 'F' Troops) marched from Nottingham this day under the command of Captain Pedder and arrived at Sheffield Barracks on the 30th August 1855.

In accordance with authority received from the War Office of this date authorising the addition of two Troops to the Regiment, the following will be the Establishment, viz. 8 Troops, I Colonel, I Lt. Colonel, I Major, 8 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 8 Cornets, I Paymaster, I Adjutant, I Riding vol. II.

Master, I Quarter Master, I Surgeon, 2 Assistant Surgeons, I Veterinary Surgeon, I Regl. Sergt. Major, 8 Troop Sergt. Majors, I Paymaster Sergeant, I Armourer Sergt., I Sadler Sergeant, I Farrier Sergt., I Schoolmaster; to be appointed by the Secretary at War, I Hospital Sergt., I Orderly Room Clerk, 31 Sergeants, 31 Corporals, I Trumpet Major, 8 Trumpeters, 8 Farriers, 600 Privates. The two additional Troops to be designated 'G' & 'H.'

6 November, 1855.—One Troop 'H' under the command of Cornet Seymour, marched from York this day, and arrived at Sheffield Barracks on Novr. 9th.

I April, 1856.—A Tunic substituted, in place of the Pelisse and Lace Jacket.

2 July, 1856.—One Squadron 'F' & 'H' Troops under the command of Brevet-Major G. W. C. Jackson marched from Sheffield this day and arrived at Coventry on July 7th, received a fresh route and marched from Coventry on July 8th for the Camp at Aldershot, where they arrived on July 15th.

7 July, 1856.—One Squadron 'A' & 'B' Troops under the command of Captain Pedder marched from Sheffield this day and arrived at Coventry on July 11th, received a fresh route and marched from Coventry on July 12th for the Camp at Aldershot where they arrived on July 18th.

28 August, 1856.—One Squadron 'D' & 'E'Troops under the command of Major J. M. Hagart, marched from York this day and arrived at Northampton on Sept. 8th, received a fresh route and marched from Northampton on Sept. 9th for the Camp at Aldershot where they arrived on Sept. 13th.

29 August, 1856.—One Squadron 'C' & 'G' Troops with the Head Quarters of the Regiment under the command of Colonel C. Hagart, marched from York this day and arrived at Northampton on Sept. 9th, received a fresh route and marched from Northampton on the 11th Sept. for the Camp at Aldershot, where they arrived on Sept 15th.

25 September, 1856.—Head Quarters and 2 Squadrons ('E,' 'F,' 'G,' 'H' Troops) marched from Aldershot to Guildford and went into billets there.

A Squadron ('A' & 'B' Troops) marched to Godalming on the same day and went into billets.

A Squadron ('C' & 'D' Troops) also marched to Odiham and went into billets.

- 17 October, 1856.—'G' & 'H' Troops returned to Aldershot.
- 27 October, 1856.—'E' & 'F' Troops with Head Quarters returned to Aldershot.
- 28 October, 1856.—'C' & 'D' Troops returned to Aldershot, as also did 'A' & 'B' Troops.
- 31 October, 1856.—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General The Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, K.C.B.

The Regiment having had its establishment augmented by two Troops on August 29th 1855, on November 10th 1856 its establishment was reduced by two Troops.

The establishment of the Regiment therefore now became as it had been prior to that date. The total numbers were 470; there were 300 Troop Horses with 50 Horses held supernumerary until they should be absorbed into the regular establishment.

Two Captains, viz. D. P. Brown and J. Aytoun, were placed on halfpay, but the Lieutenants and Cornets 'exceeding the number of the Establishment were ordered to be borne as Supernumeraries of the Corps until they shall fall into clear vacancies, or shall be otherwise provided for.'

- 30 April, 1856.—Another change took place.
- 'In accordance with authority received from the Horse Guards, the authorized strength of the Regiment to be as follows, viz. 9 Staff Sergeants, 7 Trumpeters, 6 Farriers, 344 Rank & File, 271 Horses, although the Effectives of the Regiment have been ordered to be reduced the Establishment is to remain unaltered.'
- 30 May, 1857.—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir James Y. Scarlett, K.C.B.
- 19 July, 1857.—'500 of Sharp's Breech loading Carbines and 21 new pattern Rifled Pistols received from the Tower for the use of the Regiment and the old Victoria Carbines and old pattern Pistols given into store.'

Illustrations of Sharp's Carbine will be given in Chapter XXXVIII on Arms.

The 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars were now about to proceed to India for the first time.

We shall deal with their services there and the stirring events of the Mutiny in the following chapters.

## CHAPTER XXVIII

INDIA, 1857-1859: THE MUTINY

We have now reached the period which embraces the Indian Mutiny, during which the record of the Regiment is as full of interest for the reader as it is of honour to the Regiment.

Before, however, we arrive at actual active service we must record such details of the voyage as have come down to us, and also give as many details of the arrangements which were made to bring the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars up to its war strength.

On 6 August 1857, the Regiment having received orders for service in the East Indies, and in accordance with authority received from the War Office of this date, the following will be the establishment: viz., 10 Troops (i.e. 9 Troops abroad and 1 Recruiting Troop at home), 1 Colonel, 2 Lieut.-Colonels, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 10 Cornets, 1 Paymaster, 1 Adjutant, 1 Riding-Master, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Surgeon, 2 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Regimental Sergeant-Major, 10 Troop Sergeant-Majors, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Armourer Sergeant, 1 Saddler Sergeant, 1 Farrier Sergeant, 1 Schoolmaster (to be appointed by the Secretary of State for War), 1 Hospital Sergeant, 1 Orderly Room Clerk, 40 Sergeants, 1 Trumpet Major, 13 Trumpeters, 40 Corporals, 10 Farriers, 626 Privates—791 total numbers; 703 Troop Horses.

The Depôt Troop to consist of I Captain, 2 Lieutenants, I Troop Sergeant-Major, 8 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, 4 Trumpeters, 20 Privates; total number, 44.

Apparently all the cornets went to India.

On 8 August the Regiment handed over its horses at Aldershot, and entrained for Canterbury.

Here it was made up to full strength by volunteers from the undermentioned regiments:—

1st Royal Dragoons, 20; 2nd Dragoons, 4; 3rd Light Dragoons, 1; 4th Dragoon Guards, 9; 4th Light Dragoons, 42; 5th Dragoon Guards, 21; 6th Dragoons, 17; 7th Dragoon Guards, 7; 8th Hussars, 2; 9th Lancers, 1; 10th Hussars, 9; 11th Hussars, 14; 13th Light Dragoons, 13; 16th Lancers, 18; 17th Lancers, 4; General Service, 1; total, 183.

On 14 August Captain the Hon. Ivo Fiennes, Lieutenant W. H. Seymour, Riding-Master J. Mould, and three sergeants proceeded by the steamship *Candia* from Southampton *en route* to India for the purpose of selecting horses for the Regiment in that country. The party arrived in India on 5 November.

On 27 August the service troops proceeded from Canterbury to Gravesend by rail and embarked on board the Clipper ship *Lightning*. Lieut.-Colonel James M. Hagart was in command.

Major Sir W. Russell, Bart., sailed in the same vessel, as did 4 Captains, II Subalterns, 5 Staff Officers, 43 Sergeants, 10 Trumpeters, 10 Farriers, 33 Corporals, and 415 Privates.

The Lightning sailed the same day. Colonel C. Hagart, Veterinary Surgeon J. Barker, and two sergeants were left at the depôt for the purpose of proceeding to India by the overland route to select horses for the Regiment.

The 7th Queen's Own Hussars arrived and cast anchor in the river Hoogly at Calcutta on 27 November.

The Regiment disembarked on November 30 and encamped on the glacis of Fort William, Calcutta.

One private died on the passage.

An interesting record of the voyage of the Lightning has been kindly furnished by Colonel E. N. Pedder, late 13th Hussars. It takes the form of a map on which the track of the vessel for each day and the distance sailed is accurately given. The voyage occupied eighty-eight days.

At the time there were two officers of the name of Pedder in the 7th Hussars, Richard Newsham Pedder and Thomas Pedder—uncle and nephew.

The map is the work of the former, at the time a lieutenant. He was the father of Colonel E. Newsham Pedder, of the 13th Hussars.

By the course marked out on the map we learn that on 2 October the



Lightning was within sixty or seventy miles of the coast of Brazil, and for at least three days continued a path practically along the coast.

The reason for this somewhat strange route was as follows:--

The vessel crossed the Equator at about 28° W. This was too far west. The south-east trade winds caught the ship and jammed it down close to the coast of South America, it being, as we see, at one time only from sixty to seventy miles distant therefrom. A comparison between this route and that which is now taken is not without interest.

We left the Regiment encamped on the glacis of Fort William. Here it remained till 5 December, on which and on two other dates it proceeded by train to Raneegunge. Two days later the Regiment marched by Bullock Dak to Allahabad in divisions; the First Division, consisting of A, B, and E Troops under the command of Captain T. Pedder, arrived at its destination on 19 December.

The Second Division, consisting of C, D, and F Troops, under the command of Captain W. D. Bushe, started on 8 December and arrived on 20 December.

The Third Division, consisting of G and H Troops with headquarters under the command of Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Hagart, started on 9 December and arrived on 21 December.

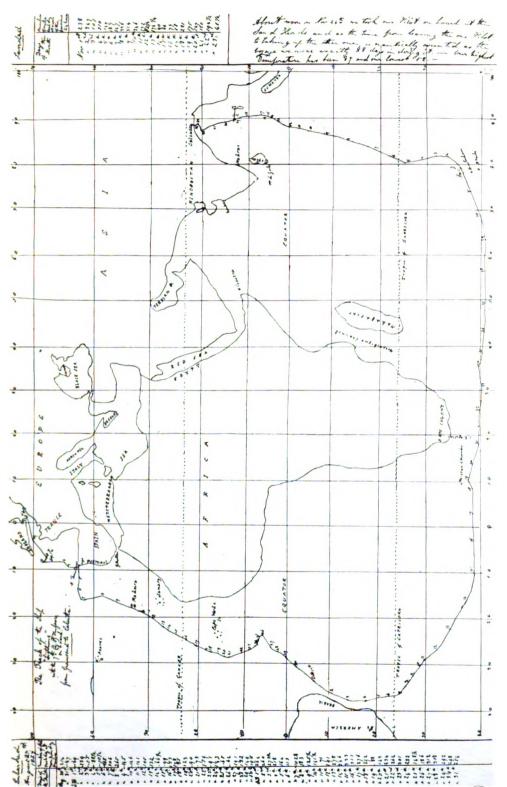
From the following telegram sent to the Governor-General of India in Council by the Commander-in-Chief and dated Cawnpore, II December 1857, I2 noon, we gather that the Regiment was then apparently at Benares, though this is not mentioned in their records; unless indeed it is to be translated as merely a change of destination already ordered from Benares to Allahabad.

The telegram runs :---

'The guns taken by General Grant will be in to-morrow. I shall be prepared to move forward in two or three days. Will your Lordship oblige me with any particular instructions you may have to give? I have desired the 7th Hussars to come up to Allahabad, to be formed under the personal superintendence of Brigadier Campbell, as their discipline would have suffered under the different authorities at Benares.'

The Regiment remained at Allahabad until 17 January 1858, during which time the horses were received. The horses came from the Remount Depôt at Allahabad, and when handed over were untrained.





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By hard work, however, the Regiment got their mounts into order in a very short time, and on being inspected on 13 January by Brigadier W. Campbell they were reported 'fit for active service in the field.'

Accordingly on 18 January they marched from Allahabad under the command of Colonel C. Hagart for Cawnpore, where they duly arrived on 26 January.

It is somewhat strange to find that in the Manuscript Regimental Record there is not the faintest allusion to the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny—an event which, as we all know, began, continued, and ended in horrors and bloodshed tempered only with unexampled deeds of British heroism.

That the Regiment proceeded upon actual active service in the field is mentioned in the entry dated 3 February 1858, and also that it was engaged with 'the enemy' a few days subsequently. Later the term 'infuriated fanatics' is employed. Once we are told that the 'enemy' were commanded by 'the Nana,' but beyond this clue, as far as the Regimental Record is concerned, the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, did we not know the real state of the case, might have been acting against an enemy of any nationality.

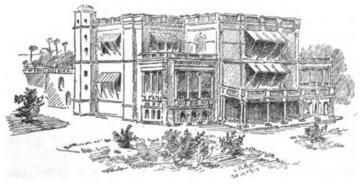
We will now quote in the first instance the account of the campaign as given in the Manuscript, which begins abruptly thus:—

'February.—Three Troops crossed the Ganges at Cawnpore on the 3rd and Head Quarters with the remainder of the Regiment on the 4th. Employed keeping the road open, and escorting Convoys between Cawnpore and Lucknow from the 4th to the 24th. The left Wing of the Regiment was detached on an Expedition under Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant on the 12th, and was engaged with the Enemy at Meangunge on the 23rd, when 5 men were wounded. One Squadron marched for Alumbagh on the 24th and Head Quarters and one Squadron on the 25th. On the latter date two Squadrons and Head Quarters were present at the repulse of the Enemy's attack on Sir James Outram's position at the Alumbagh.'

The strength of the detachment engaged in repelling the fourth attack on the Alumbagh on 25 February 1858 was ninety-two, Colonel Hagart being in command. There were no casualties. To resume our quotation from the Manuscript Regimental Record:—



'March.—The Regiment was present during the whole of the operations of the Siege and Capture of Lucknow from the 1st to the 21st of March, under His Excellency The Commander in Chief (Sir Colin Campbell). On the 19th in a skirmish near the Moosabagh, Captain Slade and Lieutenant Wilkin were severely wounded, Cornet W. G. Bankes mortally and 2 men wounded. The latter Officer particularly distinguished himself when his Captain (Slade) was wounded, by gallantly leading on the Troop, and thrice charging a Body of infuriated fanatics, who had rushed on the guns employed in shelling a small mud fort, killing three of the enemy with his own hand, and receiving 11 Wounds of



THE RESIDENCY—LUCKNOW

which he afterwards died. He was awarded the V.C. for his Gallantry on this occasion.'

At Moosa Bagh camp on 21 March 1858, the strength of the Regiment is given as 350 sabres.

Again quoting the Manuscript Regimental Record :-

'April.—Marched from the Old Cantonments Lucknow on the 11th, on an Expedition under Major General Sir J. H. Grant; Engaged with the Enemy at Baree on the 13th when one Man was killed in a Charge, and Lieutenant R. Topham and 6 men wounded. In Major General Grant's Despatch of this affair he states:—

"The rapidity and steadiness with which the Cavalry under Lieutenant Colonel Hagart was manœuvred on my right and right rear is deserving of great praise."

- 'Returned to Lucknow on the 27th and marched on the 28th on another expedition under Sir Jas. H. Grant towards Roy Bareilly.
- 'May.—The Regiment was present at the affair of Cimsee or Sirsee on the 12th. One Man wounded. In Sir J. H. Grant's despatch of this affair he states:—
- "Our Column was almost surrounded at one time, but the Cavalry and Artillery, the former Commanded by Lieut Colonel Hagart, a very superior Officer, succeeded in clearing our right flank."
- 'Returned to Lucknow on the 21st and marched from thence towards Poorwah on the 24th with a Force under Major General Sir Hope Grant.
- 'June.—Returned to Lucknow on the 11th June and marched with a Force under Sir Hope Grant for Nawabgunge, Bara Bunka, on the 12th. Engaged with the Enemy at Nawabgunge on the 13th, when Captain Fraser, Lieutenant Topham and Adjutant J. Mould, and 15 Men were wounded. 9 men died of Coup-de-Soleil. In Sir Hope Grant's despatch of this Engagement he states:—
- "The Action on my proper right having again commenced with great vigour, I proceeded in that direction. On arriving I found Two Guns had come out on the open plain, and attacked Hodson's Horse with Two Guns of Major Carleton's Battery, which covered my rear. I immediately ordered up the other Four Guns under the Command of Lieutenant Percival and Two Squadrons of H.M.s 7th Hussars under Major Sir W. Russell and opened Grape upon the Force within 3 or 400 yards with terrible effect, but the rebels made the most determined resistance and two Men in the midst of a Shower of Grape brought forward Two Green Standards which they placed in the ground beside their Guns and rallied their Men. Captain Atherley's Two Companies of the 3rd B. R. Brigade, at this moment advanced to the attack, which obliged the rebels to move off. The Cavalry then got between them and the Guns and the VII Hussars led gallantly by Major Sir W. Russell, supported by Hodson's Horse under Major Daly C.B., swept through them twice, killing every man. I must here mention the Gallant Conduct of Two Officers of the 7th Hussars, Captain Bushe and Captain Fraser. The latter I myself saw surrounded by the Enemy, and fighting his way through them all, he was severely wounded in his hand."'

'July.—The Regiment remained encamped at Nawabgunge until the 21st July, when it marched for Fyzabad, where it arrived on the 29th.'

'August.—A Wing of the Regiment marched for Sultanpore on the oth with a Force under Brigadier Horsford, C.B., where it arrived on the 13th. Head Quarters with the remaining Wing marched with a Force under Sir J. H. Grant on the 19th and arrived at Sultanpore on the 22nd. In many places along the Route the track led across cultivation and through marshes (the latter caused by heavy rains) where the Gun Wheels sank to the Axle. The Infantry were frequently obliged to wade through sloughs. On arrival it was found that the Enemy amounting to 20,000 Men with 15 Guns, occupied a strong position and opposed the passage of the Goomtee. They had taken away or destroyed every boat, so that no Bridge could be thrown across the River, which is upwards of 400 feet wide, and the right bank being in possession of the Enemy for about 15 miles up and down the river, it was found impracticable to bring boats from a distance. Three small dinghies [? dugouts] were found concealed, and of these a good raft was constructed. Three more dinghies were brought from Biswa Nuddee, 9 miles distant, and three others were found sunk in the River. Of these two more rafts were constructed; the Heavy Guns having in the meantime been got into position to cover the operations and keep down the fire of the Enemy.

'The force commenced passing over by means of the Rafts on the morning of the 25th. There was much difficulty experienced in swimming the horses across the river which is very deep and rapid. Only one horse of the 7th got drowned, altho' it took the Regiment Two days to cross and all the Force did not get over until late on the 27th. On the afternoon of the 28th the Enemy came out in strong force and attacked our position, when they were repulsed and driven back, but from the increasing darkness the troops were obliged to Bivouack, and on advancing the following morning the Cantonments [of the Enemy of course] were [found to be] deserted.'

Extract from a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General:—

Painted by Angelo Hayes.



THE MUTINY

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'I am directed by His Excellency to beg you will draw the attention of the Right Honourable The Governor-General to the admirable manner in which Sir J. Hope Grant has conducted the operations of the last six weeks, and more particularly those for the passage of the Goomtee with the most imperfect means.'

Extract from G. O. G. G. No. 449 of 1858:-

'The Right Honourable The Governor-General desires to make known his high approbation of the military skill displayed by Sir Hope Grant during the series of operations which occupied six weeks and ended in the passage of the Goomtee. His Lordship also tenders to Brigadier Horsford, C.B., and to all the Officers and Men engaged in these operations his warmest acknowledgements for their gallantry and efficient services.'

'September.—One Squadron marched for "Birtypoor" and "Silka" on the 6th September, with a small force under Colonel Payn, H.M.'s 53rd, employed keeping the Road open between Fyzabad and Sultanpore; a Third Troop marched to join them on the 28th.'

'October.—One Troop marched on an Expedition with a small force under Major Raikes, Madras Fusiliers, towards the Azimgurh District on the 7th. One Troop from Silka to Head Quarters on the 9th. Head Quarters with a small force under Sir J. H. Grant marched towards the Azimgurh District on the 11th, a Squadron being left at Sultanpore. Head Quarters returned to Sultanpore on the 23rd, and the Troop which was detached with Major Raikes' Expedition on the 24th. This Troop was engaged with the Enemy in a Skirmish at Shahpore on the 13th. The Squadron which had been left at Sultanpore with a force under Brigadier Horsford, C.B., was engaged at the affair of Doudpore on the 20th, Two Horse Artillery Guns taken. The Squadron at Silka rejoined Head Quarters on the 25th, and the Regiment marched towards Amutha [?] on the 26th. Engaged in the Byswara Campaign, under His Excellency The Commander-in-Chief until its completion on the 2nd December, including the pursuit of the Enemy from Kandoo Nuddee on the 27th October, when the Regiment took two guns. The pursuit to Palee Ghât on the 28th, one gun taken.'

'November.—In attack on and pursuit of Benke Madho on the 29th, driving him across the Goomtee. In Sir W. Russell's despatch of this



pursuit he states "The 7th Hussars under Major F. W. Horne were as usual perfectly steady."

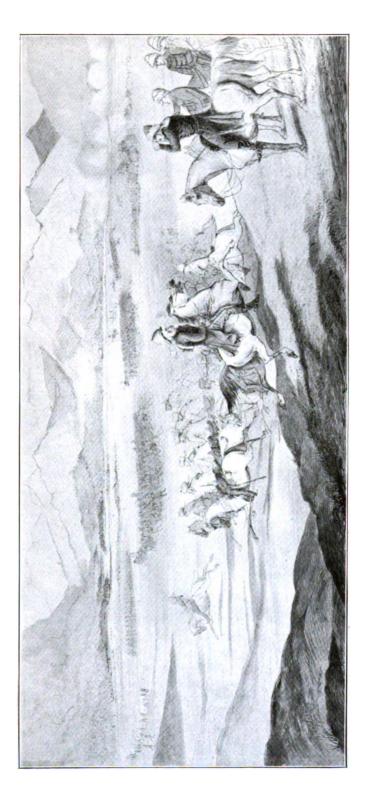
'December.—Arrived at Lucknow on the 3rd December, marched for Byram Ghât on the 5th, arrived on the 6th, marched for Fyzabad on the 8th, arrived on the 10th,—Crossed the Gogra on the 11th—Engaged in the Trans-Gogra Campaign under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief till its completion on the 31st December, including the attack on the Enemy's position nr Churda on the 26th, and pursuit in which the Regiment took 6 Guns—The attack on the Fort "Mujeedia" on the 27th—The final attack on the Enemy's position near Banku on the 31st and pursuit into the River Raptee—Seven Guns taken—Major Horne and two men drowned and one man wounded.'

In Lord Clyde's despatch of the Trans-Gogra Campaign he states:—

"On the 29th [December] the Troops returned to Nauparah, made a forced march on the night of the 30th to the vicinity of Bankee where the Enemy had loitered under the Nana. He was surprised and attacked with great vigour, driven through a jungle which he attempted to defend, and finally into and across the Raptee, the 7th Hussars entering that river with the fugitives. On this occasion the Troops distinguished themselves, more particularly the 2nd Battalion R. Brigade under Colonel Hill and the 7th Hussars under Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. Russell. I have to deplore the loss of Major Horne, 7th Hussars, who was drowned in the waters of the Raptee. He led the left Wing of the Regiment. Captain Stisted who led the 1st Squadron was rescued with difficulty from a similar fate."

'January, 1859.—The Regiment remained encamped on the Banks of the Raptee during the whole of the month of January.'

'February.—Crossed the Raptee into Nepaul with a Force under Brigadier Horsford, C.B. Present at the attack on the Enemy's position near Silka Ghât on the 9th. 14 Guns taken. Remained in Nepaul until the 17th when the Force recrossed the Raptee, and encamped at Sidhonia Ghât. The Regiment marched from Sidhonia Ghât on the 21st for Umballa, where it arrived on the 8th April after 47 days march. On the Regiment leaving Sidhonia Ghât the following order was issued to the Field Force:—'



PURSUIT OF THE REBELS.

December 29th, 1858

Extract from Field Force Orders by Brigadier Horsford, C.B., Commanding Field Force:—

"Camp, Sidhonia Ghât, 21st February, 1859.

"For nearly a year, including the trials entailed by a Summer Campaign, the 7th Hussars have been attached to this Force, and during that time their behaviour has been such, as to secure them universal esteem. Brigadier Horsford begs Lieut.-Colonel Sir William Russell Bart. will explain to his Regiment that he has thoroughly appreciated its state of discipline, and in wishing it the success it deserves, he feels satisfied that the just pride which has guided all ranks, not only in the face of the Enemy, but also in Camp, will ever cause them to retain the reputation they have so well earned."

This was signed by Major M. A. Dillon, Major of Brigade.

We will now attempt to amplify the above account, and shall first consider the events of February 1858.

The Regiment formed part of the 2nd Brigade of the Cavalry Division which was commanded by Brigadier-General James Hope Grant, C.B. (afterwards Sir James).

The Brigade was thus composed:-

Brigadier W. Campbell, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Captain H. Forbes, 1st Light Cavalry, Major of Brigade (in these days Brigade Major).

The regiments of the 2nd Brigade were :-

2nd Dragoon Guards; 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars; Volunteer Cavalry; Detachment 1st Punjab Cavalry; Hodson's Horse.

About the middle of February it became known that bodies of the enemy were in motion near the fords or ghâts on the left bank of the Ganges, between Futeghur and Cawnpore; and that they were ripe for mischief. It became advisable to clear these rebels away, and for that purpose a movable column was organised consisting of H.M. 34th, 38th, and 53rd Regiments, squadrons of the 7th Hussars and 9th Lancers, squadrons of Hodson's Horse and Watson's Horse, a company of sappers and miners, and a few guns.

The 34th, 38th, and 53rd Regiments belonged to the 2nd Infantry Division, and the 9th Lancers to the 1st Cavalry Brigade.

This column started from the main Lucknow Road at a point near Bunnee, and proceeded on a line inclining towards the Ganges at an angle which enabled it to sweep the rebels towards the west. Here they would be likely to be less mischievous than if they were near the river.

The strength of Grant's column was as follows: Cavalry, 636; Infantry, 2240; Artillery, 326; Sappers (native), 44.

On 2 March 1858 the strength of the Regiment appears as follows:—30 officers; 392 non-commissioned officers and men; grand total, 422; horses, 413.

This telegram gives details of a reconnaissance:—

7 March, 1858. 2.30 P.M.

'From Brigadier-General F. H. Franks, C.B., Commanding 4th Division, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Head-Quarters Camp Dilkoosha, 7 March 1858, 2.30 P.M.

'I have the honour to report that at 9 A.M. this day an attack on our posts on the extreme left having been reported by a party of Hodson's Horse stationed there, I moved out with three battalions of Gurkhas and two of their guns, three guns of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson's troop of Horse Artillery, the outlying picquet 7th Hussars, and Hodson's Horse, when the enemy (who were only seen at a distance) after a few rounds from the Horse Artillery and Gurkha guns retired into the city.

'Those of the enemy seen were a few horse and several hundred infantry. They appeared to have no guns with them. The troops returned to camp at I P.M.; no casualties took place, the rebels having only discharged a fire of matchlocks at too great a distance to do any harm.'

The column was kept constantly on the move. Information was then received that a body of the enemy was strongly posted at Meeangunge, a town situated between Lucknow and Futteghur.

The rebel force amounted to two thousand infantry in the town, three hundred cavalry outside, and five or six guns.

Meeangunge was surrounded by a stone wall fourteen feet high with numerous bastions and had three strong gates opening into the Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Rohilcund roads. At each gate the enemy had posted guns behind strong breastworks, and the breastworks themselves were covered by trees.

Grant reconnoitred the town carefully and found a weak point on the fourth side, where it was possible to bring two heavy guns to bear



at the short range of between three hundred and four hundred yards, and at a spot where there was a postern-gate. It will be observed that Grant had the superior force. He thus distributed his men. A part was told off to hold the Lucknow road, another was similarly employed on the Rohilcund road, while the remainder were posted behind a village which was conveniently near, with orders to await the result of a cannonade. Grant's guns opened fire, and in less than two hours a practicable breach in the wall was the result.

The 53rd were then ordered to advance to the assault. The regiment was divided. One wing under Colonel English after entering the breach worked through the left of the town, the other under Major Payne penetrated and turned to the right.

The 53rd thus advanced through a labyrinth of narrow lanes, driving the enemy before them at every yard. Meeangunge was speedily captured and with it six guns.

The enemy made vain efforts to escape by means of the three gates, but were most severely handled, nearly one thousand of their number being killed or captured.

The British loss was very small, and is reported to have been 2 killed and 19 wounded.

From another account we gather the following details:-

Grant took up his command of 8 February at Oonao. His orders in the first instance were to keep the road open on both sides of Cawnpore.

He was then ordered to make a rapid march to a small fortified place called Futtepore Churassie, where the Nana (Nana Sahib) was supposed to have taken refuge. Futtepore Churassie was about twenty-five miles north of the Cawnpore road and on the banks of the Ganges. After two days' hard marching they reached the place, but found that the Nana had fled. However, two small field pieces were captured while a party of rebels were endeavouring to remove them.

The fort here was destroyed and the buildings burnt. The force then marched to Bangurmow and encamped under a large 'tope' of trees.

This town was large and well built, and the inhabitants professed loyalty.

On 21 February they marched to Sooltangunj en route for Meeangunge,

an old and moderate-sized town, with a rectangular loopholed wall round it. The enemy were prepared to resist.

Two sowars of the advanced guard who approached too near the walls were fired upon, and one was shot.

On finding that the rebels meant fighting, Grant changed the direction of the columns from the Rohilcund road, along which they had been marching, to the left. Here a spot was discovered whence the wall could be breached, and two guns of position were placed there.

Turner's 9-pounder troop was posted a little further back to play upon the town and occupy the attention of the enemy.

Four guns of Anderson's Troop, with the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, were sent along the Cawnpore road to check a threatened flank attack by a body of the enemy.

The other two guns, with the 34th Regiment and a troop of cavalry, were left on the Rohilcund road to cover the baggage.

After an hour's cannonade a practicable breach was made and the 53rd were ordered to storm the town. In a few minutes they were pouring into the place 'like wildfire' and carrying everything before them. It appears that the rebels did not then know that the British had forced their way into the town.

Many were shot there and then, and many managed to rush out through the gates. Here they were at the mercy of the 7th Hussars, the 9th Lancers, and the Irregular Cavalry, who cut them down and ran them through without quarter; five hundred men killed and four hundred made prisoners.

We now come to the events at the Alumbagh, where Outram had been actively employed in repelling the energetic attacks of the enemy.

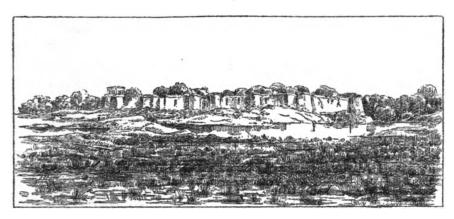
As has been already mentioned, one squadron of the 7th marched thither on 24 February, and a second on the following day. On 25 February the last effort of the enemy against the Alumbagh took place. Reinforcements for Outram had been arriving for several days, and among these were the 7th Hussars (two squadrons), Hodson's Horse, the troop of Horse Artillery commanded by Remmington, and the 1st Bengal Fusiliers. This last attack took place under the immediate auspices of the Begum, who, mounted on an elephant, and accompanied by her prime minister and principal chiefs, witnessed the operations.

A heavy cannonade of artillery began at 7 A.M. and lasted for an

hour. Next a strong force was sent to threaten the British left, while the main force proceeded along the right front of the British, but out of range.

This force, which has been estimated at between twenty and thirty thousand men, was divided; one half passed beyond the end of the British right, then turned to the right and took up a position in the right rear of the fort of Jellalabad, where it was sheltered by some convenient trees.

The other half stopped short at the point beyond the extreme British right where the march of the first portion had been deflected to the



JELLALABAD FORT.

right, and was prepared either to act in support of the attack or to maintain communications as occasion might need.

With this portion of the force the Begum remained.

The force which had approached Jellalabad proceeded to shell the fort there. Against these Outram at once proceeded to act.

Sending his right infantry brigade, four guns under Olpherts and four under Remmington, the 7th Hussars, detachments of Hodson's Horse and Graham's Horse, and also the military train, he started forth and cut off the advanced half of the enemy from the rest. Meanwhile he had detached the volunteers under Barrow and Wale's Horse to ride round and take them in the rear.

He now found himself threatened by the Begum's force, who approached his left flank, and it appeared as if he would be attacked by some thousand of the enemy's cavalry besides infantry. The guns

under Olpherts immediately opened on them and with effect. The Begum and her court fled incontinently. Remmington's four guns galloped up and opened fire, while the 7th Hussars and Brasyer's Sikhs advanced as well.

By this means the enemy in this part of the field was held in check.

Outram was then able to turn his attention to the other portion of the enemy, and after some fighting drove them back to shelter amid a clump of trees. By this time it was half-past two in the afternoon, and apparently the engagement was at an end. The enemy, however, determined on a last effort, and nearly three hours later made a strong attack on a village in the left front of Outram's position. They actually took possession of a clump of trees in front of it, but were not permitted to hold it long. Still, though everywhere held in check, the enemy did not give in, and throughout the night the struggle continued. With dawn, however, the enemy withdrew.

During the siege of Lucknow, which began on 2 March, the 7th Hussars were thus occupied. A detachment remained as a portion of the comparatively slender garrison which was left in the Alumbagh; and took part in the events of 16 March, when, under the command of Brigadier Franklyn, an attack of the enemy was repelled, though not without severe fighting, as the engagement lasted from 9 A.M. till 1.30 P.M.

The remainder of the Regiment had proceeded with the cavalry of Sir Hope Grant, Lugard's division, and a strong force of artillery to circle round to the right from the rear of the Alumbagh, passing Jellalabad and going towards Dil Koosha.

Here they took possession of the Dil Koosha Palace and the Mahomed Bagh. Batteries were erected which opened fire on the morrow with effect on the guns of the enemy and silenced them.

Two bridges were at once begun to enable the troops to cross the Goomtee river, and the crossing was effected by daybreak on 6 March.

After crossing the Goomtee the column, under the command of Outram, moved to the north towards Chinhut. On reaching the Fyzabad road it turned to the left. At Ishmaelgunge the cavalry of the enemy were sighted and were attacked by the British cavalry. The rebels fled and were pursued, but meeting with broken and unfavourable ground in close proximity to the infantry of the enemy some losses occurred,



LIEUT.-COLONEL HAGART.

(In 'Mutiny' Kit).

mainly in the ranks of the Queen's Bays, which happened to be the leading regiment, their major (Percy Smyth) being killed.

The British halted at Ishmaelgunge during 7 and 8 March, during which time a heavy attack by the enemy was repelled on the first day, and the 9th Lancers with a battery of Horse Artillery were sent back across the river to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Colin Campbell. Outram had now received his heavy guns, and hence the return of the Lancers and R.H.A. Two batteries were now erected, one against the rear of the Martinière, the other against Chukkur Kothi.

On the 9th the latter was captured. The combined column then advanced up the left bank of the Goomtee as far as the Badshah Bagh, which was seized and held.

This enabled Outram to clear the enemy in flank and rear from both the first and second lines of defences as far as the Kaiser Bagh Palace.

Meanwhile the other battery had driven the rebels from the northern end of the first line of defences.

On 19 March Outram attacked the Musa Bagh. Sir Hope Grant, who was still on the left bank of the River Goomtee, was ordered to open fire on it and to prevent any of the enemy from crossing the river when driven out. Brigadier Campbell of the Queen's Bays was directed to take up a position on the left front of the Musa Bagh to cut off any of the rebels driven out by Outram. The enemy were duly expelled, but Brigadier Campbell failed to effect what he had to do and the enemy escaped.

On this occasion a troop of the 7th Hussars was very actively employed.

It appears that near the position of Brigadier Campbell was a village with a small mud fort, the latter being held by the enemy.

Under the command of Colonel James Hagart of the 7th a troop of the Regiment, two guns, and a few men of the 78th were sent to dislodge them.

The guns were brought up and opened fire. Two shells had exploded in the fort when out dashed about fifty of the enemy and made straight for the guns. The 7th were ordered by Colonel Hagart to charge, and did so. Three officers of the troop were wounded—Slade, Wilkin, and Bankes—the latter mortally, as has already been stated.

Colonel Hagart's gallant effort to save Bankes, who was being hacked

at by the rebels as he lay disabled on the ground, so far succeeded in that that officer was rescued, though only to die of his wounds a few days later. Colonel Hagart's condition after the mêlée is thus related by Sir Hope Grant: 'Everything about him bore traces of his gallant struggle. His saddle and his horse were slashed about both in front and behind, his martingale was divided, his sword-hilt dinted in, the pockethandkerchief severed as clearly as with a razor, and a piece of the skin of his right hand cut away.' Sir Hope Grant recommended Colonel Hagart for the V.C., but Sir Colin Campbell declined to forward the application on the ground that his rank was too high.

In the upshot every rebel was killed. After the combat Outram left the 2nd Punjab Infantry to occupy the Musa Bagh and returned to the positions he had occupied on the previous day.

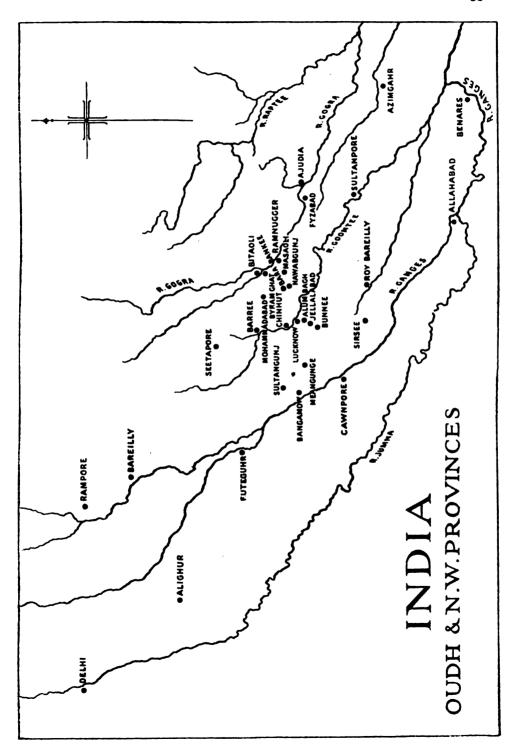
Lucknow was now in the hands of the British. The city was then cleared of rebels by troops detailed for that purpose, the force under the Moulvi, which occupied a strongly fortified house, being the last to be reduced after a strenuous defence. His followers were pursued and cut up, but the Moulvi escaped.

On 23 March Sir Hope Grant, after a night march, attacked and defeated a body of the enemy stated to be four thousand strong at Kussi on the Fyzabad road and distant about twenty-five miles from Lucknow. The 7th Hussars were not, however, engaged on this occasion.

The next proceedings of Sir Hope Grant were as follows:—

On 9 April he received orders to march at once to Barree, twenty-nine miles from Lucknow, where the Moulvi had collected a body of the enemy. Thence he was to march to Mohammadabad and along the river Gogra to reconnoitre a place called Bitaoli, where report had it that the Begum had taken up her quarters with a following of some six thousand rebels. He was afterwards to proceed to Ramnugger to cover the march of our allies, the Nepaulese troops, who were then on their return to their native land.

Sir Hope Grant started on the morning of the 11th, and with his force went the 7th Hussars. His march lay along the Seetapore road, and his total strength amounted to about three thousand men with eighteen guns. The Moulvi by a clever piece of scouting obtained reliable information as to the column and prepared to profit by it. He occupied a village about four miles on the Barree side of the place where he had



located the British camp. This village was covered by a stream in its front with high banks on the nearest side and the ground leading up being honeycombed. In this village the rebel infantry was posted, but the cavalry was sent to make a detour for the purpose of a flank attack.

Utterly unsuspicious, the British force marched at daybreak. The rebel cavalry was nearing a position in the rear which would have rendered the baggage—a train of some six thousand carts—an easy prey, when they chanced to catch sight of two British guns in the advance guard which were but slenderly escorted by Wale's Horse. They attacked the guns, wounded the officer in command of the escort, and were about to remove their trophies when a troop of the 7th Hussars, commanded by Captain Topham, appeared, and moreover appeared about to charge. The rebels awaited it not, but abandoning the captured guns fled at once. Two other attacks on the baggage in the rear were made, but without success, one of which was foiled by Captain Topham and his troop, and the other by a volley at very short range by two companies of the Bengal Fusiliers.

The rebel cavalry then retreated to the village. Grant pressed on his attack; the enemy, however, declined to offer any resistance, and evacuated the place. Grant then hurried on to Barree and then to Mohammadabad, where he arrived on the 15th. The next day he reached Ramnugger. He was now only six miles from Bitaoli, where it was rumoured that the Begum was established. Thither too he went with all speed, only to find the place evacuated. Finally he came up with the Nepaulese force under Jung Bahadur at Masaoli, a place half-way between Ramnugger and Nawabgunge. Thence he marched southwards to protect the road between Cawnpore and Lucknow, which was threatened at Onao.

Another account of the operations on the further side of the Goomtee may here be given, as it contains, though unofficial, a considerable amount of detail. It runs as follows:—

'The portion of the siege-plan connected with the left bank of the river had never been lost sight of during the preparatory operations on the right. While the Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Commissariat were busily engaged in camping near the Dil Koosha, the engineers were collecting the casks, fascines of fagots, ropes and timbers necessary for

forming a bridge, or rather two bridges, across the Goomtee, at some point below where the enemy were in greatest force. The spot selected was near head-quarters at Bibiapore, where the river was forty yards wide. The enemy, uneasy at the proceedings of the engineers, gradually assembled in considerable numbers on the opposite bank, but as the British brought up guns to oppose them, the engineering works proceeded without molestation. These bridges exemplified some of the contrivances which military commanders are accustomed to adopt, in the course of their onerous duties.

'The groundwork of each was a collection of empty beer-casks, lashed by ropes to timber cross-pieces, and floated off one by one to their positions; a firm roadway of planking was afterwards fixed on the top of the whole range from end to end. Firm indeed must the construction necessarily have been, for troopers on their horses, heavy guns and mortars, ammunition-wagons, and commissariat carts, all would have to pass over these bridges, secure so far as possible from accident to man or beast.'

Outram crossed the river on the 6th in command, as we know, of a strong force. His plan of campaign was to advance up the left bank of the Goomtee; while the troops in position at Dil Koosha were to remain at rest until it was apparent that the first line of the enemy's works, of the rampart running along the canal and abutting on the Goomtee, had been turned. The bridges stood the strain admirably, and the entire force passed over in safety. A little fighting took place, notably in front of the Chukkur Walla Kothi or Yellow House, a circular building on the left bank of the river. Meanwhile Sir Colin Campbell remained on the defensive near the Dil Koosha. The enemy's guns at the Martinière were active, but their practice was bad. It is stated that a Lieutenant Patrick Stewart was most energetic in establishing the electric telegraph, and that it was carried from camp to camp so that Calcutta, Allahabad, Cawnpore, the Alum Bagh, and other places could be immediately linked up. Nor was this all. Wires to Outram across the river were established, and one was drawn through the window of the Dil Koosha itself. Wherever Sir Colin went, there the gallant and energetic Stewart was to be found with his poles, batteries, and wires. We will again quote:-

'On the 7th, Sir James Outram, while making his arrangements on the opposite side of the river, was attacked in great force by the enemy. On the preceding day, he had baffled them in all their attempts, with a loss of only two killed and ten wounded; and he was not now likely to be seriously affected even by four or five times his number. The enemy occupied the race-course stand with infantry, and bodies of cavalry galloped up to the same spot with the intention of disturbing Outram's camp. He resisted all the attacks, chased them to a distance with his cavalry, and maintained his advantageous camping-ground.'

Russell, the celebrated war correspondent, watched the proceedings both days from the roof of the Dil Koosha. He describes the weather thus:—

'The wind was all but intolerable—very hot and very high, and surcharged with dust. I had a little camp-table and a chair placed on the top of the building, and tried to write; but the heat and dust were intolerable. I tried to look out, but the glasses were filled with dust; a fog would be just as good a medium.'

The road from Fyzabad and from the cantonment passed near Outram's camp. On the 8th Sir Colin Campbell made a reconnaissance, with the result that Outram was ordered to arrange his batteries during the night and on the following day to attack the enemy's position, the key to which was the Chukkur Walla Kothi.

We will again quote:-

'On the morning of the 9th, accordingly, Sir James made the attack with excellent effect, the enemy being driven out at all points, and the Yellow House seized. He advanced his whole force for some distance through ground affording excellent cover for the enemy. He was by that means enabled to bring his right wing forward to occupy the Fyzabad road, which he crossed by a bridge over a Nullah, and to plant his batteries for the purpose of enfilading the works upon the canal.'

The operations were most successful; there was much skirmishing and a most obstinate fight at the Yellow House, where a few fanatics had shut themselves in and maintained a most obstinate resistance. They were at length driven out or slain, and the occupation of the villages of Jeamoor and Jijowly followed. Next came an advance to the Padishah

Bagh or King's Garden opposite the Fureed Buksh palace, after which Outram's guns opened a fire which enfiladed the lines of the Kaiser Bagh defences.

Sir Colin Campbell now stormed and took the Martinière. Here the enemy declined a hand-to-hand contest and escaped from the walls and trenches. The British only employed the bayonet.

'On the 10th, while Outram was engaged in strengthening the position which he had taken up, he sent Hope Grant with the cavalry of the division to patrol over the whole country between the left bank of the Goomtee and the old cantonment.'

Much fighting took place on Colin Campbell's side of the river on this day. On the 11th Jung Bahadur with his Nepaulese arrived, tardily, it is true, but it may be noted that they had already rendered service in the Goruckpore and Jounpore districts, and had then advanced into Oude to assist in the operations against Lucknow. The battle was everywhere going on, yet time was found amid its crash to hold a ceremonial durbar. In front of Sir Colin's mess-tent he and the Nepaulese-commander met, though with customary want of punctuality the Oriental was not there to time. During the ceremony news arrived that 'the Begum Kothee is taken.'

The ceremony was hastily broken off. On the 13th the Nepaulese moved close to the canal. Next day Jung Bahadur was requested to cross the canal and attack the suburbs to the left of Banks' house. Here the Nepaulese were 'most advantageously employed for several days' in covering the British left.

Outram meanwhile was constantly fighting. On the 15th two bodies of cavalry were sent out, one under Walpole, along the Sundeela road, and the other under Hope Grant on that which led to Seetapore. Gradually the British force meanwhile was working its way across the city, and by the 17th Sir Colin Campbell was virtually master of the situation.

On this day two English ladies, Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson, were delivered from the hands of the enemy. The 18th was comparatively quiet. On the 19th a combined attack on the Moosa Bagh was organised. The enemy fought not but fled, and unfortunately escaped slaughter or capture to a great extent.

Lucknow was now all but taken. Only the Moulvi remained: this

worthy had shut himself up in a stronghold in the heart of the city. From this he was driven; his following was pursued for six miles and many were slain, but the Moulvi himself escaped to fight another day.

During this period Hope Grant's cavalry had cut up a few hundred fugitive rebels in one place and intercepted more in another.

In May 1858, to make a short digression, it is interesting to note that white clothing was ordered to be discontinued in the European regiments of the Honourable East India Company's Army.

Its place was taken by 'khakee or carkey'—the khaki of these latter days.

We need not do more than mention the fact. It is clear, however, that in the 'Queen's Army' the regulation dress was found unsuitable for campaigning and extremely irksome to the troops. We read that 'Except the Highlanders—and when they left Lucknow they were panting for their summer clothes, and had sent officers to Cawnpore to hurry them—not a corps that I have seen sport a morsel of pink or shew a fragment of English scarlet. The Highlanders wear eccentric shades of gray linen over their bonnets—the kilt is discarded, or worn out in some regiments; and flies, mosquitoes, and the sun are fast rendering it impossible in the others. Already many officers who can get trews have discarded the ponderous folds of woollen stuff tucked into massive wads over the hips, and have provided some defence against the baking of their calves by day, and have sought to protect their persons against the assaults of innumerable entomological enemies by night. The artillery had been furnished with excellent head-covers and good frocks of light stuff. . . . The 7th Hussars, the Military Train, have vestiary idiosyncrasies of their own; but there is some sort of uniformity among the men.'

A good deal more follows, descriptive of the vagaries in head-gear—feathers, helmets, shooting-jackets, and Wellington boots. The writer continues: 'The peculiarity of carkey is that the dyer seems to be unable to match it in any two pieces, and that it exhibits endless varieties of shade, varying with every washing, so that the effect is rather various than pleasing on the march or on the parade ground.' The writer might also have instanced the 'Blue Caps' of the regiment now known as the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers as a specimen of non-regulation headgear which became historic.

After the capture of Lucknow various military works were undertaken to place that important city in such a state of defence as to render it safe from attacks within and without; for it must be remembered that great though the slaughter of the rebels had been there, yet so large a number had escaped that the greatest precautions had need to be taken against renewed attacks.

Sir Hope Grant, to whom the conduct of military affairs in Oude had been entrusted, now undertook an expedition against a body of rebels who were rumoured to number from seventeen to eighteen thousand men, and to have crossed the River Gogra and taken up a position at Ramnugger Dhumaree. It was also affirmed that Madhoo Singh at the head of five thousand rebels was at Goosaengunge, Benhi Madhoo with a smaller force in the Poorwah district, and Dunkha Shah with a larger army at Chinhut. Probably these numbers were exaggerated; still it was not prudent to leave the north-eastern portion of Oude unprotected, and hence Grant organised his movable column and proceeded towards Fyzabad.

'A little before midnight on June 12 he marched from Lucknow to Chinhut, and thence to Nawabgunge on the Fyzabad road. His force consisted of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the Rifle Brigade, the 5th Punjaub Rifles, a detachment of Engineers and Sappers, the 7th Hussars, 2 Squadrons of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, Hodson's Horse, a Squadron of the 1st Sikh Cavalry, a troop of Mounted Police, a troop of Horse Artillery, and two light field-batteries. Leaving a garrison column at Chinhut, under Colonel Purnell, and entrusting the same officer with temporary charge of the baggage and supplies belonging to the column. Sir Hope resumed his march during the night towards Nawabgunge, where 16,000 rebels had assembled, with several guns. By daylight on the following morning he crossed the Beti Nuddee at Quadrigunje, by means of a ford. He had purposely adopted this route instead of advancing to the bridge on the Fyzabad road, in order that, after crossing the nullah, he might get between the enemy and a large jungle. As a strong force of rebels defended the ford, a sharp artillery-fire, kept up by Mackinnon's horse-artillery and Johnson's battery, was necessary to effect this passage. Having surmounted this obstacle, Sir Hope, approaching nearer to Nawabgunge, got into the jungle district. Here

the rebels made an attempt to surround him on all sides and pick off his men by repeated volleys of musketry. The General speedily changed the aspect of affairs. He sent a troop of horse-artillery to the front; Johnson's battery and two squadrons of horse were sent to defend the left, while a larger body confronted the enemy on the right, where the enemy evidently expected to find and to capture Sir Hope's baggage.'

The struggle was very fierce, and the slaughter of the rebels considerable; the enemy, fanatical as well as numerous, gave exercise for all Grant's boldness and sagacity in contending with them. The victory was complete, and yet it was indefinite; for the rebels, as usual, escaped, to renew their mischief at some other time and place. Nearly six hundred of their number were slain; the wounded were much more numerous. Hope Grant's list of killed and wounded numbered about a hundred. Many of the rebels were Ghazees or Mahommedan fanatics, far more difficult to deal with than the mutinied sepoys. Adverting to some of the operations on the right flank, Grant said in his despatch:—

'On arriving at this point, I found that a large number of Ghazees, with two guns, had come out on the open plain, and attacked Hodson's Horse. I immediately ordered up the other four guns under Lieutenant Percival, and two squadrons of the 7th Hussars under Major Sir W. Russell, and opened grape upon them within three or four hundred yards with terrible effect. But the fanatics made the most determined resistance; and two men amid a shower of grape brought forward two green standards, which they planted in the ground beside their guns, and rallied their men. Captain Atherley's two companies of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade at this moment advanced to the attack, which obliged the rebels to move off. The Cavalry then got between them and the guns; and the 7th Hussars, led gallantly by Sir W. Russell, supported by Hodson's Horse under Major Daly, swept through them, killing every man.

'The main body of rebels succeeded in escaping from Nawabgunge after the battle. They fled chiefly to Ramnugger and Mahadeo on the banks of the Gogra, and to Bhilowlie at the junction of that river with the Chowka—with the apparent and probable intention of throwing up earthworks for the defence of those positions.'



We will now add a few details to the account already given of the action at Nawabgunge.

The rebels had begun to collect again around Nawabgunge, a place situated about eighteen miles from Lucknow. There Sir Hope Grant determined to attack. He accordingly marched for Chinhut, where he learnt that the enemy were in great force at Nawabgunge, and moreover that their position was a very strong one. They had camped upon a large plateau which was surrounded on three sides by a stream, over which, at a little distance from the town, there was a good bridge. The fourth side was jungle.

Grant determined to turn the right of the enemy and to thrust himself between them and the jungle. Two miles up the stream there existed a platform bridge which he purposed to cross. His column started at night and had a distance of twelve miles to traverse. It was hoped that the enemy would be surprised. All baggage was left in the rear, and the force marched with the lightest possible equipment. The night was very dark when a start was made at II P.M., so much so that it was very difficult to find the way across the level open country for at least six miles. A guide who proved to be trustworthy was, however, luckily obtained. The march was successfully accomplished, though some of the men were unfortunately victims to heat apoplexy. The bridge was reached half an hour before dawn, and the column rested and fed. At daylight the men fell in. The enemy had two or three guns which commanded the bridge, but they were posted at too great a distance to be effective. They opened fire but were soon silenced by a battery of nine-pounders which Grant sent forward for that purpose, one gun being dismounted.

The stream was then crossed by four companies of Rifles, a troop of horse artillery, and some cavalry. These having effected a lodgment on the other bank, the main body of the column followed them. It was then found that the British fronted the very centre of the enemy's position; also that the surprise was accomplished and that the rebels were unable to concentrate. As a matter of fact the force of the rebels at Nawabgunge was composed of four separate bodies, each under its own leader, and each acting independently.

Great gallantry was shown by a body of fine daring Zemindaree men who got round the British rear with two guns and attacked in the open.

These were the men who attacked Hodson's force and two of whose number planted the green standards by the guns which we have already mentioned. After they had attacked Hodson's Horse with some success and had menaced the two guns with that regiment, Grant ordered up the 7th Hussars and the other four guns belonging to the battery. These four guns were posted within five hundred yards of the enemy and opened with grape 'which mowed them down with terrible effect, like thistles before the scythe.' Their chief, the man who ordered the two green standards to be planted near the guns, is described as 'a big fellow with a goître on his neck.' Two squadrons of the 7th Hussars under Sir William Russell and as many companies of the Rifles were now sent forward and forced the enemy to retire; but, though forced back, the rebels were still undaunted, and with waving swords, spears and abusive language, called on the British to 'come on.'

The 7th Hussars charged twice through them, and cut them up to a man. Round the guns alone lay one hundred and twenty-five dead.

The action lasted for three hours. Six of the rebel guns were taken and six hundred rebels slain. The British loss was sixty-seven killed and wounded; thirty-three deaths from sunstroke and two hundred and fifty more men stricken down and obliged to be sent into hospital. It is stated that 'men fell asleep in their tents and never awoke,' heat apoplexy being the cause of this excessive loss of life. Though six guns were captured, the enemy were possessed of many more, and these they succeeded in removing. Each of the four bodies of the enemy retreated in a different direction, and as it was impossible for Grant to follow them up with the small remaining force which was at his disposal they succeeded in making good their escape.

Grant himself returned to Lucknow, his force remaining at Nawabgunge. His next expedition was to march to the relief of the somewhat notorious Rajah Maun Singh. This worthy was both powerful and wealthy. He had been a rebel, but having deserted that cause, probably because he found it a fallen one, or had come to the conclusion that it would ultimately fail, was now professedly loyal to 'John Company.'

The consequence was that he found himself shut up in a large mud fort defended by thick walls and a broad ditch, and besieged by twenty thousand rebels with twenty guns.

Starting from Nawabgunge on 22 July Grant's column proceeded for

some eight miles along the Fyzabad road. Here intelligence was received that one thousand two hundred rebels were posted in a village twelve miles to the south-east. To clear these out Grant detached two hundred of the 7th Hussars, the same number of Hodson's Horse, a troop of Horse Artillery under Major Yates, and the 5th Punjab Infantry. Colonel Hagart of the 7th was in command of the whole. Colonel Hagart started at night hoping to surprise the rebels, but found them already departed. He rejoined Grant at Derriabad on 24 July. Maun Singh had meanwhile been sending messages imploring relief; but on the 26th his tone changed, and he informed Grant that the enemy was fast disappearing and that unless the British made haste they would all escape. The British did make haste, but found, when but a day's journey from their goal, that not a rebel was left for them to fight. Some had joined the Begum across the Gogra, and eight thousand in two parties of four thousand each had made their way to Sultanpore. Grant reached Fyzabad on 29 July. Here he halted for an hour and then marched to the Ghât of Ajudia, four miles down the river Gogra.

Here they caught several boats conveying fugitives across. Grant's guns opened on them and sank all but one; the crews, however, jumped overboard and swam ashore down the river. The boat that escaped was not hit, nor was it deserted.

On 2 August Grant, accompanied by two hundred cavalry, paid a return visit of ceremony to Maun Singh at his fort.

Grant was now ordered to drive the enemy out of Sultanpore and to occupy that town. He therefore organised a detachment under the command of Brigadier Horsford, which marched on 7 August. Horsford arrived within three and a half miles of the place by 12 August. Sultanpore is a town situated on the banks of the Goomtee river. The enemy were found to be in force, and had guns posted to defend the passage.

Horsford's force was a small one. Rumour had it that the enemy numbered fourteen thousand men with fifteen guns. On the approach of the British to the river the enemy retired. Still Horsford did not feel justified in crossing, and halted, reported to Grant and awaited orders. The Commander-in-Chief had also heard the strength of the enemy at Sultanpore, and sent a telegraphic message to Grant to reinforce Horsford. This reinforcement Grant accompanied. He started on the morning of 19 August with all his guns of position and the whole of his available

force—a force which had been strengthened by the arrival of the 53rd Regiment. He reached Sultanpore on the 22nd. The town lay in a bend of the river. Horsford had already selected a spot where he proposed to cross, and his selection met with Grant's approval. It was well sheltered from the fire of the enemy, and suitable in other respects. The only trouble was that the river could not be forded, and no boats were available. The enemy held the command of the river for fifteen miles both ways. Search for boats had hitherto proved in vain, till at length three 'small very rotten canoes, hollowed out of trees' were discovered. These boats are elsewhere called dingheys, but dug-outs would probably be the more correct designation.

Two Engineer officers, Captain Scott and Lieutenant Rainsforth, with a party of Madras sappers, were soon hard at work converting these crazy craft into a serviceable raft. By good luck six more were discovered, of which three had been sunk in a creek in the river and the rest were moored near, the finder being the Deputy-Commissioner Captain Reid. Out of these two more rafts were constructed, and with this slender power of flotation Grant's force embarked. The crossing was successfully accomplished, though one raft broke under the weight of a second ninepounder gun, a canoe giving way and causing the whole to capsize. The guns were therefore dismounted and sent across singly. The cavalry swam the river, and with the loss of only two horses Grant's column found itself on the other side of the stream. The transit, however, occupied two days. Meanwhile the advance body, the Madras Fusiliers ('Blue Caps') and the 5th Punjab Infantry had taken up a strong position. The Rifles were then sent across in support, at which time the enemy's guns had opened fire. On the evening of the 28th the rebels made an attack which was repelled, but owing to the darkness it was not possible to pursue. On 29 August the enemy was found to have evacuated their position.

On 23 October Grant, who had again been absent—this time to be invested as K.C.B.—returned to Sultanpore and again started out on the warpath. This time his objective was Pandoo Nuddee, where four thousand rebels with two batteries of guns were in position, commanding the bridge. The rebels, however, did not wait to be attacked, but bolted in terror into the jungle behind their position. The 7th Hussars and some Horse Artillery were sent in pursuit, and after a long chase—it is

said of some thirty miles—captured two guns, one of which was a brass twenty-four-pounder. Very few of the enemy, however, were cut up.

We now reach the episode of the crossing of the river Raptee, which has already been touched upon.

It will be admitted that the fording of an Indian river is an operation which is not to be undertaken by a couple of regiments of cavalry at a fairly high speed, and without some knowledge of the conditions under which the crossing is to be effected. That is to say, it is well to know whether the bottom is unencumbered by rocks, whether the current is swift, or whether there are holes. In this case, however, it would appear that not only was the attempt made to ford an unsurveyed stream and at speed, but it was discovered too late that rocks, quicksands, trunks of trees, and holes abounded.

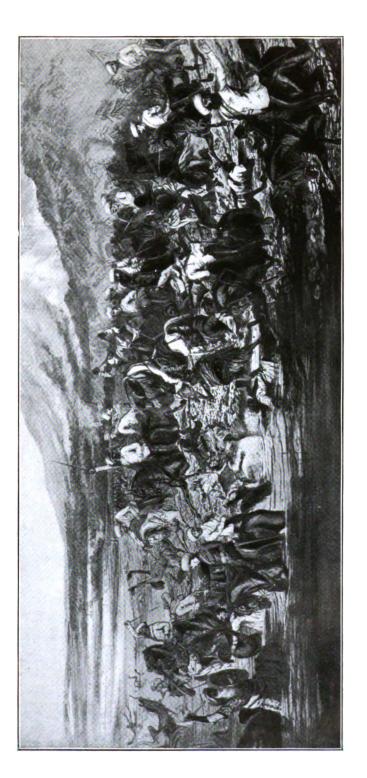
That the charge was gallantly made it is impossible to deny, but that it ever ought to have been made under the conditions which obtained at the spot cannot be reasonably affirmed. Hence it was that the Regiment had to mourn the loss of the major and more than one of their comradesin-arms.

Beneath a large picture in the mess which represents the incident the following account has been placed:—

'On 29th December, 1858, news was received that the Nana with his army was within 25 miles of our position on the borders of Napaul. That evening the column was set in motion, and at 5 A.M. arrived at a village about a mile from the enemy. The Cavalry (7th Hussars and 1st Punjaub Cavalry) and R.H.A., under Sir William Russell were ordered to advance and drive the enemy from their position. They formed eschelon of squadron on each flank with the guns in the centre, and the whole advanced over the plain at a gallop. The enemy could not stand this rapid attack, and abandoning their most advanced guns, fled, and were pursued to a long belt of jungle which stretched for miles, and were not dislodged till the Infantry came up, driving them from their position and forcing them through the wood and over another plain which stretched down to the river Raptee about six miles off. The plain was covered with the army of the Nana and the largest body appeared to be making towards the lower ford to the right. As soon as the Cavalry and Artillery had defiled through the jungle, they were launched in pursuit to the VOL. II.

right, but their career was stopped by a very wide and difficult nullah, which the Cavalry got over, but which stopped the Artillery. Sir William Russell led the 1st Punjaub Cavalry supported by the 1st and 2nd squadrons, 7th Hussars, and charged to the right, driving the enemy into the river. Finding it impossible to force the ford in the face of the fire from a battery of heavy guns, Sir William Russell wheeled to the left, and running the gauntlet through a hot fire from the enemy's guns and musketry, galloped along the plain towards the upper ford on the left, to which the 3rd and 4th squadrons, 7th Hussars, under Major F. W. Horne, had been previously sent.

'The above picture represents the 3rd and 4th squadrons, 7th Hussars. rapidly closing in on the fugitives, who made for the ford, which was interspersed with rocks, quicksands, trunks of trees, etc. The speed became tremendous as they neared the enemy. As the word "charge" was given, a cheer rose from the ranks, and they closed with a shockmen and horses rolled together into the river, which, running like a mill stream, was alive with rebels, trying to escape. A scene of confusion ensued, better imagined than described. Lieut. Stewart saw a huge sowar, whose horse had fallen under him in the river, standing at bay with his talwar over his head, ready to strike. Stewart dropped his sword, by the sling and drawing his revolver, shot him. Major Horne, who led the leading squadron most gallantly, was last seen in the river, engaged with two sowars. His body was found in the water two days after by some native divers, under the trunk of a tree, with a dead sowar grasped in each hand. Captain Stisted was rolled over in the melee and nearly lost his life, his horse was carried down the stream and drowned. Sir William Russell, having galloped ahead to overtake these squadrons before they charged, came up at the moment they reached the river. He halted the squadrons as soon as possible and got the men together to prevent further loss of life which was now useless. Capt. Stisted and three men of the 7th Hussars whose horses had been drowned, were standing on a small sand bank in the middle of the river. None of them could swim, and as the river was running like a sluice, they had much difficulty in keeping their footing, and were in great danger of being drowned. Major C. C. Fraser (afterwards General Sir Chas. Fraser, K.C.B.), though at the time being partially disabled from wounds, volunteered to swim to their rescue and succeeded in saving



THE CHARGE AT THE RAPTEE.

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them all after considerable difficulty, and under a sharp musketry fire from the enemy on the opposite bank. He received the Victoria Cross for this gallant action. The figures, commencing from the left, are:— 'Capt. THOS. H. STISTED, his horse rearing over with him in the river; Lieut. R. D. STEWART, firing his pistol at the sowar; Lieut. H. J. WILKIN, his sword raised, leading on a troop; Lieut.-Col. SIR WILLIAM RUSSELL, in right corner with his left hand uplifted, halting the squadron with his usual "Steady, men, steady."'

It is curious to note that Malleson (vol. iii. p. 295); in mentioning the charge into the Raptee by the 7th Hussars, miscalls Major Horne, stating his name to be Home.

Regarding the recovery of the bodies of Major Horne and the two privates who were drowned, we read in the 'Life of Sir James Hope Grant' that:—

'After some search the bodies were drawn out of a deep hole, Horne with a fast grip of two of the enemy, and the two privates each clutching a sowar.' The writer adds: 'This was probably the result of the death struggle.'



## CHAPTER XXIX

## INDIA, 1859-1870

THE record of the eleven years which elapsed after the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, before the Regiment was again at home, is not except for one event of great interest.

The first station occupied by the Regiment after hostilities had ceased was Umballa, and we find them there in January 1859. On 20 January one squadron (A and B Troops), under the command of Captain F. Garforth, marched thence to act as escort to the Governor-General (Viscount Canning), and returned to their cantonments on 14 April. We are not, however, told their destination.

The next entry is dated 30 July, 1860, there being an interval of no less than eighteen months without a single fact being recorded in the Regimental Manuscript.

On that date we learn that 'In accordance with instructions received from the War Office' the establishment of the Regiment was to be altered, and that it was in future to consist of nine troops abroad and one at home. The strength of the Regiment was then fixed as follows:—

I colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 10 captains, 10 lieutenants, 10 cornets, I paymaster, I adjutant, I riding-master, I quartermaster, I surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons, I veterinary surgeon, I regimental sergeant-major, 10 troop sergeants-major, I quartermaster-sergeant, I paymaster-sergeant, I armourer-sergeant, I saddler-sergeant, I farrier-major, 10 farriers, I hospital-sergeant, I orderly-room clerk, 40 sergeants, I trumpet-major, 13 trumpeters, 40 corporals, 10 shoeing smiths, 616 privates; total, 791; the number of troop horses being 703.

On 16 November, 1860, the Regiment was inspected by Major-General

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Sir R. Garrett, K.C.B. In 1861, on 23 February, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose, inspected the Regiment and was pleased to express himself highly satisfied with their efficiency; he observed that 'they had made the best Cavalry Field-day that he had seen.'

The 7th Hussars were also inspected by Sir R. Garrett, K.C.B., on 22 April. The establishment of the Regiment was now again altered. We read under date 20 June, 1861, that it was in future to consist of the following numbers:—

Eight troops abroad and one at home.

The strength was as before, but with these alterations:—

I lieutenant-colonel, 9 captains, 9 lieutenants, 9 cornets, 9 troop sergeants-major, 8 farriers, 32 sergeants, 12 trumpeters, 548 privates.

The total strength was now six hundred and ninety-four and the horses numbered six hundred and seventeen.

On 28 March, 1862, the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Renny, C.B.

Under date 13 December, 1862, we read:—

'The Regiment under the command of Lieut.-Colonel A. Scudamore, C.B., marched this day from Umballa *en route* to Peshawur, at which station it arrived on the 6th of February 1863.

'The Regiment had remained at Umballa for 3 years and eight months'; according to which statement the 7th must have arrived at Umballa in April 1859.

On 6 January 1863 the establishment of the Regiment was for the third time changed since July 1860. It now stood thus:—

Seven service troops abroad and one troop at home. Everything remained as before, with these exceptions: there were now 8 captains, 8 lieutenants and 8 cornets, 8 troop sergeants-major, 7 farriers, 29 sergeants, 36 corporals, and 483 privates; total, 620. The number of horses is not mentioned.

Extract from General Order:-

'Horse Guards,
'3rd September 1863.

'The Queen in commemoration of the services of the undermentioned regiment in restoring order in Her Majesty's Indian Dominions,



is graciously pleased to command that the word "LUCKNOW" be borne on their standards, and appointments:—

"For Capture of Lucknow.
7TH QUEEN'S OWN HUSSARS."

'Signed, A. H. Horsford,

'Deputy Adjutant-General.'

The monotony of cantonment life in 1863 and 1864 was pleasantly broken by two little frontier affairs.

On 6 December 1863 E Troop, under command of Lieutenant Holmes, marched to Fort Ghub Kudder, one of the Peshawur outposts, distant about eighteen miles from the cantonments.

E Troop escorted half a battery of Horse Artillery, and the next day escorted these guns in an affair between the troops at the outpost and about two thousand of the Mohmand tribe, who appeared in force at the foot of the hills in front of the fort.

On the 22nd B Troop and on the 27th G Troop joined the Doaba Field Force, the three troops B, E, and G being now under the command of Brevet-Major T. H. Stisted.

On I January 1864 the enemy made a demonstration, and on the afternoon of 2 January about five thousand of the different hill tribes advanced to within a short distance of the fort.

The British force consisted of half a battery of Horse Artillery, three troops of the 7th Queen's Own Hussars, the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, as well as some native cavalry and infantry. The force was under the command of Colonel 'McDonald' of the Rifle Brigade. The British turned out to oppose the enemy. The affair began by the advance of a squadron of the 7th Hussars, who trotted to the front and charged the more advanced bodies of the enemy by separate troops, after which the three troops formed in two squadrons charged in line, and considering the unfavourable nature of the ground did great execution. The loss of the Regiment on this occasion was three men killed and seven wounded; three horses were killed, ten wounded, and one missing.

Colonel 'McDonald' expressed his approbation of the gallant conduct of the three troops, and subsequently at a parade of the whole of the force his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief thanked the officers and men INDIA 71

of the 7th Hussars for their behaviour in the affair of the 2nd, alluding particularly to their well-conceived and spirited charges.

The three troops returned to headquarters on 16 January.

We are glad to be able to give rather more information with regard to this frontier affair.

It appears that the Mohmand chiefs had given in their submission some time previously and quiet reigned—as far as a state of peace ever really did exist on the frontier—till 1863.

At that time emissaries from the Akhund of Swat were sent over the hills bordering on the Peshawur valley, but only succeeded in stirring up the Mohmands. The Sultan, Mohammad Khan, who was the son of Saadhat Khan, owned the religious supremacy of the Akhund of Swat, and also hated the British—as indeed all did. He was known to be the murderer of his eldest brother, and had been ever at feud with his father.

He collected a body of Mohmands, who were joined by sundry Safis, Bajourdis, and others, and came down to the British frontier on 5 December, 1863. Here, at the Fort of Shabkadr, a Captain J. M. Earle was in command. Firing being heard on the Abanzai road, Captain Earle moved out with fifty-five of the Bengal Cavalry and ninety-six Native Infantry. The enemy, numbering about five hundred, had posted three hundred of their force on a little hill. Earle advanced against them with his infantry in skirmishing order, and his cavalry on his flanks. The latter charged from both flanks and disposed of some six or seven of the enemy killed and about twenty wounded. During the charge Lieutenant Bishop, who led on the left, was mortally wounded, and a sowar also, though not seriously.

The enemy retired to the crest of one of the hills of the first range before the infantry came up. As this was the wrong side of our frontier Captain Earle did not pursue them, but retired and the enemy did not follow him up.

Reinforcements were now sent to Shabkadr from Peshawur under Lieut.-Colonel Jackson of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

On 7 December there was another affair. The enemy had taken possession of the ridge in front of Shabdakar and had to be driven out. This was done, but the engagement was warm while it lasted, especially on the left front of the line, where Lieutenant A. FitzHugh of the 4th Sikhs was closely engaged in keeping the enemy at bay. When evening came



on Lieut.-Colonel Jackson withdrew his force. As it fell back it was perpetually fired on at long range. When darkness fell a party of the enemy took possession of a village about eight hundred yards from the fort and had to be shelled out. On this day the casualties were two sepoys of the 4th Sikhs killed, one jemadar and one sepoy of the 4th Sikhs wounded, and two of the 8th Native Infantry. At the end of the month Mohammad Khan took up a position at Regmiana, a small village about five or six miles distant from the fort. His following then did not number more than four hundred men, but he was soon after joined by three hundred others under Nauroz Khan, the son of Saadhat Khan. These last occupied the village of Chingai to the north-east of Regmiana. Mullahs now appeared on the scene from Afghanistan and stirred up the tribesmen to wage a religious war. At first their success was not great, but by the end of the month the rebel force was augmented to the number of three thousand eight hundred.

On I January three bodies arrived in addition, and Mohammad Khan by the night of 2 January found himself at the head of five thousand six hundred men.

He now determined to move out and try conclusions with the British force at Shabkadr. But in the meanwhile the fort had been considerably reinforced, and was now garrisoned by one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two men. The force was thus composed:—

D Battery, 5th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, 3 guns, 2 officers, and 49 men; 7th Hussars, 5 officers and 140 men; 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 27 officers and 691 men; 2nd Bengal Cavalry, 5 officers and 231 men; 6th Bengal Cavalry, 1 officer and 95 men; 2nd Gurkhas, 7 officers and 453 men; and 4th Sikhs, 1 officer and 93 men. Total, 48 officers and 1752 men. The whole were commanded by Colonel Alexander Macdonell, C.B., of the Rifle Brigade.

On the morning of 2 January the Mohmands and other tribesmen having collected at Regmiana, marched out from the gorge on the northwest of the fort and formed up on the plateau in front of it, where they had some five thousand matchlock men arrayed, and forty horse. They were ranged in the form of a crescent.

Colonel Macdonell then occupied the village of Beri Shamberi, in the front of his centre, with a company of the Rifle Brigade and one of the 2nd Gurkhas. By this he hoped to entice the enemy down from the higher ground. He had also stationed a squadron of the 7th Hussars on the



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Michni road to draw the skirmishers of the enemy similarly. This plan was in part a success, for the right wing of the enemy advanced. The cavalry thereupon also advanced, turned and gradually folded the enemy's right on the centre. The three guns of the Horse Artillery which were posted in front of Beri Shamberi now opened fire and with some success plied the retiring wing of the enemy.

The 7th Hussars continued their turning movement and charged the enemy no fewer than three times. Colonel Macdonell then sent forward the 3rd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade in skirmishing order. The enemy were then driven across the border and the British returned towards evening to Fort Shabkadr.

The enemy's losses were believed to be some forty killed and as many wounded.

The British loss amounted to two killed and seventeen wounded, four horses killed and fifteen wounded. Of these casualties the 7th Hussars furnished nine, the 2nd Bengal Cavalry had eight sowars wounded. Total casualties, nineteen. (See Frontispiece.)

Of this charge it has been written:-

'This is the only occasion on which British Cavalry have had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves as a body in Indian border warfare, but the one and only charge to their credit in this class of campaign ranks high among the achievements of the mounted arm.'

Shabkadr Fort itself was built by the Sikhs. It stands on a mound, and has walls fifty feet high, so is practically impregnable to any force without artillery.

The only other opportunity for cavalry in Indian border warfare occurred in 1897, when two squadrons of the 13th Bengal Lancers had the chance of repeating the success of the 7th Hussars in 1863. They had been escorting the guns and were sent round the enemy's flank quite close to the Shabkadr Fort (8 August). The enemy were endeavouring to cut off the 1st Battalion Somersets and Punjabis (20th) from the fort.

They (the 13th Bengal Lancers) charged—the enemy broke and were pursued in disorder as far as the ground would permit.

The Indian Medal, with a clasp for the 'North-West Frontier,' was granted to all survivors in 1876.

The Regimental Record gives the name of the officer in command as McDonald, but this is an error, it being Macdonell.

Colonel Alexander Macdonell, at that time a C.B., rose later to the rank of General (1 April 1882), Colonel Commandant of the Rifle Brigade (24 January 1886), and was created a K.C.B.

On 24 March 1864 the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Garvock, C.B. Two days later the 7th Hussars, under the command of Colonel Scudamore, C.B., marched from Peshawur for Kamilpore, where they arrived on the 31st.

On 23 April a squadron (A and F Troops), under command of Lieutenant the Hon. W. Harbord, marched to Rawal Pindi and only rejoined the headquarters of the Regiment on 29 November. This took place when the headquarters were marching through Rawal Pindi en route for Sealkote. The Regiment left Kamilpore on 25 November, and arrived at Sealkote on 13 December. On 23 December it was inspected by Major-General Cunynghame, C.B.; on 12 April 1865 by Major-General Haly, C.B., and also by the same officer on 24 November.

Major-General Rainier was the inspecting officer for 1866, the inspections taking place on 28 March and 23 November, and also for 18 March and 6 December 1867.

Yet another alteration in the establishment of the Regiment is to be recorded.

The instructions were dated 27 May 1867. By this the strength was fixed at eight troops, the only alterations being the addition of a sergeant cook, a schoolmaster, and a bandmaster. The total of privates became four hundred and twenty-six and the number of horses four hundred and forty.

Major-General Rainier, now commanding the Lahore Division, again inspected the Regiment in 1868—on 13 March and 22 October.

On I April 1868 Colonel A. Scudamore, C.B., retired on half-pay and Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Trevelyan assumed the command of the Regiment.

On 21 April the Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Mansfield, inspected the 7th and expressed the highest approbation of both the appearance and efficiency of the officers and men.

On 10 November three hundred and thirty-seven Snider breech-loading carbines were received from the Ferozepore Arsenal for the use of the Regiment, and the whole of the old Sharp's breech-loading carbines were given into store.

From 8 March to 13 April 1869 the headquarters of the Regiment,



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consisting of three field officers, six captains, three lieutenants, five cornets, one adjutant, one quartermaster, two assistant surgeons, one veterinary surgeon, twenty-eight sergeants and two hundred and seventy-four rank and file, marched for Lahore to be present at the reception of Shere Ali Khan, the Ameer of Cabul. The Regiment reached its destination on 13 March, and remained encamped on the racecourse until the return of the Ameer from Umballa. The Regiment left Lahore on 9 April.

During 1869 the following inspections took place. On 20 April by Brigadier-General J. E. Goodwyn, C.B., commanding the Sealkote Brigade and on 13 November by Major-General Haly, C.B., commanding the Jhelum Division.

On 19 January 1870, by telegraph, orders were received for the 7th Hussars to proceed to Lahore immediately en route for England.

The Regiment was opened for volunteering, and fifty-eight noncommissioned officers and men transferred their services to regiments serving in India.

The Regiment marched from Sealkote on 23 January and reached Lahore on 27 January.

Horses, arms, and saddlery were handed over on the next day, and the Regiment immediately proceeded by rail to Bombay, and after halting at Jubbulpore, Nagpore and Deolali they arrived at Bombay on 27 February. These halts were occasioned by the postponement of the embarkation from 15 February to 28 February.

However, on the day of arrival at Bombay the Regiment was at once embarked on the *Euphrates*. Before sailing on the morrow the inevitable inspection took place.

Unfortunately another delay occurred in consequence of the *Euphrates* colliding with another vessel in Bombay Harbour. This obliged the troopship to return, and not until 5 March were the repairs which were required completed.

Suez was reached on 18 March. Here on the 20th the troops on board disembarked and proceeded by rail to Alexandria, where the Regiment immediately re-embarked, this time on H.M. troopship *Crocodile*. The *Crocodile* sailed from Alexandria on 31 March and reached Portsmouth on 8 April.

The 7th disembarked on the same day, and having been inspected by the Major-General Commanding the Southern District, proceeded by rail to their old station York, at which city they duly arrived on 9 April



## CHAPTER XXX

## Home Service, 1870-1881

THE Regiment having handed over its horses prior to leaving India, was on arrival at York practically dismounted. Two hundred and seventy horses were, however, speedily transferred to them from the following regiments:—

Second Dragoons 24, 3rd Dragoon Guards 44, 6th Dragoons 44, 8th Hussars 14, 9th Lancers 14, 10th Hussars 16, 12th Lancers 14, 13th Hussars 13, 14th Hussars 14, 17th Lancers 44, Cavalry Depôt 29.

On 3 May, in accordance with authority from the War Office, the establishment of the Regiment was fixed, as from I April, to consist of the following numbers:—

Seven troops: I colonel, I lieutenant-colonel, I major, 7 captains, 7 lieutenants, 3 cornets (A. C. 1870, Clause 95), I paymaster, I adjutant, I ridingmaster, I quartermaster, I veterinary surgeon, I regimental sergeant-major, I trained bandinaster, I regimental quartermaster-sergeant, 7 troop sergeants-major, I paymaster-sergeant, I armourer-sergeant (unless supplied by the Corps of Armourers), I farrier-major, 4 farriers, I saddler-sergeant, I hospital-sergeant (unless supplied by the Army Hospital Corps), I orderly room clerk, I sergeant-instructor in fencing, I sergeant cook, 2I sergeants, I trumpet-major, 7 trumpeters, 2I corporals, 9 shoeing-smiths, 2 saddlers, I saddletree maker, 374 privates; total 483. Horses 300. Attached, I surgeon, I assistant surgeon.

Comparison with previous establishments will show that there were certain changes, some additions, and one or two grades dropped.

On 7 May the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir John Garvock, K.C.B., Commanding the Northern District.

The changes in the establishment for this year were not, however,

ended. By an authority from the War Office, dated 24 August, the establishment was now augmented, as from 13 August:—

Rank and File		Horses
Corporals 28		
Shoeing-smiths 10		
Saddlers 3	- 490	350.
Saddletree maker I		
Privates 448		

On 21 September the Regiment was inspected by Major-General H. D. White, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry in Great Britain.

Meanwhile on 20 July Recruiting Orders were received. By 17 December one hundred and eighty-seven recruits were raised, eighty-one of whom were enlisted at regimental headquarters.

This was a very creditable percentage for five months, and bears testimony not only to the activity of the Regiment in recruiting, but also demonstrates its popularity as a corps: a popularity gained by the good conduct of the men, their smartness, and their self-respecting demeanour.

Here two pages of the Manuscript Record have been securely pasted together.

The next entry is dated February 1871, and records the retirement of Colonel H. A. Trevelyan from the service. He was succeeded in the command of the Regiment by Lieut.-Colonel Robert Hale on 21 February.

During the month of May the Regiment marched from York as follows; their destination being the North Camp, Aldershot:—

Departure		Arrival
'E' and 'F' Troops, 6 May		22 May
'A' and 'B' Troops, 11 May		26 May
'C' and 'D' Troops, 12 May		27 May
'G' and 'H' Troops and Head-)		
quarters under the command of	16 Мау	зт Мау
LieutColonel R. Hale		

The dismounted portion of the Regiment left in two divisions on the 6th and 16th.



Their date of arrival is not given, neither is it stated whether they travelled by train or marched.

The Regiment remained in camp during the summer.

On 2 June they were inspected by Lieut.-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., who then commanded the Aldershot Division. Of the officers who had been under the command of Sir Hope Grant during the Mutiny, one alone remained in the Regiment, in the person of Lieut.-Colonel Robert Hale.

The inspection by the Inspector-General of Cavalry, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, Major-General Sir T. McMahon, C.B., took place on 21 June.

During September the Regiment took part in the Autumn Manœuvres of 1871 under the command of Lieut.-Colonel R. Hale. The 7th Hussars formed part of the Third Division, which was commanded by Major-General Sir Charles Stavely.

The Regiment was formed in three squadrons—its strength 19 officers, 25 sergeants, 7 trumpeters, and 259 rank and file; 30 officers' chargers and 234 troop-horses. A review of the whole of the troops engaged in the Manœuvres was held by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, on 22 September.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, was also present on the occasion.

The 7th Hussars, who had been under canvas since May, during the month of October moved from the North Camp into the West Cavalry Barracks.

On 16 October 1871 the annual inspection was held by Major-General Sir Thomas McMahon, C.B.

On I November the rank of Cornet was abolished; that is to say, those officers hitherto styled Cornets were henceforward to be designated Sub-Lieutenants.

The events of 1872 were as follows:-

In April, pantaloons and boots were issued to the Regiment instead of the leathered overalls hitherto worn.

From the point of view of appearance this change was certainly an improvement.

On 3 April Sir Thomas McMahon, C.B., made his half-yearly inspection.

In the Regimental Record an establishment of the Regiment is given dated I May, 1872. From this we gather that there were now 8 captains instead of 7, 12 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants instead of 7 lieutenants and 3 cornets; I more of each of the following: troop sergeant-major, farrier, trumpeter, shoeing-smith, and saddler; 3 more sergeants and II more corporals. Thus there were 28 officers, 59 non-commissioned officers and trumpeters, and 447 rank and file; total, 534 of all ranks; and 320 troop-horses.

On 5 July Her Majesty Queen Victoria visited Aldershot, on which occasion the whole Division was reviewed and marched past. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.) was also present, as well as H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief.

The season for the Autumn Manœuvres for 1872 arrived in August, and they duly took place on Salisbury Plain.

For this purpose the A and B Troops were broken up and the Regiment formed in three squadrons. The strength was 22 officers, 30 sergeants and 288 rank and file; 40 officers' chargers and 260 troop-horses.

The remainder of the Regiment, with the women and children, were formed into a depôt.

The Regiment left Aldershot on 14 August, one squadron marching viâ Alton and two squadrons and headquarters viâ Basingstoke.

The 7th were billeted at night until they arrived at Blandford on the 17th, where the camp was. The Light Cavalry Brigade, of which they formed a part, consisted of the 7th and 10th Hussars, the 12th Lancers and D Battery, B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, Colonel Valentine Baker (10th Hussars) being in command of the Brigade, which formed part of the Southern Army Corps.

The Southern Army Corps was commanded by Lieut.-General Sir John Michell, K.C.B.

The regimental transport, which consisted of six waggons containing camp equipment, one supply waggon, one forge cart and one water cart, all horsed by the Regiment (thirty-two horses in all), accompanied the 7th throughout the Manœuvres.

On 12 September, the Manœuvres having been concluded, the whole of the troops, i.e. both the Northern and the Southern Army Corps,

numbering 30,492 of all ranks, 84 guns and 5749 horses, were inspected on Beacon Hill and marched past H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.) and the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, both being present on the occasion.

On the following day the Southern Army Corps was broken up, and on 14 September the 7th Hussars left camp near Amesbury and marched for Hounslow.

Here they went into quarters on 18 September, sending out detachments to Hampton Court and Kensington, under the command of Captains Peel and Hunt respectively. The depôt, with the women and children, had previously arrived at Hounslow on the 16th.

On 26 and 27 September the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart., C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry.

For the month of October there is no event to record.

On Lord Mayor's Day, 9 November 1872, a squadron (fifty men with the trumpeters and kettledrums), under the command of Captain Gist, proceeded to London to act as escort to the Lord Mayor from the Guildhall to Westminster and back, returning to Hounslow in the evening.

Seventy recruits and fifty-six horses joined the 7th Hussars during 1872, fifteen of these horses being received from the 10th Hussars, who were ordered for service in India.

In April 1873 the Regiment marched from Hounslow to Wimbledon for the purpose of taking part in the Easter Monday Volunteer Review, which was held there under the command of His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B., Commanding the Home District.

It may be noted that the Regiment had never previously attended a Lord Mayor's Show or taken part in a Volunteer Review.

During June the Shah of Persia paid a visit to this country, and a travelling escort of the 7th, under the command of Lieutenant Harold Paget, was quartered at Regent's Park on 20 June. These, with the detachment stationed at Kensington, performed the escort duties during the stay of His Majesty.

The whole Regiment was present at the review held at Windsor by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in honour of the Shah on 24 June. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Regiment returned to Hounslow. On 6 August, and again on 22 and 23 August, the 7th Hussars were inspected. On the first occasion Major-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B., was the inspecting officer, and on the two last Major-General Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart., C.B. Both officers expressed unqualified approbation of the high state of efficiency and smartness in which they found the Regiment.

Being ordered to change quarters from Hounslow to Maidstone, the Regiment marched on 1 and 2 September 1873, and arrived at their new station on the 3rd and 4th; a detachment of three troops (A, B, and C), under command of Major H. D. Burnell, being at the same time ordered to Shorncliffe.

I October 1873.—By Royal Warrant of this date 'the ration of Bread and Meat was granted free to Non-Commissioned Officers and Men with an increase of a halfpenny per diem to their pay.'

16 December 1873.—The Regiment was inspected by the Colonel (formerly Lieut.-Colonel) General Charles Hagart, C.B., who expressed his approval of the very satisfactory state in which he found his old Regiment.

During the year one hundred and six recruits and twenty-two remount horses joined the Regiment.

At 6 P.M. on 25 January 1874, owing to an outbreak of fire, the detachment quartered at Shorncliffe suffered the loss of fourteen troophorses, with the greater part of their saddlery. The fire took place in two of the wooden stables, both of which were consumed. It appears that the outbreak was discovered by the fireman on the look-out at about 6 P.M. one Sunday evening.

Luckily there was no wind, as otherwise, or had there been even a breeze from the south-west, very much more damage must inevitably have taken place. The fire engine and brigade were soon on the spot and set to work, but a lack of water hampered their efforts. The scene of the fire was about the centre of the line of stables. Twenty-four horses were inside, but despite all endeavours, which were most gallantly made, to persuade them to come out, only ten could be extricated and the remainder, together with the saddlery, were burnt. The iron screens between the huts protected the adjacent stables. All the other horses in the range were turned out, but becoming terrified, as horses will in the presence of fire, stampeded. Some galloped through Sandgate as

far as Folkestone, and others in the opposite direction. It is needless to add that every effort was made to save the lives of the unfortunate animals both by the fire brigade and also by the men of the Regiment and those of the other corps in the camp. The stables were built of wood, with slate roofs. It will be remembered that a far more disastrous fire had taken place at Aldershot a few years previously, in the course of which several horses that had been successfully brought out blindfolded, when the wrappings were removed wheeled round and, trotting back into their old stalls, perished in the flames.

At Aldershot the stables in question were of a temporary character, being roofed with canvas, with very inflammable walls.

During the month of March a squadron consisting of forty files, under command of Major the Hon. Walter Harbord, proceeded from Maidstone to Gravesend to furnish an escort for Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on their first visit to England after their marriage.

14 April, 1874.—On this date the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars had the distinguished honour conferred on it of having His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, K.G., K.T., &c., &c. (now Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught), gazetted as one of its Captains.

14 May 1874.— D and G Troops, under the command of Captains A. Peel and F. Shuttleworth respectively, marched from Maidstone to Aldershot for the purpose of escorting His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia on the occasion of his visit to the Camp.

A strong squadron, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel R. Hale, also proceeded to Gravesend, which was intended to act as escort to the Emperor on his landing, but owing to the Imperial yacht grounding at Flushing the landing in England did not take place until later in the day, and not at Gravesend but at Dover. The squadron was in consequence ordered to return to Maidstone.

On 17 May 1874 the headquarters and three troops of the Regiment, which included those at Shorncliffe, marched for Woolwich and took part in a review held in honour of the Emperor of Russia by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Two days later the Regiment furnished a travelling escort for the Emperor from Buckingham Palace to New Cross. B Troop, under the command of Captain H.R.H. Prince Arthur, formed the escort for the Emperor to and from the Arsenal at Woolwich to the Common on the occasion of the review.

On the conclusion of the visit of His Imperial Majesty the Regiment returned to Maidstone, viâ Gravesend, where it escorted the Emperor to the landing stage on his departure.

The Shorncliffe detachment was now withdrawn and three troops were quartered at Woolwich. Here on 24 June the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, C.B. (the Brigadier Horsford of the Mutiny campaign). General Horsford expressed himself as 'highly pleased at its condition.'

30 June, 1874.—The Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel R. Hale, marched to Aldershot and took part in the summer drills.

They remained there in camp under canvas, the horses in temporary stables partly in the North Camp and partly in the neighbourhood during the drills, after which they proceeded to Norwich by route march, detaching a squadron (E and F Troops) at Ipswich.

During August the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir Edward Greathed, Commanding the Eastern District at Norwich.

On 10 and 11 September Major-General Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart., C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, held his annual inspection of the Regiment.

During 1874 seventy-five recruits and forty-four remount horses, among the latter being fourteen transferred from the 9th Lancers, who were about to proceed to India, joined the Regiment.

In May 1875 H Troop, under command of Captain H. A. Reid, marched from Norwich to Liverpool, and the squadron at Ipswich proceeded to Manchester to be quartered there. These detachments furnished escorts for the Sultan of Zanzibar on the occasion of his visit to Liverpool and Manchester.

During July the D Troop was sent to Liverpool and headquarters and the remaining troops left Norwich for Manchester, where they arrived on 6 August.

On 13 August a squadron (strength seventy files) with the band, under the command of Captain F. Massy Drew, marched to Sheffield on escort duty during the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The squadron returned to Manchester on the 19th.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.T., &c., &c., was on 7 August promoted to the rank of Major in the Regiment.

On 24 and 25 August the annual inspection of the Regiment by Major-

General Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart., C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, took place.

During September new regulations were received relative to the granting of good conduct medals, and thirty-eight non-commissioned officers and men were recommended for the same. These medals were subsequently issued.

One hundred and seven recruits and thirty-six remount horses joined the Regiment in 1875.

During May a Royal Warrant, with effect from I April 1876, was promulgated granting an increase in the rate of pay of all ranks of noncommissioned officers ranging from 2d. to 6d. per diem. Pay was also granted under this warrant to lance-sergeants and lance-corporals, and the system of deferred pay was introduced, viz. 2d. a day to all ranks, not payable until after the discharge of the soldier. An increase in the rate of lodging-money was also granted to staff-sergeants.

Major His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who had been absent from the Regiment while holding the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General at Gibraltar since October 1875, was now appointed a personal aide-de-camp to Her Majesty, and rejoined the 7th Hussars, assuming the command of the squadron at Liverpool.

The Regiment was ordered to Edinburgh and Hamilton in June 1876. The squadron for Hamilton marched by separate troops, C Troop with Captain Thomson on 30 June, B Troop with Captain Drew on 3 July.

The squadron for Liverpool marched thence on 10 July under H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and moved on 29 July. The remainder of the Regiment moved by separate troops from Manchester during the month, the last party including headquarters, under the command of Colonel R. Hale, reaching Piershill Barracks on 9 August.

During the visit of Her Majesty Queen Victoria from 16 to 18 August the Regiment performed the following duties:—

Travelling escorts on arrival and departure; royal escort at the unveiling of the statue of H.R.H. the Prince Consort in Charlotte Square, the remainder of the Regiment lining the streets, for which duties the squadron from Hamilton was also brought to Edinburgh, returning after the conclusion of the proceedings. At the ceremony of unveiling the statue Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught commanded the escort.

During this month the issue of one cart per squadron as an article of equipment was introduced for use on the line of march and for ordinary regimental transport in quarters.

The annual inspection of the 7th Hussars by Major-General R. Wardlow, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, took place on 24 and 25 August.

A considerable alteration in the course of musketry instruction was made during this year. The mounted practice was abolished, and dismounted practice with horses was substituted in lieu thereof. There were also other changes as to distance of ranges.

During September, it being found that the establishment of the Regiment was below strength, recruiting was opened in the London district. Fifty recruits were obtained in the course of the months of September and October.

Major-General Ramsey Stuart, C.B., Commanding the Forces in Scotland, inspected the Regiment and was pleased to express his great satisfaction at the appearance of the men and horses and with the general result of his inspection.

During October, on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales laying the foundation-stone of the new post office at Glasgow, the Regiment proceeded to that city, returning to Edinburgh and Hamilton on the conclusion of the ceremony.

A Royal Warrant was issued limiting the number of lance-sergeants and lance-corporals who were to receive extra pay for the acting rank. There were in future to be four of the former and twelve of the latter to each cavalry regiment.

The last event of the year was the issue of fresh regulations as to the numbers to be borne on the strength of the married establishment, the effect being a reduction from seven to four per cent. of the rank and file.

Ninety-six recruits and twenty-six remount horses joined the Regiment during the year 1876.

In May 1877, during the sitting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland at Edinburgh, the 7th Hussars furnished escorts, &c., daily to His Grace Her Majesty's High Commissioner.

During June the establishment of the Regiment, which had remained unchanged since I May 1872, was slightly altered.

There were now twenty-seven officers instead of twenty-eight, the

paymaster no longer appearing in the list. The rest of the Regiment seems as before, except that the number of privates is reduced from four hundred and three to four hundred. This gives the following totals: four hundred and forty-four rank and file, five hundred and thirty all ranks, and three hundred and seventeen troop-horses.

In June 1877 the Regiment was ordered to Ireland, its quarters being fixed at the Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin.

The troops marched in three equal divisions from Edinburgh as follows:—

Three troops, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Burnell, left on 27 June by route march, embarked at Greenock on 30 June, and disembarked at Dublin on 2 July.

Two troops and headquarters, under command of Colonel Hale, marched from Edinburgh on 2 July, embarked at Greenock on 5 July, and disembarked on 7 July.

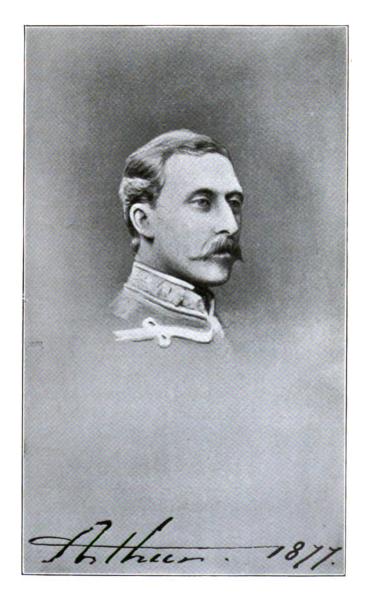
One troop marched from Edinburgh on 5 July, and the two troops from Hamilton under the command of Captain Drew marched on 7 July. The latter party embarked at Greenock on 10 July and disembarked on 11 July. The Regiment was conveyed to Ireland in H.M.S. Assistance, and the journey was performed without any casualties to men or horses.

14 August 1877.—A troop, under command of Captain Hunt, was despatched by special train to Lurgan in aid of the civil power. The troop remained at that place for two days, when they returned by route march to Dublin, rejoining headquarters on 24 August. Ireland was now much disturbed owing to the action of the Land League. The troops, both cavalry, artillery, and infantry, were busily engaged in consequence. There was much marching and counter-marching about the country. Later, considerable reinforcements both of men and material arrived from England. This state of things continued off and on during the remainder of the stay of the Regiment in Ireland.

The 7th Hussars being at this time under its fixed establishment, recruiting was opened in the London district. Seventy men were thus obtained during the months of July and August.

25 and 26 September 1877.—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Seymour, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry in Ireland, who was pleased to express his satisfaction at the result.

In the month of December authority was issued for the transfer of



MAJOR H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G.

cavalry soldiers in excess of the establishment who had served four years in the ranks, to the Army Reserve for the purpose of completing their service therewith, subject to the same rules laid down for the transfer of the men of infantry regiments.

We here insert a reproduction of the only portrait of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught in the uniform of the Regiment which we have been able to obtain, and it has also the advantage of his signature and date.

In January 1878 an order was issued by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief directing that all discharges from the army 'by indulgence' should be suspended until further notice. During April D Troop, under command of Captain A. Peel, marched from Dublin to the Curragh Camp, where they took up the vedette duties at that station (3 April).

Her Majesty the Queen by Royal Proclamation having declared that a case of 'great emergency' existed, the transfer of men to the Army Reserve was suspended until further notice.

On I April there was a slight change in the establishment, four second-lieutenants being added. The strength of the Regiment now stood at thirty- one officers, fifty-two non-commissioned officers, a proportionate number of other ranks, and five hundred and seventeen privates; the total becoming five hundred and sixty-one rank and file—six hundred and fifty-two of all ranks, with four hundred and eighty troop-horses.

This was an increase of four officers, one hundred and eighteen men and one hundred and sixty-three troop-horses.

By route march on 28 May the Regiment, under command of Colonel R. Hale, proceeded from Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin, to Newbridge Barracks, Co. Kildare; the dismounted party, the women and the children proceeding thither by rail on the same day.

The Snider carbines were now withdrawn and returned into store, Martini-Henry carbines being issued in lieu thereof.

During June, in consequence of the increase in the establishment already noted, recruiting was opened in all the sub-districts, and seventy-eight recruits joined during the month. Fifty-eight others were obtained during July, after which recruiting ceased.

The Regiment was now forty men in excess of its establishment.

It was now decided by the War Office that remount horses were not

to be purchased at present to complete the establishment. The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Seymour, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry in Ireland, on 15 and 16 July.

Transfers to the Army Reserve were now authorised to be carried on as usual, the order for suspension of the same issued in April having been cancelled. The order suspending discharges by purchase and other indulgence was also cancelled. It was likewise notified that men who had completed eighteen years' service and were desirous of taking their discharge would be recommended for the 'indulgence to modified pension' under Article 1279, Royal Warrant, I May 1878.

The establishment of the Regiment during August was again changed and it reverted to the strength given under date June 1877.

4 September 1877.—Major-General Glyn, C.B., Commanding the Dublin District, inspected the Regiment.

During the year one hundred and sixty-nine recruits and twentysix young horses joined the Regiment.

Colonel R. Hale, who had completed a continuous service of twenty-seven years with the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, during which he had been its Lieutenant-Colonel for more than eight years, now retired upon half-pay.

He took leave of the Regiment at a dismounted parade in review order on 22 June. On retirement he was appointed an aide-de-camp to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

The loss of Colonel Hale was much regretted by the Regiment with whom he had served so long.

He was succeeded in the command by Major and Brevet-Colonel Hugh D'Arcy Pegge Burnell.

On 30 July the death took place of General C. Hagart, C.B., the Colonel of the Regiment. General Hagart died at his residence at Guildford. His successor was General Henry Roxby Benson, C.B.

It was gratifying to the Regiment to receive from the Commander of the Forces in Ireland a special notice 'for the very excellent sketches and reports' sent in during the season of 1879.

The annual inspection of the 7th Hussars by Major-General Seymour, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry in Ireland, took place on 5 and 17 August. General Seymour expressed himself as 'perfectly satisfied, and much pleased' with everything he had seen.

18 October 1879.—The Regiment was called upon to furnish ten volunteers for the 10th Hussars.

On 5 November the Regiment marched from Newbridge to Cahir, furnishing the following detachments: one and a half troops to Gort, under Captain Phipps; two troops to Fethard under Captain Reid, one troop to Waterford under Captain Hunt. Later C Troop, under a subaltern, was sent to Clogheen.

As from I October the establishment of the Regiment was by Special Army Order dated 22 November fixed as follows:—

Twenty-seven officers, fifty-one non-commissioned officers, four hundred and ninety-eight privates; total rank and file, five hundred and forty-two. Total all ranks, six hundred and twenty-eight. Total troop-horses, three hundred and seventy-nine.

In accordance with the above Order, recruiting was opened in the various districts of Great Britain and Ireland, and during the year 1879 seventy recruits and forty-eight young horses joined the 7th Hussars.

During March 1880 the Regiment was called upon to furnish fifteen volunteers for the 15th Hussars.

In April 1880 a fresh pattern forage-cap with a figured crown was approved for all Hussar regiments.

- 4 May 1880, the detachment at Fethard, under command of Captain Shuttleworth, marched to Cork.
- 19 May, the Gort detachment, under Captain Phipps, marched to Limerick.
- 28 June, the Clogheen detachment, under Lieutenant Mynors, marched to Cork and joined the detachment there.

During the month of July several changes took place: the three troops at Cork marched, one under Captain Shuttleworth to Fethard, one under Lieutenant Viscount Lumley to Limerick, and one under Lieutenant Mynors to Cahir. The Fethard detachment was also strengthened by half a troop from Limerick, and the detachment under Captain Paget was again furnished to Clogheen from headquarters.

The annual inspection by Lieut.-General H. Hamilton, C.B., Commanding the Cork District, was held on 20 August, and that by Major-General C. Fraser, V.C., C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry in Ireland, took place on 11 and 12 October.

General Fraser, it will be remembered, had served in the Regiment

from 1847 to 1859, and won his V.C. at the passage of the Raptee. He expressed himself as 'much pleased' with everything he saw at the inspection.

During the month orders were received to purchase thirty-five young horses in excess of the establishment to replace thirty-five trained horses which it was proposed to transfer to the 15th Hussars.

Fifteen volunteers were now called for to be sent to the same regiment during November. A good many movements took place in the course of the month of December 1880 in consequence of the seriously disturbed state of the country.

A detachment was ordered to be sent to New Ross, and accordingly forty non-commissioned officers and men were selected from Fethard, Clogheen, and headquarters, and were posted at that station under the command of Lieutenant Ridley.

All leave for officers and non-commissioned officers was suspended, and those absent were recalled.

The detachment at Limerick was strengthened by forty men under Captain the Hon. A. Byng, who proceeded thither by route march.

On 4 December a party of forty rank and file marched to New Pallas from Limerick under command of Captain Phipps; to render assistance to the Constabulary authorities, but as no disturbance took place the party returned to Limerick on the same day.

On 23 December it was ordered that where cavalry in Ireland were stationed without infantry the carbine service ammunition issued should be increased to fifty rounds per man. At this time munitions of war were being sent into the country in large quantities by the Government, among which buckshot largely figured. It was this fact which furnished a nickname for a certain statesman responsible therefor, he being known from one end of the island to the other as 'Buckshot Forster.'

Only a few days previously an American vessel laden with arms for the Irish malcontents had put in at Los Passages, where it was joined by forty 'fenians,' who sailed for Ireland and succeeded in landing.

On 24 December a party of twenty non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Captain the Hon. A. Byng, marched from Limerick to Kilmallock station in order to escort thence to Kilfinane some regimental stores and baggage, &c., belonging to a detachment of the 48th Regiment. Finding the accommodation insufficient and the behaviour of the inhabitants too threatening, Captain Byng, in order to avoid running any risk of a conflict, did not put up in billets as had been at first intended, but marched back to Limerick on the same night, arriving there at 3.15 A.M. on Christmas morning after having been in the saddle uninterruptedly for twenty-two hours and having marched sixty-six miles.

This was alluded to at the Land League meeting in Dublin on 28 December, when the 'Carriers and Labourers of Limerick' were praised for refusing to convey military baggage from Kilmallock to Kilfinane.

Several other small detachments were called out at various times during the year to aid the civil power, but in no instance did any actual disturbance take place, though more than once the state of affairs was certainly threatening and the slightest want of judgment on the part of the officers in command or their men might have precipitated a serious conflict.

It undoubtedly speaks well for the tact evinced by the officers and non-commissioned officers and the high state of discipline and good humour of the men of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

During 1880, one hundred and forty-five recruits and one hundred and seventeen young horses joined the Regiment.

In January 1881 the Regiment was thus distributed in the Cork district: Cahir, two and a half troops and headquarters under command of Colonel Burnell; Limerick, two and a half troops under Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Hugh McCalmont; Waterford, one troop under Captain Hunt; Clogheen a half-troop under Captain Harold Paget; New Ross, a half-troop under Lieutenant Ridley; and Fethard, one troop under Lieutenant Viscount Somerton.

Being ordered to proceed to Natal, South Africa, in February 1881, the Regiment proceeded by route march to Dublin and concentrated there on 21 February, and subsequently embarked.

The record of Natal, Home Service, and Egypt (Camel Corps) will be contained in the next chapter.

## CHAPTER XXXI

NATAL, 1881-1882—CYPRUS, 1882— LIGHT CAMEL REGIMENT, SOUDAN, 1884-1885

At the end of the last chapter we left the Regiment concentrated at Dublin and under orders to proceed to Natal, the date being 21 February 1881. Prior to embarkation the 7th Hussars were inspected by Major-General C. C. Fraser, V.C., C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry in Ireland, who also addressed them on the occasion of their departure on what pointed at the time to active foreign service. His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland similarly inspected them and addressed them.

The Regiment embarked thus:—

Headquarters with A, C, D, E, and H Troops, consisting of fourteen officers, one hundred and eighty non-commissioned officers and men, and two hundred horses, sailed in the s.s. Calabria from Kingstown on 26 February. Three detachments, consisting of three officers and one hundred non-commissioned officers and men, proceeded to Hounslow, Colchester, and Aldershot respectively, to take over remounts from the 3rd, 4th, and 11th Hussars, and embarked at London on s.s. Nemesis and s.s. France. The Nemesis proceeded to Kingstown to embark a detachment of the Regiment which was awaiting her there. The latter vessel sailed for South Africa on 25 February. The remainder of the Regiment, under the command of Major Francis Massy Drew, embarked on the Nemesis on 27 February at Kingstown.

The Calabria arrived at Port Natal on 4 April, having lost eight horses on the voyage. The France arrived there on the same day. The engines of the Nemesis broke down after she had been at sea for a few days, and both men and horses were exposed to extreme heat, in consequence of which thirty-nine horses died. The Nemesis at length reached Cape Town on 22 April. Here the troops and horses were transhipped to the

Calabria, which vessel had returned from Natal after landing the headquarters. The Calabria then sailed for Port Natal, where she arrived on 25 April.

On arrival the Regiment encamped on the Eastern Vlei, Durban, and when the horses had recovered from the effects of the voyage proceeded to Pinetown, again going into camp.

The political position may here be briefly explained.

The Boers of the Transvaal during the interval between the British annexation in 1877 and November 1880 had been agitating for independence. When troubles arose between the British and the Zulus, with the exception of Piet Uys and a small band who followed him they had held completely aloof from offering any assistance during the conflict which ensued.

The British, under Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C. (now Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood), at Hlobani were co-operated with by Piet Uys and his followers.

Isandlwana had been fought on 22 January 1879. Rorke's Drift was defended so gallantly on the same date. The enemy were defeated at Inkanyana on 24 January. Meanwhile reinforcements from England were being hastily sent. Eight hundred men arrived at Pietermaritzburg on 11 March. Next day a British convoy was well-nigh annihilated near Itombi river. Then on 28 March came the affair on the Zlobani mountains and the victory at Kambula. On the 29th the British advance to relieve Echowe, where a slender force was besieged, began on the same day. On 2 April the Zulus were defeated at Ginghilovo. Colonel Pearson, who was in command at Echowe, marched out thence on 2 and 3 April.

During May Sir Garnet (afterwards Viscount) Wolseley sailed to the Cape, where he arrived on 23 June, his office being Commander-in-Chief in Natal and Governor. The battle of Ulundi, where Cetewayo the Zulu king was totally defeated, was fought on 4 July. Secocoeni was now in revolt. After a harassing campaign his stronghold was captured on 28 November 1879, and that potentate surrendered on 2 December.

During the same month and again in January 1880 the Boers met and claimed independence. They seized Heidelburg on 16 December, and established the South African Republic with Kruger as President on the next day. On 20 December a party of two hundred and fifty men of the 94th Regiment who were being sent up country were stopped by the Boers at Bronker's Spruit. A conflict ensued and some were killed and wounded; the rest were disarmed and dismissed. Potchefstroom was seized by the Boers 27 December, who retired when artillery was used against them; Colonel Bellairs, who subsequently garrisoned it, being besieged there. On 29 December Captain J. M. Elliot, a prisoner and on parole, was murdered while fording the Vaal. On 30 December the South African Republic was proclaimed by Kruger, Joubert, and Pretorius. Troops were now being despatched from England. Then followed the attack on Laing's Nek under Sir George Pomeroy Colley, which was repulsed with heavy loss on 28 January 1881. Similarly on the Ingogo river on 8 February the British met with defeat. Sir Evelyn Wood arrived with reinforcements on 17 February. On 26 and 27 February the disaster at Majuba Hill took place, and there General Colley lost his life.

Sir Frederick Roberts (now Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G.) was sent out to South Africa. He did not, however, arrive until after the conclusion of the discreditable agreement made with the Boers by the British Government. For forty-eight hours only General Roberts remained in South Africa and then immediately returned home.

This brief table of events will be sufficient to demonstrate why the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars were deprived of any opportunity of seeing active service in South Africa on this occasion.

Their stay was not protracted; and beyond the fact that they were inspected on two occasions, once on 22 November 1881 by Brigadier-General Drury Lowe, Inspector-General of Cavalry, and the second time on 7 January 1882 by Lieut.-General the Hon. L. Smyth, Commanding-in-Chief in South Africa, there is nothing to record. In the month of March orders were received for the Regiment to return home. The horses, with the exception of one hundred and fifty which were transferred to the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons and the Royal Artillery, were sold off by auction at the headquarters, Durban.

Mr. Herbert Compton in 'A King's Hussar,' a volume which gives the reminiscences of Troop-sergeant-major Edwin Mole of the 14th Hussars, tells us how the 14th Hussars, while returning from Harrismith after the Majuba campaign, met the 7th Hussars at Pinetown, where they were then in camp.

He states that the 14th then lost a large number of men who were drafted into other regiments. Volunteers, partly from various regiments and also from the 7th Hussars, however, filled some of the vacancies. On arrival at Bombay the 14th heard with great regret how both the 7th Hussars at Pinetown and also the 41st Regiment at Harrismith had suffered from an outbreak of enteric.

At page 342 in Mr. Herbert Compton's already quoted book we read that the depôt officers of the 14th Hussars at Colchester, after working hard to render efficient a number of young recruits in order to have a fine body to show the Regiment on its arrival from India, were much disappointed under the following circumstances. On a Sunday after church parade every man in the depôt was ordered to parade in front of the orderly-room. All the men under three months' service belonging to the 14th Hussars were then ordered to be transferred to the 7th Hussars, and all over three months' service who chose to volunteer for the 7th were permitted, nay encouraged, to do so. The 7th were going to India to relieve the 14th. Before evening more than half the depôt had volunteered.

A and E Troops, consisting of seven officers and one hundred and eighteen non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Colonel Burnell, then embarked on board the R.M.S. Kinfauns Castle, and arrived at Portsmouth on 25 April, proceeding thence to Colchester, where they were stationed until further orders. On 31 May the remainder of the Regiment, consisting of B, C, F, G, and H Troops (eight officers and two hundred and twenty-eight non-commissioned officers and men), under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hugh McCalmont, embarked at Natal on board the R.M.S. Anglian, and arrived at Southampton on 5 July, proceeding thence to Colchester. From I April 1882 the establishment of the Regiment had been fixed by Special Army Circular (dated I May 1882) as follows:—

2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 5 captains, 11 lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 1 riding-master, 1 quartermaster (total 24); 1 regimental sergeant-major, 1 bandinaster (warrant officers 2); 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 sergeant-trumpeter, 1 sergeant-instructor of fencing, 1 paymaster-sergeant, 1 armourer-sergeant, 1 saddler-sergeant, 1 farrier quartermaster-sergeant, 1 orderly room sergeant, 8 troop sergeantsmajor, 1 sergeant-cook, 24 sergeants, 8 sergeant-farriers (total 49)

sergeants); 8 trumpeters, 32 corporals, 8 shoeing-smiths, 3 saddlers, 1 saddletree maker, 366 privates; total rank and file, 410. Total of all ranks, 493; troop horses, 300. Comparison will show that this was a considerable change in the establishment of the Regiment.

The following is the copy of a letter received from the Horse Guards, War Office, dated 20 September, 1882:—

SIR.

'By desire of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, I have the honor to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the 7th Hussars being permitted to wear on its appointments the word "DETTINGEN," in commemoration of the Battle fought at that place on the 27th June 1743. I have the honor to be, Sir,

'Your obedient Servant,
'R. M. TAYLOR, A.G.

'To Officer Commanding,
'7th Hussars, Colchester.'

Orders were now received for a troop to proceed to Cyprus to form part of a remount depôt at that station. Accordingly on 2 September 1882 A Troop, consisting of seventy-one non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Captain T. H. Phipps, embarked on board H.M.S. Tyne at Portsmouth. The troop arrived at Alexandria on 15 September, and proceeding to Cyprus disembarked at Limasol on 17 September.

The stay of A Troop at Limasol was of a very brief duration, for on 23 October it re-embarked on board the steamship *Palmyra*, and arrived at Portsmouth on 9 November. Here the troop disembarked and proceeded to Colchester to rejoin the Regiment.

On 5 and 6 October the Regiment had been inspected by Major-General Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram.

The following is a copy of a letter received from the Horse Guards dated 30 November 1882:—

'SIR,

'A report having been received from the General Officer Commanding the Troops at Cyprus of the general exemplary conduct of the

Cavalry and Remount Depôts during the period of their stay in Cyprus, I am directed by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to acquaint you that His Royal Highness has expressed his entire satisfaction with this report, and has been pleased to observe that nothing could have been better than the conduct of the men of the several Depôts and the attention of the Officers; and I am accordingly to request that you will be so good as to communicate the same to the Officer Commanding the 7th Hussars, of whose Troop it is stated, their conduct was excellent.

'I have the honour to be, Sir,

'Your obedient servant,

'WOLSELEY, A.G.

'The General Officer Commanding,
'Colchester.'

In the month of September 1884 it was decided to form a Camel Corps for temporary service in Egypt, and a detachment of the 7th Hussars was formed and prepared for embarkation.

Two officers, Lieut.-Colonel Hugh McCalmont and Lieutenant the Hon. R. T. Lawley, were selected to accompany the men. The non-commissioned officers and men amounted in numbers to forty-four, viz. three sergeants, one trumpeter, two corporals, and thirty-eight privates.

Captain Harold Paget was selected as adjutant and quartermaster of the Hussar Division, Camel Corps, which embarked at Portsmouth on board the troopship *Australia* on 26 September, and landed at Alexandria on 6 October, proceeding immediately up the Nile to Assouan. Here they remained for a fortnight, after which they marched on camels to Korti.

The 'Light' Camel Corps, as this force was designated, arrived at Korti on Christmas Eve 1884. On 26 October a general order was issued forming the Camel Corps into four regiments, to be called respectively the Heavy Camel Regiment, the Light Camel Regiment, the Guards Camel Regiment and the Mounted Infantry Camel Regiment.

The total strength of the Light Camel Regiment is given as four hundred and five.

Camel marches were ordered not to exceed the rate of one hundred and twenty miles in seven days.

On 13 December Lord Wolseley, accompanied by his personal staff vol. 11.

and Sir C. Wilson, who had been at Dongola, left for Korti, where he arrived on 24 December.

Before leaving Dongola, Lord Wolseley had obtained information as to the state of supplies at Khartum, which made it advisable to gain touch with General Gordon, who was shut up in that place, without delay.

He determined therefore to arrange for the despatch of a mounted column across the desert to Metemmeh, where Gordon's steamers were awaiting them, while the remainder of the force was to follow the river in whalers.

But food for the men and forage for the camels was lacking, and as this would not be forthcoming *en route* or at Metemmeh, supplies had to be collected before a start could be made, so that the column should carry its provisions with it.

Camels and camel drivers were also scarce. Water was known to exist at the Gakdool (Jakdul) wells in quantity, and Jakdul was half-way on the journey.

The purchase of camels for riding and saddles was pushed on with speed. All available camel transport was ordered to the front. On arrival at Korti it was determined by Lord Wolseley that his force was to be divided, a part proceeding by water and the remainder by land. The land force, which was under the command of Brigadier-General Sir H. Stewart, was to consist of one and a half squadrons of the 19th Hussars, the four camel regiments, one battery of Royal Artillery, and a portion or perhaps the whole of the Royal Sussex Regiment. All the transport camels not detached for the water force were to accompany them. It was intended to garrison the Jakdul wells with the Royal Sussex Regiment and to collect there sixty days' provisions. The camel regiments were to march  $vi\hat{a}$  Jakdul to Shendi.

On 30 December a message 'Khartum all right' was received from Gordon. His messenger, however, gave verbal details of the exact position.

Khartum was besieged on three sides: Omdurman, Halfiyeh, and Hoggiali. Fighting was continuous day and night, but the enemy could not prevail otherwise than by starving out the garrison. Provisions were short. 'Come quickly, and come by Metemmeh or Berber. Send me word.'

Sir H. Stewart arrived at Korti on 15 December with the Guards and Mounted Infantry, Camel Regiments, and detachments of the South

Staffordshire Regiment and Royal Engineers. Lord Wolseley and his personal staff and Sir C. Wilson arrived on the 16th, and Sir Redvers Buller with the remainder of the headquarters staff on the 24th.

On Christmas day three sections of the Light Camel Corps were at Korti, three were on their way from Debbeh to Korti, and three from Dongola to Debbeh. At Korti a number of camels promised by the Chief Saleh, of the Kababish tribe, were not to be found. Camel transport being therefore insufficient, it was impossible to move the whole force intended for the capture of Metemmeh across the desert in a body with their supplies, and also to form a depôt at Jakdul. It was therefore decided to send a convoy to Jakdul, there to form a post; the camels were then to return and bring on more men and supplies.

The strength of the Light Camel Regiment on this march was as follows: nine officers, eighty-one non-commissioned officers and men, and two hundred and fifty camels.

The Heavy Camel Regiment had six officers, one hundred non-commissioned officers and men, and two hundred and fifteen camels; the Guards Camel Regiment, nineteen officers, three hundred and sixty-five non-commissioned officers and men, and four hundred and six camels.

The Heavy and Light Camel Regiments acted as transport, each camel carrying about 230 lb. and one man leading three camels. The column marched at 3 P.M. on 30 December, the order being as follows:—

Advanced guard, twenty men 19th Hussars, scouts of Guards Camel Regiment (2 scouts per company), not extended, Guards Camel Regiment, Royal Engineer Detachment, Moveable Field Hospital, half detachment bearer company, with all reserve water camels, baggage camels; 19th Hussars, Heavy Camel Regiment, Light Camel Regiment, Royal Artillery, Commissariat and Transport Corps, Mounted Infantry Camel Regiment, half detachment bearer company; six spare camels from Commissariat and Transport Corps, scouts of Mounted Infantry (two per company), not extended; rear guard, twelve men 19th Hussars.

The distance between each of the corps was thirty yards.

The column marched till 7.30 A.M. the next morning, having only halted from 5 to 7.15 P.M. The distance covered was thirty-four miles.

Short halts had been obligatory, however, to allow straggling camels to come up and to re-just loads.

The track across the desert was fairly good. The next day's march

lasted from 3 P.M. to 8.30 P.M., when the wells of Hambok were reached, and where a little muddy water was found. At 1.15 A.M. on 1 January the force reached the well of El Howeiya and halted till 8.30 A.M. The water here was scanty and bad. Here a detachment of mounted infantry was left to improve the well.

The column halted from 1 to 3.30 P.M. and then marched on till 7 P.M. The moon rose at 8.30 P.M., when the column resumed its march and continued through the night. At 6.45 A.M. on the morning of 2 January they reached the gorge leading to Jakdul.

At 2 A.M., before arriving here, the Abu Halfa wells were seized by a detachment of mounted infantry. The country now was thickly studded with mimosa and for the last twelve miles the road was flanked on the left by the escarpment of the Jebel Gilif range.

The entire distance traversed from Korti to Jakdul was ninety-eight miles, and the time consumed sixty-three hours forty-five minutes, of which the march had occupied thirty-two and three-quarters hours. Very few Arabs were seen. Near Jakdul a party of men wearing the Mahdi's 'uniform' was captured—they were on their way to Metemmeh.

The wells at Jakdul were found at a distance of two and a half miles north of the Korti-Metemmeh road. They were really pools or reservoirs rather than wells, as we understand the term, and they were three in number, besides some smaller pools. The best water, and fit for the men to drink, was found in the upper and middle pools; the lower pool was given over to the animals and for washing.

On the day he reached Jakdul Sir H. Stewart marched on his return to Korti with the whole of his force except the Guards Camel Corps and the Royal Engineers. These were left to garrison Jakdul wells and to improve the water supply. Pumps were rigged to bring water for the men from the middle pool and for the animals from the lower. Canvas troughs were set up for the animals, and a trench was also dug.

Sir H. Stewart reached Korti at noon on 5 January, leaving a small detachment at Hambok on irrigation duty.

There was no sickness among the men on these two marches, but thirty-one camels out of two thousand one hundred and ninety-five died and many more were incapacitated for further work.

On 7 January Colonel Stanley Clarke with three sections of the Light Camel Regiment escorted one thousand camels from Korti to Jakdul:

one hundred of these carried small-arm ammunition, eighty medical stores, thirty artillery stores, and the remainder supplies. Arrived at Jakdul, Colonel Clarke returned with the unloaded camels to Korti.

On 8 January the main body of the desert column again left for Jakdul. The Mounted Infantry at El Howeiya was relieved by fifty men of the Essex Regiment.

A message from Lord Wolseley to Major-General Buller, dated Korti, 5 February 1885, contains the following passage concerning the Light Camel Regiment:—

'To strengthen you in camel troops I am sending you as many of the Light Camel Regiment as I can mount efficiently. They will leave Korti this evening, and should be with you on the 8th instant.'

Much had happened. Khartum had fallen; Gordon had been slain. The expedition which made its dash by water to relieve him had arrived too late to effect its purpose. The steamers which conveyed the troops had in returning met with disaster, being wrecked upon sunken rocks, and Sir Charles Wilson and his party, who had been cast away when the Bordein was wrecked, had been rescued by Lord Charles Beresford on the Safieh and brought back to Gubat.

The situation was changed. The death of Gordon had, in the opinion of Government, rendered any further advance unnecessary.

A general halt took place, and preparations for the evacuation of the country up the Nile were, if not actually ordered, certainly imminent.

From Lord Wolseley came directions to General Buller that if he should find himself temporarily cut off from Korti, he was to take steps to evacuate Gubat and to concentrate all the troops that had crossed the desert to Jakdul, on the wells of Abu Halfa and Howeiya. If the evacuation of Gubat, owing to the movements of the enemy, should prove difficult, the garrison of that place should proceed to Jakdul and even that of Abu Klea. A siege of Gubat by the enemy, whose troops were now largely increased by the release of forces from Khartum, was much to be deprecated.

Lord Wolseley was prepared to 'advance on Khartum' and 'defeat the Mahdi,' but as he telegraphed home, 'operation under present conditions is much more difficult than before, and owing to the lateness of the season, would be somewhat hazardous, for our serious enemy would be the hot weather, not Mahdi.' He estimated that he could not possibly reach Khartum 'with sufficient force to attack Mahdi for six weeks' from the date of writing, 4 February. It must be remembered that though there were weighty reasons for believing in the death of Gordon, there had not as yet been absolute proof of that unhappy event.

A telegraphic reply was received on 7 February, in which the decision was practically left to him by the Government.

On 8 February Lord Wolseley telegraphed expressing a slight hope that Gordon might still be holding out at Khartum, but that unless this was the case he could not do more than capture Berber that season, as reinforcements could not now reach him in time for the present season's campaign on the Nile.

General Buller was now ordered (10 February) to take Metemmeh as soon as he should find himself strong enough, and also to use his discretion as to the occupation of Shendi. When Metemmeh was taken he was to combine with General Earle and attack Berber.

These orders reached General Buller on 13 February, when he had already partly evacuated Gubat, and was leaving that place himself on the morrow.

General Buller wrote that he thought it advisable to adhere to his former opinion and to evacuate Gubat and occupy the Abu Klea wells without attacking Metemmeh, his principal reason for this being that he was convinced that a force was en route for Khartum, and that if this force took up a position in the bush between Gubat and Abu Klea his communications could with great difficulty be kept open; whereas at Abu Klea his men would be secure, and moreover no force of the enemy could exist in the desert between that place and Jakdul.

On 12 February Lord Wolseley received news of the successful action of the river column at Kirbekan and of the death of General Earle.

On the morning of 13 February a convoy was despatched by General Buller to Korti under command of Colonel Talbot. All the sick and wounded, including Sir H. Stewart, accompanied it. The sick and wounded, who numbered seventy-five, were in the charge of the Bearer Company under Surgeon-Major Conolly, those unable to walk being carried on stretchers by Egyptian soldiers.

Three hundred Egyptian soldiers and camp followers as well as a

part of the Commissariat and Transport Corps also accompanied the convoy.

The escort consisted of a wing of the Heavy Camel Regiment, the Marine Company and another of the Guards Camel Regiment, and a company of the Mounted Infantry Regiment.

After a march of eight or nine miles the convoy halted for breakfast in the bushy district of Shebakat. As soon as the march was resumed the scouts reported a large convoy of camels with Arab drivers in sight. Skirmishers were sent out to reconnoitre, and if possible to capture the convoy of the enemy. The enemy, however, proved too strong to be attacked, and the skirmishers were then reinforced.

Colonel Talbot then drew up his force in the following manner: The men of the Heavy Camel Regiment were extended to the right front, the Mounted Infantry in rear of the column. The Egyptian soldiers were posted in line on both flanks, while the sick and wounded were placed in the middle of the camels.

For an hour and a half the enemy kept up a fairly well directed fire, and from three sides of the convoy.

A body of troops was now seen advancing on the left flank of the convoy, and was received by a volley.

Fortunately the shooting of the Egyptians was not good, for the advancing troops turned out to be the Light Camel Regiment, which, under command of Colonel Stanley Clarke, had arrived on the scene from Jakdul. At 1.15 the enemy fired a parting volley and withdrew. The convoy, accompanied by the Light Camel Regiment, then proceeded on its way to Abu Klea, where it duly arrived on the morning of the 14th and halted till 8.30 on the morning of the 16th. In this brush with the enemy the casualties were two killed and six wounded. On 17 February Sir H. Stewart died at a spot about seven miles north of Jebel El Nus. He was buried next day at Jakdul. On arrival at Jakdul the convoy found General Buller absent and Sir Evelyn Wood in command.

On 14 February the evacuation of Gubat began. The force then numbered one thousand seven hundred. Both officers and men were all on foot except the 19th Hussars. One camel was allotted to every four men.

The force in its retreat was followed by a small body of the enemy's cavalry, but at a respectful distance, a fact which was much to the

disappointment of the troops, who were most eager for a brush with the enemy.

The wells at Abu Klea were reached at II A.M. on 15 February.

Here the Light Camel Regiment was found, an addition to the garrison which Lord Wolseley had sent to relieve the Heavy Camel Regiment.

At Abu Klea Buller halted, but finding the water supply and food for the horses and camels likewise insufficient, despatched the 19th Hussars, except one officer, six men, and eight horses, the Guards Camel Regiment, the remainder of the Heavy Camel Regiment, the Transport Corps, and all spare camels, together, with all the Sudanese in camp, to Jakdul.

Still there was not food enough for the camels remaining with him, and consequently later in the day he sent one hundred of the Light Camel Regiment with one hundred and fifty camels to Jakdul under Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Brabazon.

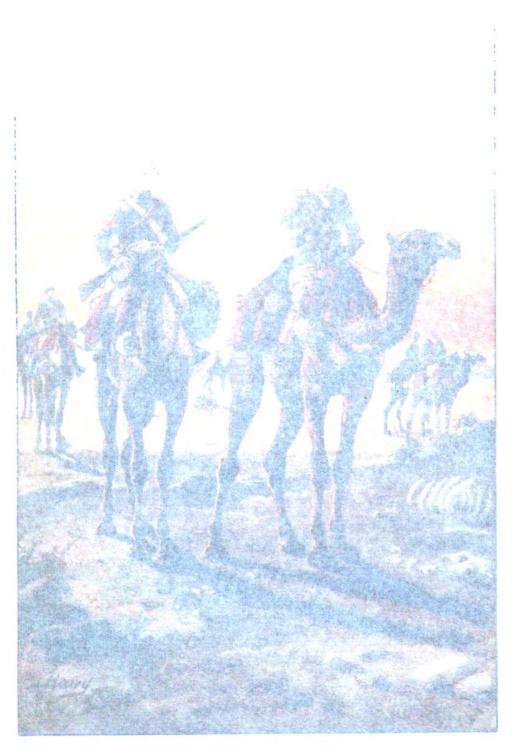
On the evening of the 16th the enemy were found to have occupied a hill commanding the camp and distant therefrom some one thousand two hundred yards to the north-east. From this point during the night they kept up a harassing fire. They were driven away in the morning greatly owing to the action of Major F. M. Wardrop, D.A.A.G., who, with three other mounted men and Lieutenant R. J. Tudway, Mounted Infantry, 'by appearing rapidly and firing from several points in succession made the enemy believe that their position (which was a very strong one) was threatened in the rear, and caused them to evacuate it.'

On the afternoon of 17 February Lieut.-Colonel Hugh McCalmont, Light Camel Regiment, arrived with a despatch from the Chief of the Staff which brought news of the successful action at Kirbekan.

All was quiet that night. In the fighting of the 16th and 17th three men were killed, four officers, among whom was numbered Captain Harold Paget of the Light Camel Regiment; and twenty-three men were wounded.

On 20 February we find camels for mounting the troops greatly needed. The Heavy Camel Regiment and the Guards Camel Regiment required nearly all new ones; the Light Camel Regiment at least one hundred, the Mounted Infantry two hundred, and all the transport.

On 23 February Abu Klea was evacuated. About 11 A.M. on that



THE LIGHT CAMEL COMPS

STATEMENT

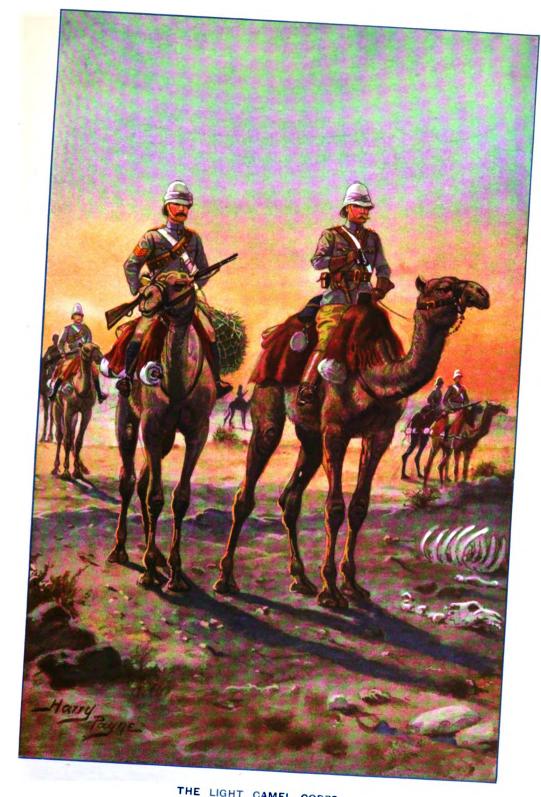
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THE LIGHT CAMEL CORPS.

day a reinforcement of some eight thousand men reached the enemy. General Buller then filled in the larger wells and abandoned the forts. It had been intended to destroy the forts and spare the wells.

At 2 P.M. all the baggage, with an escort of three hundred men under Colonel Stanley Clarke, marched out with orders to camp on the Oh Mit Handel plain, out of gunshot range of the Abu Klea hills.

At 6.40 P.M. the garrisons of the outposts were withdrawn, and at 7.40 the whole force marched unmolested out of Abu Klea. At noon on the 24th some of the enemy's scouts appeared and opened fire, but shortly retired. All men were on foot. The allowance of water was three quarts per diem. The sick and wounded numbered thirty-two.

Buller's force reached Jakdul about noon on 26 February 1885. The withdrawal of troops then proceeded gradually. By 16 March the last had arrived at Korti from the desert. During the summer the Light Camel Regiment remained at Shabadool, a place forty miles from Dongola. Colonel Stanley Clarke had now returned home, and Colonel Hugh McCalmont commanded the Regiment.

From the following account, which has kindly been furnished by Major-General Sir Hugh McCalmont, K.C.B., C.V.O., Colonel of the 7th Hussars, we have obtained in brief narrative form a consecutive story of the proceedings of the Regiment in Egypt:—

'On arrival at Cairo, the Regiment was marched out to the Pyramids into camp, but was almost immediately brought back and entrained for Assouan, where camels had been collected and whence it marched up the Nile to Korti. The detachment to which the officers and men of the 7th were posted left Assouan on the second day after their arrival at that place. It was probably about fourteen days before the last detachment of the Light Camel Regiment was able to leave Assouan. The Light Camel Regiment was not present at either of the engagements at Abu Klea or Gubat. The whole of the Camels of the Camel Corps had to be used for filling up Jakdul, some half-way across the Bayuda Desert towards Metemmeh, and the Regiment was employed on convoy duty. Immediately on receipt of the news of the fall of Khartoum, Lord Wolseley sent the Light Camel Regiment across the Desert to Gubat, whence General Buller retired without attempting the capture of Metem-

meh. While on the retirement from Gubat to the Wells of Abu Klea the Regiment acted as Rear Guard to the Column composed of the three other Regiments of the Camel Corps, the Field Artillery and one Squadron of the 19th Hussars. On this march some desultory skirmishing took place. The sick and other impedimenta were sent back to Korti, and the force lay entrenched at Abu Klea for several days. Until certain points were occupied by works some firing took place from the positions occupied by the enemy, who were distant about 1200 yards.

'While at Abu Klea several casualties occurred, among those wounded being Captain (now Colonel) Harold Paget, whose injury was severe.

'The 1st Battalion 18th Royal Irish had also arrived at Abu Klea when the force reached that place.

'The return march, after passing some days at Abu Klea, was trying. The Rear Guard, furnished by the Royal Irish, was in touch with the enemy for the first thirty miles. Water was very scarce and all that the force possessed required to be carried.

'Soon after the column arrived at Korti, Colonel Stanley Clarke (the late Major-General Sir Stanley de Astel Calvert Clarke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.), who was Brigadier of the Camel Corps, returned home, and the command devolved upon Lieut.-Colonel Hugh McCalmont, who had already commanded it on the march from Abu Klea.

'The Regiment subsequently went into a sort of hut encampment under the palm trees at Shabadat on the Nile until the evacuation of the Province of Dongola in June 1885.

'Captain T. H. Phipps, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, who was second in command of the Mounted Infantry Camel Regiment, died on his way home, at Cairo. Two officers of the Light Camel Regiment died of fever at Shabadad, and several men, while nine officers and a number of men had been invalided home before the return of the Regiment.

'The Light Camel Regiment consisted of nine Troops. The officers, non-commissioned officers and men were selected from the Hussar regiments at home.

'The names of the officers selected from the 7th Hussars have already been given. The service therefore, as will be seen, was hard and trying, without the compensation of being engaged in the battle at Abu Klea. For the greater part of the time the Regiment was about 1000 miles from the rail head. Rations for months were none too plenty owing to the difficulties of transport, and, thanks to the climate, by no means super-excellent in quality or in quantity.'

On I June 1885 they started down the Nile, embarked and arrived in England on 23 July.

Four officers of the 7th Hussars were named whose services were deserving of special mention in Lord Wolseley's final Despatch, dated 15 July 1885: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. McCalmont, Captain C. F. Thomson, Captain T. H. Phipps (since dead), and Captain Harold Paget.

On arrival in England the Regiment, being at Aldershot, was joined there by the detachment which had been absent in the Soudan.

In October the quarters were shifted from Aldershot to Hounslow, Hampton Court, and Kensington, E Troop being at Hampton Court and G Troop at Kensington.

Only two entries regarding 1886 need be here entered:-

- 'The Cambridge Challenge Shield was won by the Regimental Team.'
- 'The Regiment left Hounslow on 21 September and marched viâ Croydon to Shorncliffe to prepare for embarkation for India.'



## CHAPTER XXXII

India, 1886-1895; Matabeleland, 1896

On the receipt of orders for the Regiment to proceed to India preparations began apace. Arms and accourrements were overhauled and horses were handed over to other regiments. One hundred went to the Mounted Infantry, but the majority were held back until the arrival of the 14th Hussars from India, when they received them after landing and reaching their station.

Men from the 10th, 14th, 19th, and 20th Hussars were also transferred to the 7th.

On 25 November 1886, twenty-one officers, five hundred and eighty-seven non-commissioned officers and men, fifty women, and forty-seven children proceeded from Shorncliffe to Portsmouth by rail and there embarked on H.M. troopship *Euphrates*. The trooper sailed on the morrow, and many friends of the Regiment journeyed to Portsmouth to give them a hearty send-off. Colonel Drew was in command.

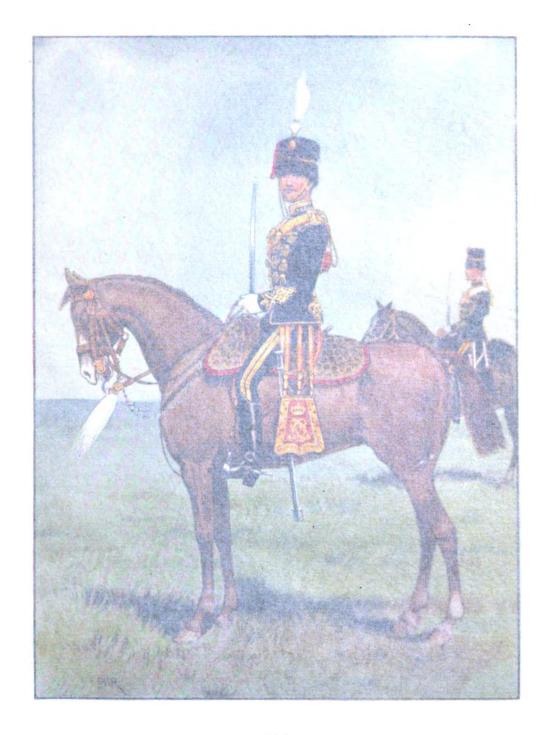
The voyage was prosperous and the Regiment arrived at Bombay on December 23. Having disembarked, the 7th proceeded by train to Poona, where they spent their Christmas amid their new surroundings.

On 26 December the Regiment was inspected by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

Next day the 7th entrained for Wadi, where they rested for a few hours, and then proceeded to their destination Secunderabad, where they arrived on the morning of 28 December. The depôt of the Regiment at home was at Canterbury.

On 19 February 1887 the Regiment was inspected by Major-General W. A. Gib, C.B.

As Colonel Drew's period of command had now expired he was succeeded by Colonel A. Peel on 31 July.



## S. S. S. G.

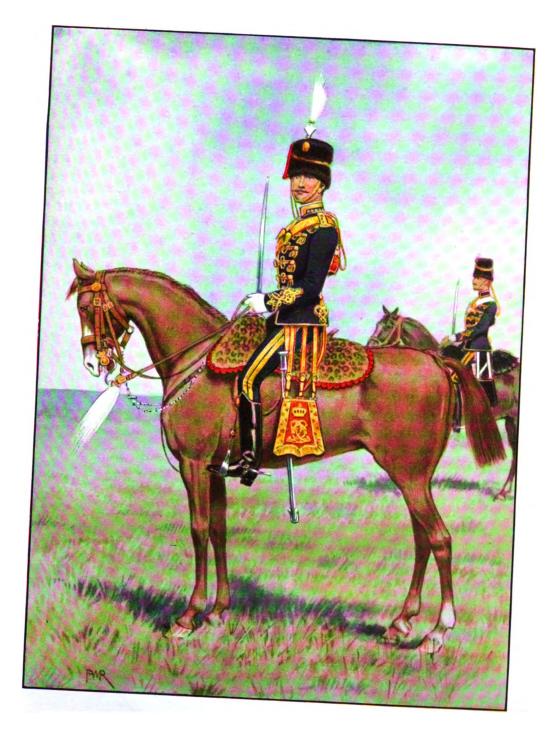
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1886.

During 1887, the first year of the stay of the Regiment in India, there were many cases of enteric fever, and fifteen cases unfortunately proved fatal: Lieutenant H. L. Warren, twelve men, and two women died.

The information recorded for the years 1888-9 is very scanty.

In January and February the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Luck, C.B., and Major-General Gib, C.B. The first-named officer also inspected them a second time on 31 October.

During 1889 they were inspected by Brigadier-General H. M. Bengough, C.B., on 3 February, and by Brigadier-General Luck, C.B., on 4 November and following days.

The period of command of Colonel Peel had now expired, and he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel John L. Hunt on 18 December.

During 1890 we find the Regiment taking part in a camp of exercise from 20 January to 3 February.

On 10 and 11 February they were inspected by Major-General C. J. East, C.B.

No events are recorded until 6 November, when the right wing went out to camp.

The camps of the two squadrons were situated about ten or twelve miles apart and the squadrons were exercised in reconnaissance and outpost duties against one another for seven days. At the end of the month the left wing went into camp and was exercised in a precisely similar way. These camps of exercise were apparently intended to act as a kind of preparation for the more extended manœuvres which were held during January 1891.

On 2 January the Regiment went out to a camp of exercise. A tract of country extending for about forty miles westward of Secunderabad was selected for manœuvres, and until 10 January the force, which was divided into two mixed brigades, was employed in manœuvring one against the other. On that date the whole division went into a standing camp near Nizampett under the command of Major-General C. J. East, C.B., who commanded the district. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Madras was present in camp. The Cavalry Division consisted of five cavalry regiments and a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery. General Luck was also at the camp and the Cavalry Division was exercised under his command.

The inspection of the Regiment by the Inspector-General of Cavalry

began during the stay of the 7th in the standing camp and concluded in cantonments on 22 January.

On 30 and 31 January 1891 the Regiment was inspected by Major-General C. J. East, C.B.

During the month of May a report was received on the horses of the 7th Hussars, dated 23 April. The inspection was held by the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon of the Madras Army at Secunderabad.

The following is extracted therefrom:-

'I have never seen in the Army, better groomed horses, with greater bloom on their coats, and all the signs of health, and just in the proper condition.'

31 August, 1891. His Excellency Sir James Dormer, Commanderin-Chief, Madras Army, arrived at Secunderabad. He inspected the barracks and institutions of the Regiment on 2 September.

On the same day the 7th Hussars were exercised under Major-General East, C.B., in reconnoiting, and in the attack of a position.

The defending force was under the command of Brigadier-General Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I., commanding the Hyderabad contingent. Prior to returning to Ootacamund on 5 September, the Commander-in-Chief dined on the previous day with Colonel Hunt and the officers of the Regiment.

In October the 7th Hussars proceeded to Mhow by rail to relieve the 18th Hussars.

The Regiment travelled thus:-

2nd Squadron under Major Reid on 2 October.

4th Squadron and Married Families under Major Thomson on 22 October.

1st Squadron and Chargers under Captain Nicholson on 23 October. 3rd Squadron and Headquarters under Lieut.-Colonel Hunt on 24 October.

17 November 1891 the Regiment was inspected by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, Lieut.-General Sir George Richards Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., who visited the station.

It would appear that inspections were exceedingly elaborate at this period; the dates are as follows:—

Brigadier-General G. Luck, C.B., 29, 30, and 31 December 1891; Major-General H. S. Anderson, C.B., 25, 26, 27, and 29 February 1892.

By the same officer on 27 January, I February, and 3 March 1893. By the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, Lieut.-General Sir G. Greaves, on 4 February and by Major-General G. Luck on 27, 28, and 29 February. Thus between 27 January and 3 March 1893 no fewer than seven days out of thirty-six were so employed.

On 2 June a letter from the Adjutant-General in India was received which enclosed a copy of a Horse Guards letter, dated 2 May 1893 conveying Her Majesty's approval of the word

## 'ORTHES'

being borne on the appointments of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars in commemoration of the part taken by the Regiment in the battle fought there on 27 February 1814.

On 25 June 1893 a very sad accident occurred at Poona by which the lives of three officers of the Regiment were unhappily lost.

It appears that Lieutenants Crawley and Sutton and Second Lieutenant the Hon. H. P. Verney, the second son of Lord Willoughby de Broke, went down to the Poona Boat Club about 3 P.M. and engaged a sailing boat called the Una which belonged to the Connaught Boat Club at Kirkee, but which was lying at the other club's boat-house. The party set sail, and according to the statement of the boatman were about to tack across when they were suddenly carried into mid-stream, where both the wind and current were against them. Despite all their efforts to tack or to bring the boat up, they evidently lost all control over her, and she drifted rapidly down mid-stream towards the Bund below. The unfortunate officers made desperate endeavours to reach the opposite bank but the boat kept on her course, and as she was approaching the Bund they lowered the sail suddenly, and when the boat was whirled over, according to an eye-witness they jumped with it. Down went the boat with a crash on the rocks below and appeared there lying on her side with the three men clinging to her. With the fearful torrent from above and the whirling waters all around them they clung for a few minutes, and then the boat and the unfortunate officers disappeared under the waves. Two of them never rose again, but the third was seen struggling in the wild waters, and had nearly reached the centre arch of the Bund bridge when he too disappeared. The body of Second Lieutenant the Hon. H. P. Verney was recovered on the 27th, those of the other two officers on the 28th. The funeral of

all three officers took place with military honours at 5 P.M. on that day, the band and firing party being furnished by the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry; the gun-carriages by the L Battery R.H.A. The colonel, the major, five captains and three lieutenants of the 7th Hussars as well as the regimental sergeant-major, a squadron sergeant-major and a sergeant came to Poona for the funeral.

At the time of the accident Lieutenant Sutton was in Poona to attend a signalling class, while the other two officers were there on leave.

On 20, 21, 23, and 24 October, Major-General Luck, Inspector-General of Cavalry, inspected the Regiment.

The period of Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Hunt's command having expired on 18 November, the command of the Regiment was taken over on 19 November by Lieut.-Colonel Harrie Archbold Reid.

The events recorded for the year 1894 are but two in number. On 15 and 16 January the 7th Hussars were inspected by his Excellency Lieut.-General C. E. Nairn, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, and the Regiment subsequently took part in the camp of exercise held in the neighbourhood of Mhow under the direction of Major-General Anderson, C.B.

On 26 June Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Reid having retired on half-pay owing to ill-health, Lieut.-Colonel Harold Paget was promoted to the command of the Regiment.

In the Regimental Record there is no entry telling us that the Regiment was about to leave India and to proceed to Natal. Whether this change came about in the ordinary course or whether the move was a sudden one is not stated. We merely have under date 10 October 1895:—

'The Regiment embarked at Bombay on the hired transport *Victoria* and arrived at Durban, Port Natal, on 22 October.'

It would appear from information subsequently received from Colonel Harold Paget that the move of the Regiment from Mhow to Natal was made in the ordinary course of reliefs, the 7th Hussars taking the place of the 3rd Dragoon Guards in Natal. The Regiment travelled by train to Bombay with its women and children, handing over its horses at Mhow to the 20th Hussars, who had arrived from England a few days before the departure of the 7th Hussars.

The horses of the 3rd Dragoon Guards were taken over in Natal. The Regiment proceeded from Durban to Pieter Maritzburg by train. And now, after a peace service which had extended over a period of eleven years, the 7th Hussars were again about to be actively employed. A serious condition of unrest had for some time manifested itself among the natives of Matabeleland and Mashonaland. This unhappy state of affairs had culminated in a series of atrocious murders, the looting of stores, and all the circumstances which accompany the existence of a widespread rebellion.

Hence it was that about nine months later the Regiment again returned to Durban, marching thither from Pieter Maritzburg, and under orders to embark for East London en route for Mafeking, at which place the British troops were being assembled to suppress the revolt.

The three squadrons accordingly embarked at Durban, the Goth having been brought inside the harbour for the purpose. In reply to a question as to the general health of the horses and the losses during the subsequent campaigns Colonel Paget stated as follows:—

'The loss of horses was certainly heavy, as it always is in any campaign, although most of the animals had been some time in the country. There was not any very severe epidemic of what is known as "horse sickness" in South Africa, but there was great wastage from the unavoidable effects of marching with occasional short rations. The losses of the two squadrons that were engaged in Matabeleland were made good in that country, and finally at the conclusion of the operations the horses were handed over to the authorities in Matabeleland and the two squadrons returned dismounted to Natal, where the Regiment was practically remounted the following year by importations from Argentina.'

We will now quote the Manuscript Regimental Record for the year 1896 from 1 May to 28 November:—

'1st May.—Three Squadrons of the Regiment marched from Pieter Maritzburg and embarked on s.s. Goth for East London to join the force concentrating at Mafeking for the suppression of the native rising in Matabeleland. Mafeking was reached on May 8th, 9th, and 10th.

20 June.—"A" Squadron under Major Carew marched to Macloutsie, followed on 25 June by "D" Squadron under Captain Agnew.

'25 July.—The force moved on to Tuli under command of Lieut.-Colonel Paget.

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- ' 18 August.—The force arrived at Fort Victoria.
- '24 August.—In accordance with orders received from Major-General Sir F. Carrington, Commanding the Imperial Troops in Rhodesia, the column started for Gwelo, which was reached on Sept. 4, Monogola's stronghold being taken on the way with slight loss.
- '7 September.—The force marched into the Kevekwe District and returned to Gwelo on the 23rd.
- 'October.—After destroying 'Ndema's, Monogola's, and Wedza's strongholds the column marched to Buluwayo, which was reached on 28 Nov., when the Regiment went into standing camp.'

Thanks, however, to the courtesy of Major C. Norton, who was at the time serving in the Regiment, and is now second in command, we are enabled to give a full and detailed account of these operations. In so using the mass of information, some sixty-eight pages of foolscap, we shall not here quote *in extenso* but shall reduce the Diary to which we have access into narrative form.

On 13 April 1896 orders were received at Pieter Maritzburg from the High Commissioner through the Chief Staff Officer at Capetown for three squadrons of the Regiment to proceed to Mafeking in order to suppress the Matabele rising. On 21 April this movement was suspended by orders from home. The reason for this change was, that four hundred Mounted Infantry in three companies were to be sent from home to the Cape. Hence the movement of the 7th Hussars from Natal was suspended, but the Mounted Infantry already in Natal, which had been ordered up country, were to proceed as already arranged for.

On 22 April this counter order of the 7th Hussars was suspended.

Next day the 7th Hussars were ordered to go 'as previously arranged.'

The officers of the Regiment who were engaged on this service were as follows:—

Lieut.-Colonel Harold Paget, Commanding the Imperial Contingent; Major H. M. Ridley; Captains Carew, Agnew, and FitzHenry; Lieutenants Poore, Dalgety, Vaughan, and Wormald; 2nd Lieutenants Rankin, Imbert-Terry, Greville, Holford, H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, and Rawstorne; Lieutenant and Adjutant Norton and Quartermaster Coe.

The other units of the force included Mounted Infantry (2nd West

Riding Regiment), the 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment, Army Medical Staff, Army Service Corps, Army Veterinary Department, and Army Pay Department.

On 27 April nineteen non-commissioned officers and men under Lieutenant Vaughan left Pieter Maritzburg for Durban by train to embark on the s.s. Lismore Castle for East London en route for Mafeking to act as an escort to a section of the 10th Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, which left by the same train under Lieutenant McCulloch, R.A., Lieutenant Poore also went at the same time to make arrangements for the disembarkation of the force at East London.

I May, C and D Squadrons of the 7th Hussars and three sections of the Mounted Infantry marched at 10 A.M. from Pieter Maritzburg, camping for the night at 'Half Way House' near Botha's Hill, a distance of about twenty-eight miles.

A Squadron left Pieter Maritzburg by rail at 11 P.M. Apparently the whole squadron did not go, as on May 2 '2 sections M. I. and the remainder of "A" squadron 7th Hussars marched at 6.30 A.M. "C" and "D" Squadrons having arrived marched on 2 May, the latter at 7.30 A.M. and the former at 8.15. The first party reached Durban Point, a distance of twenty-seven miles, at 1.45 P.M.'

A Squadron and a section of Mounted Infantry from Eshowe had already embarked on the *Goth*. The remainder of the force at once began to embark on arrival, but operations had to be suspended at 6 P.M. owing to the inadequate lighting of the ship.

On the march the Regiment lost five horses: four actually died and one was left at Durban unfit to proceed.

On Sunday morning, 3 May, the embarkation of the horses began again and was completed by 1.45 P.M. One horse was accidentally killed on board ship by timber falling through a hatchway. At 3 P.M. the Goth sailed with twenty-two officers, four hundred and fifty-six non-commissioned officers and men, fifty-five officers' chargers, and four hundred and thirty-three troop horses.

The Goth anchored off East London about 8.15 A.M. on 4 May. Two hours later the disembarkation of the horses began and continued till 6 P.M. A Squadron was the first to be set on shore, and this was done as completely as possible, but as stores could not be landed, it was not permissible for them to start at once. By 6 P.M. two hundred and eighteen

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horses had been placed in lighters without any mishap; by 10 P.M. the lighters had transferred their lading to shore. All this would have occupied much less time had there been a sufficient number of lighters; unfortunately there were not. On Tuesday, 5 May, at 8 A.M. the transfer of the remaining two hundred and seventy-one horses to the lighters was resumed. By noon one hundred had been placed thereon. The disembarkation of the men followed in a tug, the *Midge*. By 5 P.M. only seventeen horses and eighteen men of the 7th Hussars remained on board; of the Mounted Infantry forty-five horses and eighty-one men. The disembarkation was resumed on the morrow at 7 A.M. and was completed by I P.M. without any casualties.

The men and horses were conveyed to Mafeking by train as follows:-

- 5 May.—First train, A Squadron with horses. Second train, C Squadron with horses and accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Paget and Lieutenant and Quartermaster Coe.
- 6 May.—First train, D Squadron with horses and Major Ridley; second train, Mounted Infantry and forty men and horses of the 7th Hussars; third train, Mounted Infantry and eight men and horses of the 7th Hussars, accompanied by Lieutenant and Adjutant Norton. Between 7 A.M. on 8 May and 3 A.M. on 10 May the various parties reached Mafeking without any casualty to either man or horse. Here Lieut.-Colonel Paget assumed the command of the Imperial Contingent, Matabeleland Relief Force. It being Sunday a church parade was held at 9.30 A.M. for all troops in camp.

Monday, 11 May.—Owing to the heavy rain it was impossible to hold any parades. The next two days were occupied in exercising the squadron under their own commanders and an inspection of horses. On 13 and 14 May the guns left for Bulawayo for service under the British South Africa Company. On this same day two horses of A Squadron died. Parades and field exercises now took place daily, varied only by inspections of saddlery, kits, and equipments, church parades, clothes washing in the river, and instructions in wagon-packing.

On 20 May the defence of a laager was practised under Lieut.-Colonel Paget. Next day Sir Frederick Carrington arrived from Cape Town accompanied by his Brigade Major, Captain Vyvyan (East Kent Regiment), and his A.D.C. Lieutenant Ferguson (South Wales Borderers).

22 May.—Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Baden-Powell (13th Hussars), Chief

Staff Officer to Sir F. Carrington, arrived. The Commander of the Forces left for Bulawayo with his staff at 2 P.M. on 23 May by coach.

25 May, being Whit Monday, was kept as a holiday as far as possible.

26 May, being observed as the Queen's Birthday, a full parade was held on the polo ground, with a Royal Salute, Cheers for Her Majesty, and a March Past. The 7th Hussars among other things galloped past in line, did the Sword Exercise and Pursuing Practice, and the function concluded with an advance in line at a trot of the whole force.

From 27 May until Saturday, 20 June, parades, exercises, and 'washing days' are all that have to be recorded, except that on Saturday, 6 June, Private Gould of the Regiment was declared a deserter since May 14, and on 8 June three Boer officers visited the camp officially. They were entertained by Lieut.-Colonel Paget, and the object of their visit was to ascertain if there was any truth in a rumour current in Pretoria that 'British troops were massing here.'

On 11 June Lieutenant Imbert-Terry's second charger was found to be suffering from glanders and destroyed. On 16 June there was an 'alarm' at 2 P.M. and the whole force turned out mounted by 2.15. Two privates were this day absent without leave. Next day two more were missing from D Squadron, and piquets were sent into the town and patrols along the Bulawayo and Johannesburg roads to find them.

On Thursday, 18 June, news of the rising of the natives in the Salisbury District on the previous day arrived.

During this time the squadron training had been in progress. It was completed by 19 June, when the inspection of C Squadron began and was continued on the following day. On the same date a telegram was received from the D.A.A.G., Bulawayo, asking for five hundred Imperial troops to be moved to Macloutsie, subject of course to approval from Cape Town. The confirmation from the High Commissioner arrived a few hours after, by which orders were received for the first party to prepare to move at once. Later the request for five hundred men was reduced to two hundred. This force was to be thus composed: one hundred of the 7th Hussars and a like number of Mounted Infantry, with fifty spare horses for casualties. Accordingly the first party immediately entrained for Macloutsie. The 7th Hussars (part of A

Squadron) were under the command of Lieutenant Vaughan and Second Lieutenant Greville. They started at 7.30 A.M. on the 22nd, and were to proceed by rail as far as Lobatsi and the remainder of the journey by route march.

The second party left at 8 A.M. on 23 June under the command of Captain Carew and Second Lieutenant Holford. The third and fourth parties left similarly on the 24th and 25th. Hardly had the last train started for a couple of hours when a wire arrived stating that the position in Mashonaland required an additional two hundred cavalry, and begging that they might be sent at once to Macloutsie. Supplies for two hundred men 'as 6 weeks for 400' were to be sent to meet this new force at Macloutsie by the Administration.

This force was to be composed as the former two hundred.

On 26 June Captain Carew's party reached Gaberones, but 'mules and wagons very bad, had difficulty also with conductor who refused to go on,' was reported by that officer. That day Lieutenant Vaughan's party left Gaberones. One of Captain Carew's wagons broke down on the road and had to be left behind. The fifth marching party had been intended to start on 30 June, but its departure was postponed for a day, owing to the inadequate supply of grain at Gaberones. It accordingly did not entrain till Wednesday morning, r July. The Hussars were under the command of Lieutenant R. M. Poore and Second Lieutenant Imbert-Terry. Meanwhile the Mounted Infantry were having trouble on the road, the pace of the leading party being less than that of the one which followed.

Lieutenant Vaughan reached Palla at 9 A.M. on I July. He reported that one of the men, by name Peters, had been absent at Gaberones and was left behind. He also asked for an additional wagon, and this was bought for him. The fifth marching party left Lobatsi on I July. The sixth, under the command of Captain Agnew and Second Lieutenant H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, started on 2 July.

Lieutenant Vaughan was now ordered to remain at Palla to await the arrival of Captain Carew's party and then for both to proceed together, sharing the extra wagon.

A seventh party left for Lobatsi on 3 July; this was composed mainly of officers and men of the 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment. Captain Carew now found that the grain requisite for the journey between Palla and Macloutsie could not be carried with only one extra wagon, and that the whole squadron could not proceed together owing to the insufficient supply of water. He was informed, in reply to a wire to this effect, that the squadron must proceed together, but all reserve ration wagons were to be left behind to follow on the next day.

An eighth party, also composed of the 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment, left on 4 July after some delay caused by the derailment of two of the horse-trucks. During the next three days there is no event to record. On 8 July Colonel Paget and Lieutenant Norton left for Macloutsie by train at 7 A.M. They reached Aasvogel kop at 5 P.M. and there took coach, starting at 6.30 P.M. They reached Gabarones at 7 A.M. and left again two hours later, having found the eighth marching party already arrived. On the morrow they reached Mochudi, and Palla on the 11th. Here Lieutenant Poore's party was expected. Colonel Paget left again at 9.30 A.M. and arrived at Palapve at 7 A.M. on 13 July. An hour's delay took place owing to a wheel of the coach coming off. From Palapye they started in a special Cape cart drawn by four mules at 3 P.M., leaving Corporal Paterson, the servants, and most of the baggage to follow as soon as possible. On the road the driver lost his way in the dark and they had to outspan at 6 P.M. and wait for daylight. The journey was resumed at 7 A.M. next morning and continued till II P.M. On the 15th they inspanned and started at 6 A.M. and halted from 5 P.M. to midnight to rest the mules. Proceeding again on their journey the cart upset in a river at 3 A.M., and the travellers were obliged to make a fire and wait for daylight. However, at length, on 16 July, at 7.30 A.M., they reached their destination, Macloutsie, where they found the A Squadron had arrived all well on the previous day.

On 17 July, having telegraphed for instructions, a reply was received ordering the first party to march to Tuli, there to pick up twenty wagons from the Transvaal which were due there on the 20th. These wagons contained stores which were to be taken on to Victoria partly for their own use and partly for Victoria. Colonel Paget was ordered on arrival at that place to assume command of the Victoria District. He was to consult the Civil Commissioner as to what natives should be cleared out. Chaka was named as a possible one. He was also informed that a strong column was then operating from Victoria against Indema and was

among other things ordered to keep a sharp look-out for fugitive impis retiring from Matoppos towards Gayaland, South-East.

Some of the natives around Victoria were reported to be friendly; maps were promised, and it was stated that the second marching party would probably proceed to Bulawayo. The chief staff officer at Bulawayo now telegraphed that the General Officer Commanding wished the column to take tents and, in consequence, it would be needful to wait probably for a week until the eighth marching party arrived, as all the tents were with them.

The third and fourth marching parties arrived on Saturday, 18 July. There had been no casualties among the men, but there had been great trouble with the transport, many mules being in very poor condition and several of the native drivers refusing to go on. Next day the disaffected drivers were discharged and steps were taken to replace them. Forage was evidently scarce, as the mules of the first and second marching parties had to be sent out about thirteen miles to graze.

After a delay of two days the order to take tents was cancelled, and they were ordered to make their own arrangements for having them sent on after them. But the Maxims had not arrived. They had, however, left Palapye and might be expected to reach Macloutsie on the 24th. However, the mules that had been sent out to graze were brought in.

On 21 July news came by wire from Bulawayo that Babyan's impi had been defeated, sixty Matabele had been killed and five white men. From Victoria also came news that the Chief Setoutsi was probably unfriendly, and that the road from Tuli to Mtipis was 'considered risky.' Twelve native scouts would be awaiting them at Tuli. It was now decided to send the Mounted Infantry detachment out to a spot about seven miles along the Tuli road where the grazing was good. They were to take eleven wagons with them and a water-cart.

It was now ascertained that the natives in the direction of Mtipis were quiet and peacefully inclined, but nothing came to hand regarding the Chief Setoutsi.

Meanwhile the mules in the Maxims were in a very bad state, and Dalgety, with whose party they were, reported by wire that it would probably take him six days more to reach Macloutsie. This was on 22 July, and the Maxims had been expected on the 25th. Arrangements



were then made to send a wagon out 20 miles to meet Dalgety, but as his precise road was not ascertained, nothing could be done. About 2 P.M. on that day the Mounted Infantry under Major Rivett-Carnac left with eleven wagons and a water-cart, but at the first drift the leading wagon broke its disselboom, and owing to the delay they were compelled to outspan after proceeding only three miles. However, Lieutenant Poore arrived with the D Squadron (first detachment).

A proclamation was now issued by General Goodenough for the benefit of the rebels, in which their position was stated in precise terms, and setting forth the pains and penalties to which they were subject for various acts and crimes.

On 23 July news came from Victoria that Setoutsi had cleared out of the district and that the road was now safe. Major Ridley also reported that he had reached Palapye that morning. The Mounted Infantry were ordered to start for Tuli on the morrow and to arrive there on 26 July. The A Squadron was similarly to proceed to the same place, accompanied by the hospital wagon and Surgeon-Captain Hickson. At Tuli the column was to await the arrival of the Maxim guns and the ambulance.

25 July.—Lieutenant Poore's detachment of D Squadron left for Bulawayo at 4 P.M., the remainder of D Squadron under Captain Agnew having arrived at Macloutsie an hour previously. Captain Agnew resumed his march for Bulawayo at 5 P.M. next day, leaving an ox-wagon behind to follow next day with H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck.

On 27 July two parties of the 2nd York and Lancaster Mounted Infantry arrived at Macloutsie with the ambulance. There had been no casualties on the road.

Two days afterwards Lieutenant Dalgety reached Macloutsie with two Maxim guns and forty thousand rounds of ammunition for them.

A party of York and Lancaster Mounted Infantry left for Bulawayo accompanied by Major Ridley of the 7th Hussars.

At 10 P.M. that night headquarters left for Tuli with two Maxims, an ammunition wagon, a headquarters wagon, and the ambulance. Much difficulty was experienced in crossing the Macloutsie drift as the pull out on the opposite side was very steep and the road generally very bad.

On 30 July they outspanned about seven miles from Macloutsie, where water was good and grazing plentiful. A second stage was made between 3 P.M. and dark and again after II P.M., when they marched throughout the night along a road which had somewhat improved though it could by no means be called good. At IO A.M. 31 July they outspanned at Sinialari spruit, after a march of between seventeen and eighteen miles; again both the water and grazing were good. The march was resumed at 3 P.M. and continued till dark. At II they started again and marched through the night; headquarters arrived at Tuli about 9 A.M. on I August. There was difficulty at the Shashi drift as the going was extremely heavy. Oxen were, however, hired to take the wagons across while the men remained near the water on the Macloutsie side.

A convoy of six wagons arrived the same day; they were loaded with grain and meal, but had been unloaded at the Transvaal border in expectation of wagons from Macloutsie and Pietersburg which did not arrive.

Headquarters left Tuli to join the column that evening, the wagons and Maxims having been sent ahead two hours previously. To complete the supply arrangements Lieutenant Vaughan was left behind. At Tuli there were eighty horses belonging to the Chartered Company, and these they were asked by the Administrator to take on to Victoria.

On 2 August the headquarters rejoined the column at Impaji river, about fifteen miles from Tuli, at 8.30 A.M. A further request from the Administrator was now received by wire asking that all horses and mules at Tuli should be taken on to Victoria. Arrangements to do so were accordingly made and a runner was sent back to Lieutenant Vaughan with instructions. With the exception of one very steep place, about two miles out of Tuli, the road to Impaji was good.

On 3 August they halted all the morning awaiting the arrival of the horses from Tuli; meanwhile Gooding rode on to Umsimbetsi to look for water. A message by runner having been received about I P.M. from Lieutenant Vaughan which indicated certain arrangements, the Colonel sent Lieutenant and Adjutant Norton back to meet that officer. Lieutenant Norton started at 2 P.M. and met Lieutenant Vaughan's party two hours later at about one mile from Tuli. The party consisted of two hired ox-wagons, one mule-wagon belonging to the convoy, and also eighty horses of the British South Africa Company. Lieutenant Norton then

rode on to Tuli, where he sent wires, and then returned to Impaji, at which place he arrived at 7.30 P.M.

The column had meanwhile started from Impaji at 2 P.M., the Hussars finding the advance guard and the Mounted Infantry the rear guard. After proceeding for eight miles the column outspanned at Springs. The march was resumed at 3 A.M. on Tuesday, 4 August, and the road being good, reached the Umsingwane river at 9 A.M. Here Lieutenant Norton rejoined the column. The crossing of the drift was very heavy, as the water was close to the surface of the sand. The Mounted Infantry started getting the wagons across at 2 P.M. After four hours' work three wagons still remained in the drift, and it being dark it was necessary to suspend operations. Moreover, for half a mile on the other side of the drift the road was very bad and exceedingly dangerous. news was received that no water was to be found either at the Bullocks Head or in the Umsibetsi river, and that in consequence Gooding had gone on for another twelve miles to the Umslane river. At 6.30 A.M. on the morrow the crossing of the Drift was resumed. Lieutenant Vaughan arrived with seventy-nine of the horses and the wagons.

At 2 P.M. the Mounted Infantry marched, followed an hour later by the Hussars. Five native drivers of the Mounted Infantry deserted at this juncture. The march was a very slow one, not owing to the road, which chanced to be not bad, but from the fact that the drivers of the wagons were very unskilled.

At 7 P.M., it being dark, the column outspanned, having accomplished a distance of not more than six miles. And now symptoms of rinderpest appeared among the slaughter-cattle—three were in consequence abandoned as they could not keep up. On the road the telegraph party from Victoria met the column and reported that all the natives in that district were quiet.

At 4 A.M. on 6 August the Hussars and the convoy resumed their march. The road being very good, eleven miles were covered before they outspanned at the Umsimbetsi river at 8.30. Here, by digging at a spot about two miles up the course of the river, it was found possible to obtain water.

The march was resumed at 4.15 P.M., the distance covered being five miles, but no water was found here.

The Mounted Infantry on that day marched half an hour later than

the Hussars and arrived at Bullock's Head. By digging in the spruit about one and a half miles from the road on the east side, water was found. They resumed their march in the evening and outspanned at Umsimbetsi river. All the oxen but one were now shot, as they had rinderpest.

The march of the entire force was resumed at 5 A.M. on the 7th, and Umslane drift was reached in three hours, a distance of about six miles. Water was found at a spot a mile down stream and south of the road. Here the horses were watered but not the mules. The wagons at once proceeded to Setoutsi, where water was found in the spruit about three hundred yards east of the road. It was, however, rather muddy, and it was difficult to water the animals properly. In many instances the mules utterly refused to drink. At Umslane the column met Heritage, who had not obtained any grain. From the natives with him it was learned that their kraals had been looted by a few wandering Matabele, but that there was no impi in the neighbourhood. The looting was probably the act of some fugitives from Belingwe. The Mounted Infantry reached Setoutsi at 5.30 P.M.

The column resumed its march at 5.30 A.M. on the morrow and proceeded to the first Bubye river. Here the Hussars crossed the drift and outspanned beyond the old Post House on the left of the road. The mules of the Mounted Infantry, however, were too tired to go over the river, and were outspanned south of the drift. The distance covered was about six miles. Plenty of good water was found in the pools of Bubye.

The Hussars and convoy resumed their march at 2 P.M. on 8 August. They crossed the second Bubye drift, where the sand was heavy, the banks steep on both sides, and the road by no means good. Continuing their march they next crossed the third Bubye drift, and laagered up at 6.30 P.M., having accomplished about four and a half miles. One wagon broke down and its load was distributed among the others.

At the laager a wagon belonging to the telegraph party and some stores all off-loaded. The Mounted Infantry remained at the first Bubye drift in laager. About 5 P.M. a kaffir was seen signalling from a kopje. A party sent out found Mashowa kraal. Some Makalakas who were brought in stated that they knew of no Matabele in the neighbourhood. On 9 August, being Sunday, the column halted. Church parade

was held at 9.30 A.M. Later a span of mules was sent back to bring in the wagon abandoned on the previous day. The Mounted Infantry arrived at 10 A.M. At 4 P.M. the Hussars and the convoy resumed their march, and after proceeding about six miles halted at 6.30. The road was very good, better than any yet traversed, but the weather was very hot and close during the night, with a slight shower after midnight.

Monday, 10 August.—The march was resumed at 4 A.M. Umsarwe spruit was reached, distant about twelve miles. Here there was plenty of water, but the road was not so good as on the previous day. For the last half of the journey it lay between big granite kopjes.

Tuesday, II August.—A start was made at 5 A.M.; for a mile beyond Kandokwa the road was indifferent but then improved. After six hours' march the convoy outspanned on the south side of the Nuanetsi river, having accomplished thirteen and a half miles. Here the drift was very steep on both sides, with a rocky bottom. The water in the river was running and there was plenty of it. The wagons occupied two hours in crossing, and halted for the night on the river bank.

Here an accident befell Armourer-Sergeant Baldock; an empty hogshead fell on his left hand from a wagon, cutting off the little finger and severely injuring the third finger.

August 12.—The march was resumed at 5.30 A.M. to Makalakas kop. About three miles on a spruit was crossed, where there was plenty of water. Six miles farther on a large pool was discovered about one mile east of the road behind a kopje. Evidently there was plenty of water about, but it was not easy to locate it. The mules were watered at the pool, but for some reason the horses were sent back to the spruit. The march was resumed at 3.45 P.M. and continued till 7 P.M., the distance covered being about seven and half miles and the road good. On the way the 'bush' of a wagon was found to be worn out, but it was cleverly patched up by Private Winsborough by utilising the spokes of an old wheel.

Thursday, 13 August.—The Hussars and the convoy resumed their march at 6 A.M. to Lundi river, a distance of about fourteen miles. The road was good, but there were three bad drifts to cross. At Sugarloaf, about seven miles from Makalaka kop on the left of the road, there was plenty of water. At Lundi river there was a strong stream of good water, but the drift was very heavy going. At daybreak Gooding, who

had remained at Makalakas kop, went back to meet the Mounted Infantry and to show them the water. He returned to the column with news that they were getting on well and hoped to reach Lundi that night. The wagons crossed the drift at 4 P.M. The Colonel and Lieutenant Norton now went ahead to Victoria, taking with them three servants and starting on their journey about 8 P.M.

At Lundi, Trooper Usher had been found awaiting the column with a supply of grain which had been sent out by the Civil Commissioner at Victoria. The Colonel and Lieutenant Norton reached Pollock's Store on the Iokwe river about 10 A.M. on the 14th and rested there till 6.30 P.M.; their march was then resumed till 10 P.M., when they off-saddled for the night a short distance beyond Fern spruit. On the morrow they reached Fort Victoria about 10.30 A.M. Here the entire population went into laager nightly at 9 P.M., the fort itself being manned by about one hundred burghers and volunteers, who had also a gatling gun. From any native attack the fort was found to be quite impregnable. The Civil Commissioner stated that all the natives on the Charter road beyond forty miles from Victoria were rebels, but that it was difficult to ascertain whether they had actually committed any murder or outrage. It appeared, however, that the Native Commissioner Drew had been attacked on this road a few days previously and had with difficulty escaped from death.

On 17 August the Colonel interviewed all the Native Commissioners and wired a digest of the scanty information obtained to the C.S.O., Bulawayo. This may be summarised as follows: Chaka, Gambisa, and Umtigeza were unfriendly. M'Takinompie, the Chief of the Hartley Hill District, was by report responsible for most of the murders round Salisbury, and had fled to Taba Enzembi, near Charter. Charter was stated to badly need provisions, and instructions were asked for as to revictualling it; the Colonel also requested general instructions as a guide in his dealings with unfriendly chiefs. The murder of a white trader by Umtigeza's people was suspected, but direct evidence of the deed was lacking. On Tuesday, 18 August, A Squadron arrived about 8.30 A.M., having lost one horse from horse-sickness.

In answer to the Colonel's wire the following telegram was received from Sir F. Carrington: 'I think it undesirable to attack any chief who may at present keep quiet, although at heart unfriendly, as it extends the theatre of operations, and they can always be dealt with later when the heart of the rebellion is well broken. I intended that when the present Force in Mashonaland could clear the upper part about Salisbury, Mazoe, and Lomagundi, they should afterwards turn their attention to Charter, Mashigombi and Hartley Hill. If there was no pressing work for you to do near Victoria or in the Victoria District, I wanted you to march to Gwelo, as that country has not been operated in, only a small garrison there holding the place. As soon as Ridley returns from his present patrol I intend sending him and the Hussars, and 56 Mounted Infantry and 150 Police, across the Shangani to operate against the rebels who are in force between Shangani and Gwelo, and this would be about the time you would be operating much in the same district from Gwelo. The Proclamation concerning the surrender of rebels is not yet applicable to Mashonaland.'

On Wednesday, 19 August, the Mounted Infantry marched in about 9 A.M.

News arrived from Bulawayo that Charter had been relieved from Salisbury and that therefore there was no urgent need for any action on the part of the column.

On that day all the wagons were sent to the blacksmith's to be generally overhauled.

Next day news arrived that the rebels were on the Kwekwe river near Gwelo, and instructions were received that they were to be cleared out of that locality. The information that Charter and Elkeldoon had been relieved was confirmed.

On Friday, 21 August, a message by wire was received from Gwelo to the effect that native scouts who had been sent out thence three weeks previously had returned and reported that rebels with cattle were in a number of small kraals on the Kwekwe river, which crosses the Gwelo and Ironmine road and runs north. The report was confirmed from Fort Gibbs, as the spoor of between six and seven hundred rebels had been seen crossing the road in the direction of these kraals. It was also reported that rebels had taken refuge on the lower Gwelo river and were probably under Manondwan and Kwazikwazi. The trouble now was to decide which was the best road to take to Gwelo. Of roads there were two, and the accounts of them were very conflicting. That viâ Selukwe was the shorter, but was reported to be very bad in places, and it was

also stated that the grass had been burnt on both sides of the road. The other, viâ Ironmine Hill, was stated to be well watered.

That evening the column was given an entertainment by the people of Victoria.

Since their arrival at Victoria there had been trouble with the horses and mules, which for no apparent reason were off their feed. Here Lieutenant Holford had the misfortune to lose his horse 'John Davis' from horse-sickness.

Next day rations were issued to complete the column to forty-five days' supply from the 19th. A redistribution of wagons was made also.

At 6.30 that evening a heavy thunderstorm with rain, which continued throughout the night, broke over the camp, but as fortunately tents had been pitched on the arrival of each party, not much damage was done.

On Sunday, 23 August, at 7 A.M. seven wagons were loaded. The rain still continuing, church parade was countermanded. During the afternoon the remainder of the wagons were loaded, except two belonging to the Mounted Infantry, which were not yet repaired.

On Monday 23 August, the column left for Gwelo at 4 P.M., marching by the Selukwe road, twelve volunteers and fifty natives with a few police, under Lieutenant Forrestall, accompanying them. The rate of progress was very slow. At 6 P.M. a wagon turned over in Victoria spruit about four miles out. The force then outspanned for the night, during which there was some heavy rain. Next day the march was resumed at 6 A.M. The wagons did not all get over the spruit till II o'clock. The column marched on till 2 P.M., but only covered three miles as the rain had made the roads very heavy indeed. At 8 P.M. they started again and went on till midnight, when a rough laager was formed.

Wednesday, 26 August.—Marched at 6 A.M. Reached Loot kraal about 11 A.M. and were now 15 miles on their way. The mules, however, were all knocked up owing to the heavy roads. The drift, which was a bad one, was improved by dynamite before crossing, after which the force laagered on the other side. At 5 P.M. there was a parade under arms for manning the wagons, and this duty was a daily order for the future. The march was resumed at 9 P.M.

The column outspanned at 3 A.M. on 27 August. The Mounted Infantry wagons were very late. One was left behind with a broken disselboom and did not get in till 6 A.M. The Hussars resumed their

march at 7.30 and reached Shashi at 9.30 A.M. The drift was rather bad, but the wagons managed to cross. At 4.30 P.M. the Mounted Infantry arrived, and the laager was completed at 5.30 P.M.

An 'alarm' was sounded at 7 P.M., and the wagons were quickly manned.

On Friday, 28 August, the march was resumed at 4 A.M. Lieutenant Norton rode ahead with Gooding (starting an hour earlier) to improve the road.

The drift over Umjezi was found to be very good. Three miles farther on water was found. The column arrived about 10 A.M., having achieved five miles. At 2 P.M. Southey's wagons were sent ahead. Help's followed them half an hour later, and the remainder marched at 3.30 P.M. The force outspanned at about two miles from Tokwye at 6 P.M. A section of Mounted Infantry was now sent on to escort some grain wagons, and these were outspanned about one and a half miles on. Lieutenant Vaughan, with his troop and the Victoria contingent and natives, were now despatched ahead to raid Chinus kraal across the Tokwye.

Saturday, 29 August.—The column marched to Tokwye at 3 A.M., crossing a very bad drift. They laagered on the far side. Lieutenant Vaughan returned at 10 A.M. and reported that all the natives had cleared.

The march was resumed on Sunday, 30 August, at 3 A.M. The road was good and by 9.30 A.M., having accomplished nine miles, the column halted and laagered. Second Lieutenant Greville took a troop on patrol to examine a kraal on a hill called Spitzkop. This kraal had been burnt by the Indaima patrol, but the natives had returned to the spot and were rebuilding it. They all cleared on sighting the column. The kraal was again burnt. About II A.M. some natives came in and reported that a man had shouted to them from a cave. Lieutenant Norton went up to the cave with Forrestall and the native police and fired some dynamite shells inside, but with no result.

The march was resumed at 2 P.M., and having proceeded about three miles the column laagered at 5.15.

The next day (31 August) was more exciting—the march was resumed at 3 A.M.

Just after daybreak some kraals were seen on the right of the road. Second Lieutenant Holford was accordingly sent up to them with his vol. 11.

troop. He found the place deserted, the kraals having been burnt, but there was a considerable supply of grain there. The column outspanned on the far side of the Little Umtibekwe river at 9.30 A.M. Here one section of Mounted Infantry was left in laager. The remainder of the column then went out on patrol to endeavour to intercept the natives who were clearing from Makamisi's kraals. The country was found, however, to be impossible for mounted men, and although a few natives were seen nothing could be done. A section of Mounted Infantry was sent out under Lieutenant Tyler against a stronghold on a hill to the west of the road at 3.30 P.M. They sent back word that the force was not strong enough to carry the position, so the Colonel took up twenty-five Hussars and twenty-five Mounted Infantry. There was a little firing, but all the natives had cleared or taken to caves, having first set fire to their kraals. The force then returned to laager, which was reached at 5.30 P.M.

On I September at 3 A.M. the column marched, crossed the Umtibekwe river, and laagered at the spruit about three and a half miles on. Under the escort of a troop of Hussars the grain wagons were sent on to Selukwe. Kraals on a hill near the camp were burnt by the natives, one man was shot, and some meal and eggs were obtained. A colonial boy, who had been for eight months with the Kaffirs, came in and surrendered. He stated that the rebels were collected near the Dunraven Mine. Ten police under Sergeant Walters also arrived from Gwelo.

At 3 A.M. on Wednesday, 2 September, the wagons started. A column of fifty Hussars and fifty Mounted Infantry were sent out to Sinkwas kraal to look up the natives the colonial boy had mentioned. The party reached a hill overlooking the kraal about 6 A.M., but found it had been deserted for at least a week. No grain or loot of any kind was to be obtained. The party consequently returned to the wagons and outspanned. All the stores along the road had been looted by Kaffirs, and a great quantity of dynamite and numbers of candles were lying about. The night was very wet, but the column started at 4 A.M. and marched for nine miles. Second Lieutenant Holford's troop, with the contingents from Victoria and Gwelo and the natives, visited the kraals of Monogola about four miles from Bonsor Mine. A few natives were seen and there was a little firing. One of Holford's natives was shot through the body

from a cave while climbing at the top of the kopje. The cave was at once blown up with dynamite, but the kopje being full of caves not much could be done. Grain was found in bins in the kraal. While returning to the laager, as the men passed a kraal near, which seemed to be deserted, Trooper Birand of the Victoria contingent was shot in the left shoulder, the bullet passing into his lung. A native fired this shot from a hut, and then hid in a cave whence it was impossible to dislodge him. The wounded men were carried back to camp and reached it at 4 P.M.

On Friday, 4 September, the column arrived at Gwelo at 10 A.M. The last march was fourteen miles and the start took place at 6 A.M. The road was found very good, though the night had been rather wet.

The wounded native died on the night of 3 September.

The officer commanding at Gwelo was Captain Pocock. His command was taken over on 5 September by Major Thorold, who arrived for that purpose, and with Major Thorold came nine wagons of foodstuffs.

On Sunday, 6 September, a church parade was held at 9.30 A.M., and White's scouts left for Bulawayo.

Next day the wounded Trooper Birand died and was buried with military honours, the Hussars finding the firing party. Preparations were made for a projected patrol which was to start at 5 A.M. on 8 September.

Tuesday, 8 September.—The patrol in the Kwekwe District now took place. The column started at 6 A.M. Grain was, however; very scarce, and the allowance to the Hussars was reduced to 6 lb. per horse per diem—that to the Mounted Infantry being 5 lb., while the mules had no more than 2 lb. The first march covered a distance of about nine miles, and the column then laagered. The road was rough but on the whole not a bad one. Scouts went out in all directions, but found that all kraals had been for some time abandoned.

Next morning the column started at 5.30 A.M. and proceeded for seven miles. The road was good, and the latter part lay between castellated kopjes. The spoor of several small parties of rebels was found, but no large bodies had apparently been that way. A patrol followed the spoor and returned after about an hour with one man, one woman, and two children prisoners.

Another patrol sent out in a different direction captured a baggage

bull, but the men with it escaped. From the captured man it was learnt that only small parties were about, and that these were seeking for grain. The march was continued from 2 P.M., and proceeded for about six miles towards the Kwekwe river, when it laagered on the bank of a spruit. Private McGeorge of the 7th Hussars, having been guilty of disobedience of orders in lighting fires in the long grass—a most dangerous practice and strictly forbidden—was tried by a field general court-martial and sentenced to fourteen days' field imprisonment No. 2.

Thursday, 10 September. The column started at 5 A.M. and turned off Hunters' Road on to the Phœnix Mine road, marching to Kwekwe drift. A laager was formed about half a mile on the near side, the distance covered being nine miles.

Patrols of fifty Hussars and fifty Mounted Infantry preceded the column on the right and left of the road respectively, and reconnoitred the country across the Kwekwe.

The Hussars came on a Scherm about 5 A.M. and captured nine women and several children; the other party sighted nothing. Some Martini and Metford ammunition was found by the Hussars. Men had evidently been there but had made themselves scarce, having escaped into the bush. The women reported that most of the natives had moved to the Surnamboola forest. At sunset Lieutenant Vaughan went out with a patrol, returning at 10 P.M., but beyond sighting several fires nothing was discovered.

On Friday, 11 September, the march was resumed at 5 A.M., but merely to return to the site of the outspan of Wednesday. Patrols went out as before at about 4.30 A.M. The Hussars went back more or less over the same country and found a child that had been left behind by the natives. The Mounted Infantry moved for some distance up the Kwekwe river, and then crossed to Hunters' Road, and thus back to camp. They saw nothing. The force remained in laager. This day the Commanding Officer released McGeorge.

Saturday, 12 September.—The column remained in laager during the morning, but fifty Mounted Infantry were sent on patrol to some kraals about ten miles away. They returned at 1.30 P.M., having found no grain, though there were traces that a considerable quantity had been quite recently removed. At 4 P.M. the whole column started, and having marched about five miles outspanned at 6 P.M.

Sunday, 13 September.—The column started at 5 A.M. and marched to Harboard's store, distant some six miles. Patrols were out on both sides of the road and found kraals deserted, but twenty sacks of Kaffir corn and thirty-three sheep and goats were discovered. Near the store the remains of a man named FitzPatrick and those of another, supposed to be Hartley, were found. They were buried in one grave. A patrol of one hundred and fifty men now started for Matoro kraals, about fifteen miles away. Here several chiefs were reported to be in the hills, their names being Manandwan, Guibana, and Quazi Quazi. The patrol halted for the night at a spot about four miles from the laager.

Monday, 14 September.—The column marched at 5 A.M. All kraals were found to be deserted, the natives having cleared on the approach of the patrol. Some grain was found in one kraal, and two wagons were sent for to carry it in. At 11 P.M., the horses having been grazed, the patrol marched to Gwelo river and halted for the night. Several women were captured and one man was shot by the scouts.

Tuesday, 15 September.—The force started at 5 A.M., scouts being sent on to reconnoitre the Matoro hills. The column halted at the corner of the hills where some kraals had been burnt on the previous day. When the scouts returned they reported that some kraals containing grain had been discovered. At 8.30 A.M. one wagon, sent for on the 14th, arrived. Half the force was now sent on to the Gwelo river. distant about three miles, to water, while the remainder took the wagons on to the kraal and loaded them up. The watering party then joined them at the kraal, and the other half were sent to water, with orders to return by 5 P.M. The Colonel now decided to return to the laager and not to attack the hills on that day. At 4.45 P.M. the vedettes gave the 'alarm,' and a number of natives were seen advancing towards the laager, but they turned out to be only a party coming for water. The scouts killed one man. Half an hour later the force started back to the laager, where it arrived at 10 P.M. As soon as the troops were clear of the hills the captive women were released.

Wednesday, 16 September.—The column remained in laager till 5 P.M., and then started for Gwelo drift. After a march of seven miles they laagered for the night.

A patrol from Ridley's column, consisting of Captain Kekewich (2nd York and Lancaster Regiment) and de Moleyns (4th Hussars), with

twenty-seven non-commissioned officers and men, arrived at the laager at noon. They had found that the natives were everywhere dispersed in small bodies. It was arranged that they should accompany the column to the Matoro hills. There was a report that the chief Manandwan had cleared into the Sommabula forest.

Thursday, 17 September.—The column started at 5 A.M. and marched about two miles to the Gwelo drift. Having crossed the drift, they laagered on the far side, good water being found in the pools. A patrol of one hundred and fifty men and the York and Lancaster Mounted Infantry, who joined yesterday, taking with them one Maxim gun, started with three days' rations at 6 P.M. Halted for the night at 10 P.M. On the hills various fires were visible.

Friday, 18 September.—The column started for the hills at 3 A.M., and on arrival at the end of the range at daybreak it was found that all the natives had cleared. One man was killed by Kekewich's men while attempting to escape. At the foot of the hills the axle of the Maxim broke, and the column then returned to the drift, where it waited till 3 P.M., when it returned to the laager, a distance of about five miles. One section of Mounted Infantry under Watson remained behind to accompany Kekewich's patrol in an expedition against some kraals near Lion Kopje, a spot about twenty miles down the Gwelo river. This force was to follow the column afterwards to Gwelo.

On this day Captain Rivett-Carnac (2nd West Riding Regiment), who was suffering from dysentry and eczema, was placed on the sick list.

Two wagons were sent on to follow Watson's patrol.

Saturday, 19 September.—The column started on its return march to Gwelo at 5 A.M.

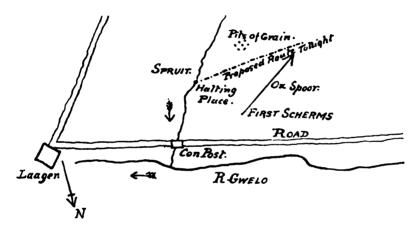
A prisoner having informed the Colonel that grain was hidden in pits at a spot about ten miles south of the road, Lieutenants Vaughan and Forrestall, some natives, and twenty men started at 4 A.M. to look for it. The column laagered after a four hours' march.

A messenger arrived from Lieutenant Vaughan about II A.M. with a report that he had not yet discovered the grain, but had killed three natives. At 2.30 P.M. another report arrived.

The original of the second written message (in pencil and very faded) being in existence, it will be interesting to insert it here. Unfortunately it was not sufficiently clear to reproduce in facsimile. It is as follows:—

' Posn. 4 miles S. Gwelo River, 10 from last night's halt, 12.30 A.M.

'The two natives who take this in will show the wagons the way to the grain. There are about 10 bags, but send two wagons as they may find more, send water . . . [illegible] and small bags to get the grain. There is no water within 4 miles. The other two natives will bring me an answer here. After leaving the first scherm [?] as reported I killed 15 natives. I don't think any men escaped. The spoor of most of them crossed more to the west with a few oxen and one mule. I had to leave this to get the grain. If the C.O. permits I will follow them up to-night. I have 8 men rationed till to-morrow night, 12 till to-night. I should like a few more biscuits and coffee sent out, otherwise can manage as the



natives have meat. The men killed were coming towards \* me from the south have nothing to do with those with the oxen. If you send any more rations, send it to the water by natives, the whole gang can then go up to the grain place. I enclose a rough sketch. When I return I will follow up your wagon spoor. If the C.O. wishes me to come back I will start about dusk. If I may go after these niggers I shall start about 9 P.M. and hope to catch them in the morning and will follow your spoor back towards Gwelo catching you up as soon as possible. Please say there is nothing to fear from these people, as those who have arms throw them away when spotted. Please don't send any more men as the water holes are only sufficient for my party.

'J. VAUGHAN.'

<sup>\*</sup> The word 'towards' was underlined, and is therefore printed in italics.

At 3.30 P.M. two wagons with one day's rations and an escort of ten men were sent out.

As several mules were missing the column did not march this evening. On this day there was no grain for the animals.

On Sunday, 20 September, at 5 A.M. the column marched for Harboard's old store, arriving at 9 o'clock. Again throughout the day the animals were without grain. A patrol of eighty men was then prepared to start for the Tumain hills, where it was reported that Guibana and Quazi Quazi were to be found in hiding.

The patrol started at 2 A.M. on the morrow, and reached the kraals at daybreak. All, however, were found to have been deserted for some time. They proceeded for some distance to some water holes, but these were dry, and the patrol returned to water and off-saddle. At 11 A.M. some women were captured who had come in quest of water. From them it was learned that Guibana had cleared with some cattle two days previously, and that he had taken refuge in the Senonombi; they also stated that they could point out some grain in pits. Taking one of them as a guide a patrol went out but found no grain.

Near the water at Smith's camp three bodies were found. Near one of them was the diary of Albert T. Lee, sailmaker, Bulawayo. The second skeleton was probably that of a Cape boy; while the skull of the third was broken into fragments. The patrol started for the laager at 6 P.M., and on arrival found that Lieutenant Vaughan had returned during their absence and brought with him ten bags of grain.

On Tuesday, 22 September, the column remained in laager all the morning. The wagons started at 4 P.M. escorted by a troop of Hussars for Marin; the remainder marched at 5 P.M. independently.

Next morning at 4 A.M. the column marched to Five Mile spruit, where it outspanned for the day. Starting again at 4 P.M. Gwelo was reached at 7.15 P.M., and they laagered about one mile from the fort. At noon Watson's patrol met them, but had only been able to obtain grain enough for themselves; they had, however, accounted for twenty natives.

At Gwelo on 24 September news arrived that 'Ndema, so far from being crushed, had refused the terms offered to him by the Native Commissioners.

On the next day, in response to a reference to the General Officer

Commanding, it was ordered that 'Ndema should be attacked without delay. The condition of the horses was at this time far from satisfactory, owing to the lack of grain; they were in fact nearly starved.

On 26 September the horses were sent out to graze about two and a half miles on the Selukwe road.

The column rested at Gwelo until 2 October. Two days previously sixty-six horses and Mounted Infantry ponies were found quite unfit to proceed on the projected patrol, and were therefore sent out to Brickfields Camp, where the grazing was better.

On I October rations up to the 16th inclusive were drawn for the column, and five wagons with spans were handed over to the Officer Commanding at Gwelo.

On Friday, 2 October, the patrol against 'Ndema marched at 4.30 A.M. and halted for the day at Half Way House.

Here a report of the movements of some natives was received from Mr. Gilfillan, who occupied a farm at Wareleigh, and in consequence a patrol consisting of one troop of Hussars and one section of Mounted Infantry started at 7 P.M. for Dunraven Mine. The patrol halted for the night near the Old Police Camp, which was not far from Allen and Maclean's store. Colonel Paget, with Mr. Gooding, went out beyond Dunraven Mine, but could see no signs of natives.

Next day the patrol marched at 5 A.M. to Tinkwas kraal, which had been destroyed by the column a month previously, but a wrong direction was taken, and the horses being bogged and unable to cross some of the valleys, which are very steep with boggy bottoms, the patrol rejoined the wagons at Weir's Store at 1 P.M.

Sunday, 4 October.—At 2 A.M. a patrol of ten mounted and twenty dismounted Hussars with two wagons, under Captain Carew, left camp, their destination being Monogola's kraal near the Bonsor Mine. The patrol surprised the stronghold, killing three rebels, one of whom was a Cape boy. They were unable, however, to take the caves, and being under fire from the neighbouring kopjes without being either able to see or to get at their enemy, the patrol withdrew.

In rushing the kraal Lance-Corporal W. A. Smith (7th Hussars) was killed, being shot through the head at very close range out of a cave. One of the native police also was slightly wounded in the arm. Meanwhile the remainder of the column had attacked a number of kraals at

the south end of the Selukwe hills. About twelve kraals were destroyed, the enemy deserting them without resistance as the troops approached. Only one shot, indeed, was fired by them.

These kraals belonged to Msengwa. About twenty-five sacks of grain were obtained and were very welcome. The wagons had moved on to the Umtibekwe drift. The Mongolas patrol returned at 4.30 P.M., bringing with them the body of Lance-Corporal Smith.

The funeral of the unfortunate man took place on the morrow. Patrols went out to endeavour, with the assistance of the natives under Native Commissioner Forrestall, to obtain more grain from the hills visited yesterday, but were not successful.

On Tuesday, 6 October, Colonel Paget, with the Officers Commanding the Hussars and the Mounted Infantry, left camp at 3.30 A.M. to reconnoitre Magomisa's stronghold, and meanwhile three patrols were sent out as follows:—

No. 1, ten men under Lieutenant Smith to meet the Native contingent from Victoria.

No. 2, a Hussars patrol under Lieutenant Vaughan, which went south of the road and captured the Bugai hill, being fired on but without sustaining any casualties. Squadron Sergeant-Major Willard and Farrier-Sergeant Grey got lost, but after a night's wandering succeeded in finding their way back to camp on the morning of the following day.

No. 3, patrol of Mounted Infantry, was under the command of Lieutenant Tyler and operated on the north side of the road. This patrol captured ten sacks of grain. A wagon was sent back to Gwelo under escort of one sergeant and ten men, and carried three sick men.

Early next morning a search party was sent out to find the two lost men, but did not succeed in so doing, as the two returned to camp during their absence.

A patrol was also despatched to bring in the ten sacks of grain found by Lieutenant Tyler on the previous day.

As there was better grazing ground higher up the river three miles off to the north, the wagons were moved thither.

On the previous day a message had been brought by runner from Gwelo. This message had been sent thither by Lieut.-Colonel Baden-Powell from Shangani at 8 A.M. on 5 October. It ran as follows:—

From Baden-Powell to Paget, 'Ndema's: '3rd Oct. Am moving with

roo mounted men to co-operate with you against Wedza, where could arrive 7th or 8th, am anxious to have instructions as soon as possible by runner to Belingwe road along which I shall be moving. I have one 7-pounder and 2 Maxims. Am rationed to the 22nd except grain, of which I have only a few days' supply. If you have not yet finished with 'Ndema I might possibly help you there. I reach Inseya Drift to-morrow.'

To this message a reply was sent by runner to Gwelo to be wired to Shangani and sent thence by runner to Belingwe road.

'7th October, Lesser Umtibekwe Drift. Please cancel my message despatched last night if you receive it before this.' This was a message to say that the force would go to meet Colonel Baden-Powell, but it was not sent, being cancelled by the request of the senders on arrival at Gwelo, a mounted messenger having been despatched to intercept it.

The message of 7 October continued to the effect that the work with 'Ndema could not be quitted in order to go southward to Belingwe road without positive orders from the General Officer Commanding.

The column would therefore be working northwards towards Iron Mine hill, and it was suggested that Colonel Baden-Powell could best co-operate by clearing the country between Belingwe and Lundi.

Colonel Baden-Powell was asked to send his 7-pounder to Gwelo for the use of the column at the conclusion of his patrol, it being urgently required to deal with Monogola's stronghold, which had to be taken as soon as 'Ndema was finished with. There were only rations with the column sufficient to last till the 16th, and it was particularly desirable that the operations then in hand should conclude before the rains began, as after that, mule transport would be impossible in many places owing to the soft soil. A duplicate message was also sent to the General Officer Commanding at Bulawayo.

On Thursday, 8 October, all the mounted men and a Maxim proceeded to Magomisa's stronghold, starting at 3 A.M. This worthy was stated to be an adviser of 'Ndema, and it was therefore important to attack him at once. His stronghold was a difficult place to deal with, having cultivated lands and a spring of water on the top of the hill. On arrival of the column, however, it was found to be deserted. A few goats and two head of cattle only were captured there.

During the afternoon the Native Commissioners Weale and Eksteen arrived from Victoria with two hundred of Chilimanzi's men, and

Magomisa's kraal and four or five others on the same Selundi range were destroyed by them, but only a small quantity of grain was found.

A child who had been left behind in Magomisa's kraal stated that the rebels had gone to the Selukwi hills.

A runner arrived on the same day from Gwelo, bringing a copy of orders dated 4 October for the co-operation by Colonel Baden-Powell with the column against Wedza as soon as 'Ndema's patrol was concluded. In consequence a wire was sent to Baden-Powell at Belingwe road giving the substance of the message, and adding that it was not known when 'Ndema would be finished with, but that the column would possibly reach Wedza about 20 October, and that they would bring with them seven days' rations for Baden-Powell if such could be obtained.

The column intended to approach from the direction of Shashi drift on the Gwelo Victoria road, and had settled to send a patrol ahead to communicate with Baden-Powell.

On Friday, 9 October, the column marched towards 'Ndema's strong-hold of Sika, starting at 5 A.M. Patrols were sent out on both sides of the road. About six miles west of Sika a halt was made and a laager. Up to this point the track across the veldt was quite easy for wagons in dry weather, but after heavy rain would have been quite impracticable.

The patrol on the right under Lieutenant Tyler found some grain, and two wagons were sent with an escort to bring it in. They returned on the morrow with forty sacks, mostly of small grain. Owing to the guide losing his way in the bush these wagons were delayed.

A wire was sent to Colonel Baden-Powell on this day making arrangements for the meeting, and asking him to come out to meet the advancing column, as it might be delayed by accidents connected with the road, which was not well known but which was believed to go from near Shashi drift on the Victoria Gwelo road to Belingwe. It also informed him that a rocket would be sent up nightly within an hour after sunset after crossing the Lundi until he was either met or heard from.

Saturday, 10 October.—The wagons remained where they were under guard. The remainder of the force marched at 4.30 A.M. and reached 'Ndema's stronghold of Sika at 6 A.M. A few rebels were seen on the hill but they made off, offering no resistance. The abandoned kraals were destroyed and thirteen head of cattle were captured by Forrestall's boys. One old man was taken prisoner, who stated that 'Ndema was

anxious to come in. Many other kraals were destroyed on that day. At 4 P.M. the old prisoner was sent with a message to 'Ndema to come in, but he returned next day to say that 'Ndema was afraid and had gone to Banka's across the Tokwe. He also stated that the natives had two indabas, one party being in favour of surrender, and the other of going in a body into Chibi's country. In the evening Forrestall returned to Victoria with his police and boys.

Private C. Usborn of the 7th Hussars died in Gwelo Hospital of meningitis.

Sunday, 11 October.—The column remained in laager, sending out patrols to the north, east, and west. Lieutenant Vaughan obtained twenty-four sacks of grain, and Lieutenant Holford visited Senangwe, formerly 'Ndema's principal stronghold. He found the place deserted.

Monday, 12 October.—The force marched south-west at 4 A.M. to 'Ndema's old kraal, and resumed the march in the evening to the Victoria Gwelo road, passing over extensive lands; but no grain was discovered. That night a runner arrived from Gwelo bringing a message that Colonel Baden-Powell had been ordered to join the column and assist against 'Ndema. Accordingly a message was sent to Colonel Baden-Powell asking for information as to his movements and the date of his probable arrival in the neighbourhood of Gwelo, and stating that the column would probably operate on the Selukwe District till his reply was received, after which instructions would be sent for combining their movements.

The column marched at 5 A.M. on 13 October, patrolling each side of the road till a halting place was found where there was water and grazing; this spot was about three miles in the direction of Victoria.

7000 lb. of grain was discovered on the right and about 2000 lb. more on the left. A small patrol under Lieutenant Greville was sent out to meet the wagons for Gwelo, which were coming out with rations.

On 14 October the force remained in laager, but some patrols sent out obtained more grain from the same district as on the previous day.

Next morning the laager was moved back to Little Umtibekwe drift. On the march one wagon broke down, a wheel going to pieces. The two wagons from Gwelo with rations arrived.

A message from Colonel Baden-Powell announced that he was at Possel's Farm awaiting instructions. The reply asked him to join the column at Wareleigh, and informed him that Captain Watson would be sent to meet him at Lundi with seven days' rations, if he came that way.

Captain Watson accordingly started next morning with Mounted Infantry and seven wagons to the Lundi and was instructed to wait there till the 22nd and then to proceed against Banka, with whom 'Ndema was stated to have taken refuge. He was then to rejoin viâ the Iron Mine Hill road. The laager was then moved to Sinkwa's Gardens. A patrol sent up the Umtibekwe valley found a small kraal and destroyed it.

Saturday, 17 October.—The column marched to Weir's Store. A mounted patrol of thirty Hussars with two days' rations was sent under Captain Carew to operate in the Selukwe hills.

Sunday, 18 October.—The column marched to the 'Half Way House' (Wareleigh), arriving at 8.30 A.M. Three sick men were sent on to Gwelo. The patrol sent out on the 16th returned during the afternoon, having seen nothing. A broken wagon was sent to Gwelo for exchange or repair. Next evening the Colonel and Adjutant with the headquarter wagon proceeded to Gwelo.

Private L. Tay of the 7th Hussars died of enteric in Gwelo Hospital. 20 October.—News arrived from Colonel Baden-Powell. He had been operating between Belingwe and Lundi. He reported that they had 'knocked out Wedza yesterday' and that his people had fled towards the column. He adds: 'If you could kick them back again it would have an excellent effect. They are on the hills along the Sabi N.E. of Belingwe (Meikle's Store).' It appears that the natives south of the Victoria-Belingwe Road were friendly. Matzetetze's stronghold and a few other kraals had been destroyed. Colonel Baden-Powell was then on the Singweze river at a spot fifteen miles north of Belingwe. His force amounted to seventy men and horses fit for work, but only half the men had boots, and the supply of rations would only last until 4 November. He awaited further orders. In reply Colonel Baden-Powell was informed that the column would remain at Wareleigh.

Private Tay was buried in the cemetery at Gwelo at 11.30 that morning. Wednesday, 21 October.—The Colonel rejoined the column at Wareleigh. Nothing occurred on the 22nd and 23rd. On the 24th, however, Native Commissioner Driver arrived in camp bringing news that 'Ndema had sent in a message to the effect that he wished to surrender, together

with Magomisa, Makonisis, and Banka. In reply the chiefs were told to come to Weir's Store on either the 25th or 26th. Native Commissioner Driver accordingly went thither accompanied by Lieutenant Norton, one sergeant, and six men. They stayed the night at Weir's Store. On 25 October they rode out to Dunraven Mine. No signs of 'Ndema at Weir's Store. They again remained at the Store for the night.

26 October.—Lieutenant Norton rode out to the mine again at 5 A.M. Three hours later the column arrived from Wareleigh and laagered to await the arrival of Colonel Baden-Powell's column. At 4.30 P.M. Colonel Paget rode out to meet Baden-Powell and found his force laagered at the Tebekwe mine.

Colonel Baden-Powell's column arrived at Weir's Store at 7 A.M. on 27 October. Its strength was as follows:—

## Officers:

LieutColonel Baden-Powel	11						
Major H. M. Ridley .	•	7th Hussars				sars	
Captain C. H. Agnew .	•	•	•	•		,	
Second Lieutenant A. Imbert-Terry			•	•	,,		
Second Lieutenant H.S.H. Prince Alexander of							
Teck		•				,,	
Lieutenant H. P. Thurnall	2nd	Yorks	and	Lan	cs Re	egim	ent
Surgeon Captain Ferguson	ruson		•		A.M.S.		
N.C.O.s and Men:							
7th Hussars	•	•	•		•	•	34
2nd Yorks and Lancs Regir	nent	•			•		64
M. S. Corps	•	•	•	•	•	•	2
Total	•		•			•	100
Horses:							
Officers'	•	•		•	•		8
7th Hussars	•	•	•	•		•	26
and Yorks and Lancs .	•	•	•	•	•	•	63.
T-4-1							_
Total	•	•	•	•	•	•	97

28 October.—The column marched at 4 A.M. by the Bonsor Mine road towards Monogola's kraal. Lieut.-Colonel Baden-Powell, Captain Carew,

and six men went on at 3 A.M. to reconnoitre. They returned at 8 A.M., having found the kraal apparently deserted. The column laagered on the Shangani road about one mile from the Bonsor Mine. At 3 P.M. another patrol went forward with twelve mounted and fifty dismounted men, the 7-pounder and a Maxim, and thoroughly explored the stronghold. It had evidently been deserted for some time, probably from immediately after our last visit.

29 October.—At 5 A.M. Lieutenant Norton returned to the kraal and explored the caves, which were of great extent. About fifteen sacks of grain were discovered hidden. A party was left to get the grain out and the rest returned to the laager at 10 A.M.

Colonel Paget with Lieut.-Colonel Baden-Powell, Surgeon-Captain Hickson, and Lieutenant Norton left for Weir's Store, en route to Wareleigh, at 4 P.M. The column marched to Monogola's kraal.

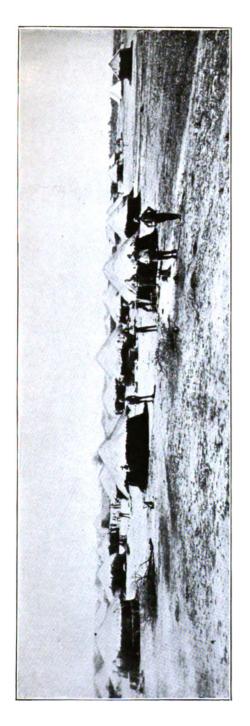
Friday, 30 October.—Marched to Wareleigh at 5 A.M. The column under Major Ridley remained in laager at Monogola's, and sent out patrols to search for grain and to endeavour to find the spoor of natives.

Next day Colonel Paget proceeded to Gwelo, where he arrived at 10.30 A.M.

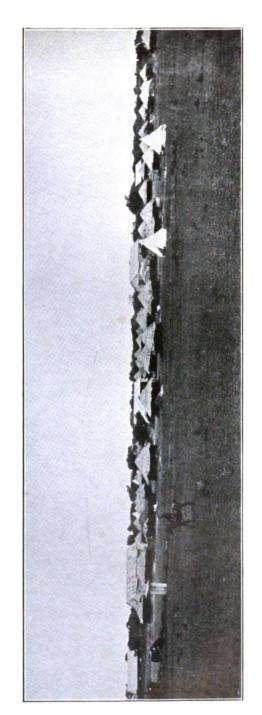
Major Ridley, having procured all the grain which was to be found in Monogola's caves, blew up the stronghold with thirty-seven cases of dynamite which he obtained from the Bonsor Mine. He then returned to Gwelo. The dead bodies of nine natives were found at Monogola's stronghold; they had evidently been killed by the last patrol.

On Sunday, I November, a telegram was received from Bulawayo ordering all the 7th Hussars to proceed by easy marches to that place as soon as the patrols were over. Special instructions regarding the Mounted Infantry of the 2nd West Riding Regiment were to follow. Until these were received they were to remain in or near Gwelo. When their work was finished the present arrangements were for all the 7th Hussars then in the country to remain in Bulawayo during the summer. A permanent camp was being prepared for them. The Mounted Infantry of the 2nd West Riding Regiment, if not required for other duties, were probably to march down the country shortly.

On 2 November the force remained quietly at Gwelo. Next afternoon a telegram arrived from Bulawayo reporting that a few hundred Matabele and Mashonas and some of Umtigesa's people were said to be



BULAWAYO.



occupying Manezain Intaba Zimbi, or Iron Mine Hill range, about seventy miles from Gwelo. A column of Hussars and Mounted Infantry of a strength of two hundred were to proceed thither at once. Either Colonel Paget or Major Ridley was to command the column and Lieut.-Colonel Baden-Powell was to go as well. Dynamite and machine guns were also to be taken. All details not proceeding with the column were to remain at Gwelo with the stores, etc. The column was to travel as light as possible, and to return to Gwelo when the operations were concluded. A messenger therefore was immediately despatched to turn the column on to the Salisbury road, and Colonel Paget left Gwelo at 6 P.M. with rations for the whole column of two hundred men for ten days. Surgeon-Captain Hickson remained at Gwelo as he was suffering from fever. Dr. Brett accompanied the column.

Wednesday, 4 November.—Colonel Paget rejoined the column at Turf Flats, a place on the Salisbury road about twelve miles from Gwelo, at 10 A.M. The next day the column marched to Fort Gibbs at 4.30 A.M. The road was good and the distance covered twelve miles. Resuming the march at 4 P.M. another five miles was traversed.

Friday, 6 November.—Marching at 4.30 A.M. the column reached Iron Mine Hill ten miles distant. Here Watson's column was found. Four sick men were left at the place in charge of Sergeant Shannon, Medical Staff Corps.

Saturday, 7 November.—Starting at 4.30 A.M. the column arrived at what was supposed to be Blinkwater, but this was not the case, as the real spot was two miles farther on. Length of march thirteen miles.

November 8.—Marched at the same hour to Sebakwe, a distance of ten miles. Resuming the march at 4 P.M., five more miles along a good road were covered.

On the morrow Enkeldoorn Telegraph Office, twelve miles distant, was reached. Captain Eales, the Commandant of Enkeldoorn laager, rode out in the afternoon, bringing a sketch map of the position of the rebels on the Taba Inzimbi range.

Tuesday, 10 November.—Marched at 6 A.M. and formed a laager on the left of the road near the Enkeldoorn laager. At 4.30 P.M. a patrol of one hundred and sixty men with six wagons and the small Maxim gun started for Taba Inzimbi range. Having marched about three miles they halted for the night.

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Lieutenant Vaughan arrived with two wagon loads of grain which he had brought from the range, about seven miles from Enkeldoorn.

Wednesday, II November. Marched at 4 A.M. to Hoffman's Farm, a distance of 8 miles. At 6.30 P.M. a patrol started for the position of the rebels, leaving the wagons with a small escort to follow at 3 A.M. on the morrow. About twenty Dutchmen arrived in camp at noon from Enkeldoorn laager, but as they refused to walk and brought no horses they were left to come on with the wagons, only the three Besters and Sergeant Cormack, who acted as interpreter, accompanied the patrol. The patrol halted at Bester's Farm about two miles from the poort.

Thursday, 12 November.—The patrol left the bivouac at 3 A.M. and advanced towards the rebels' position in the following order:—

Lieut.-Colonel Baden-Powell with two troops of the 7th Hussars proceeded to the east end of the range to cut off the retreat in that direction, taking one of the Besters with them as guide.

The dismounted troop of the 7th Hussars and the Mounted Infantry (two sections dismounted) advanced under Lieut.-Colonel Paget and took up a position on the top of the range immediately to the east of the poort, and commanding the rebel position. The Maxim was taken with this party.

At first sight the place appeared to be deserted, but suddenly shouts and cries were heard and natives were seen running eastwards along the side of the hill on the opposite side of the valley. They had been startled by the appearance of Native Commissioner Taylor with his 'friendlies,' who were advancing towards the poort. They did not seem to have discovered the presence of the rest of the patrol till firing began. Firing was shortly afterwards heard from the direction of the position which had been taken up by the two troops commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Baden-Powell, and Bester arrived with the news that the rebels had tried to escape in that direction, and that while so trying fifteen of them had been killed.

The position was soon cleared of all rebels, and the kraals were destroyed by the 'friendlies,' a small amount of grain and five head of cattle being captured.

In the afternoon a troop under Lieutenant Imbert-Terry destroyed several large kraals. The patrol and the wagons started on the return

march to Enkeldoorn at 4 P.M., and marched for two hours. There was heavy rain from 7 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Colonel Paget started at II P.M. to ride on to Enkeldoorn to meet Sir F. Carrington. The rest of the patrol was ordered to proceed direct to the telegraph station.

Colonel Paget arrived at Enkeldoorn at 10 A.M. on 13 November and at once visited the camp of Sir F. Carrington.

Saturday, 14 November, Lance-Corporal C. W. Barnes died of enteric in the hospital at Enkeldoorn and was buried near the laager.

The patrol was found to have arrived at the telegraph office at 8 A.M.

By orders, pending further instructions as to their leaving the country, the Mounted Infantry (2nd West Riding Regiment) under Captain Watson remained at Enkeldoorn, their strength being four officers, seventy-six N.C.O.s and men, ninety horses, six wagons and seventy-seven mules.

The Hussars marched for Bulawayo viâ Gwelo at 4 P.M.

- 15 November.—Marched at 5 A.M. Arrived at Lebakwe at 9 o'clock. Resumed the march at 4 P.M. and covered four miles.
- 16 November.—Marched from 5 A.M. to 8.30 A.M. to Blinkwater. Resumed the march at 4 P.M.
- 7 November.—Marched at 5 A.M. to Iron Mine hill. Resumed the march at 4 P.M.
- 18 November.—Arrived at Fort Gibbs, having started at 5 A.M. and resumed march at 4 P.M.
- 19 November.—Turf Flats, starting the march and resuming it at the same hours.

The column arrived at Gwelo at 9 A.M. on 20 November. Here rations were at once drawn and at 7 P.M. they started for Bulawayo.

The column arrived at its destination on 28 November. No incident occurred on the march from 21 November till its arrival. At Bulawayo a standing camp was found to be provided. It consisted of a hut for each officer and one for every six men.

This is the last entry in the journal which has been placed at the disposal of the writer. That the account of the campaign as given is full of interest will be conceded. The details set down are clear and give a most excellent idea of the hardships undergone by the troops engaged in this service.

Another account of the Rhodesian Campaign of 1896-7, by Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Poore, D.S.O., is here inserted and is as follows:—

'At the beginning of May, three squadrons, A, C, and D, of the 7th Hussars (each nominally 100 strong) and 45 non-commissioned officers and men Royal Artillery, with 2 mountain guns, left Pietermaritzburg under Lieut.-Colonel H. Paget (7th Hussars), and travelled to Mafeking viâ Durban, East London (by sea), De Aar and Kimberley, the unsettled state of the Transvaal preventing any troops being sent through that State.

'Two companies (100 each) of the York and Lancaster Regiment from Capetown joined this force at Mafeking.

'The Jameson Raid, which took place at the beginning of the year, had much disturbed the Boers and made them extremely apprehensive of any action the English were taking, and the force now collected at Mafeking, although known to be intended for operations in Matabeleland, was the subject of a good deal of correspondence between Pretoria and Capetown. Hence as the Boers seemed very suspicious, Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor-General at Capetown, invited them to inspect this Field Force. Consequently, on the 8th June, President Kruger sent five Boer Leaders headed by Commandant Schoeman who thoroughly inspected the force, after which they asked Colonel Paget to let them see the 40 guns which had been reported there, and though he denied their existence the Boer Leaders left the impression behind that they suspected this Ordnance was hidden away somewhere. The Boer Leaders lunched with the Officers of the 7th Hussars before leaving.

'In the middle of June the Field Force at Mafeking received orders to march North, on which it was decided to send A and D squadrons to the front, leaving C behind, and the first party left on the 22nd June.

'Instructions were issued that each party should not consist of more than about 50 of all ranks (half a squadron) to facilitate the issue of forage on the line of march.

'The railway extended North of Maseking to Lobartsi, a distance of 40 miles, from which place marching commenced. Each party was supplied with 5 waggons drawn by spans of 12 mules with 2 spare.

'Rinderpest had been very prevalent for the last six months, so much so that the country was practically denuded of oxen. Along the

line of march thousands of these dead animals and hundreds of stranded wagons were to be seen.

'The route travelled lay along the Western border of the Transvaal, and Boer picquets were constantly observed on the frontier watching the movements of the troops. Each party received instructions to march to Macloutsi, a distance of 409 miles from Mafeking and situated near the N.W. frontier of the Transvaal, this march occupying about 22 days.

'At Macloutsi fresh orders were received and the force was divided into two equal parties—the first to proceed to Victoria under Lieut.-Colonel H. Paget (7th Hussars), while the second was to go to Bulawayo under Major Ridley (7th Hussars), this latter consisting of D Squadron 7th Hussars, one Mounted Infantry Company of the York and Lancaster Regiment and 2 guns.

'The rations for officers and men were as follows: I lb. meat, 3 oz. rice,  $\frac{1}{3}$  oz. pepper,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. meal, I oz. tea,  $\frac{1}{3}$  gal. lime juice,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. baking powder,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. salt,  $\frac{1}{40}$  gal. dop brandy.

'The journey on to Bulawayo was continued in parties of 50 as before. This road was much infested with lions, and one party had nearly all its horses stampeded by these animals and were fortunate in only losing four. A notice on the road side warned travellers not to let their animals stray on account of the lions.

'This road ran through Mangwe where a fort had been built, and from that station to Bulawayo several forts protected the road. The march from Macloutsi to Bulawayo occupied about 13 days.

'The chief officers in Matabeleland were: Lord Grey, Administrator, Sir Richard Martin, British Commissioner, Sir Frederick Carrington, Commanding troops in Matabeleland.

'As soon as Ridley's column had collected near Bulawayo, orders arrived to proceed to the Gwai River. The column started on the 10th August, and after the first day's march a force of 800 friendly natives joined, armed with assegais and old guns. No wagons were allowed, each man taking one blanket. The troops lived on the country, for 10 days marching from 23 to 25 miles a day, and en route they accounted for about 150 of the enemy. The column returned to Bulawayo on the 20th August.

'On the 26th August the column started North on an expedition

to the Shangani River, passed Fort Inyati on the 29th and were joined here by 480 Volunteers.

'Water in this country was very scarce and it had to be procured by digging in the river beds. Kraals frequently provided the column with grain which was collected for the horses.

'The column arrived on the Shangani River on the 2nd September. On the 12th September Lieut.-Colonel R. S. S. Baden-Powell arrived in camp and took over command of the troops. His first act was to convene a General Court-Martial on the chief Uweena who had just been captured. The court sat after lunch on the 13th September. The accused was found guilty, the sentence was confirmed as soon as the case was finished, and the execution of the culprit took place the same afternoon. The old chief stood up most bravely before a detachment of Volunteers who formed the firing party. His crime was that of murdering white settlers.

'Skeletons of white people who had been murdered were constantly found, some at their homes and others on the road.

'Colonel Baden-Powell sent out three strong patrols, one of 20 under Major Ridley, one of 40 under Captain Poore and the third of M.I. under Captain Kekewich (York and Lancaster Regiment). All these started out on the 15th and 16th September, Colonel Baden-Powell himself accompanying Captain Poore's patrol, the first objective of this being the junction of the Umvungu and Shangani Rivers. Three days' grain had been taken for the horses, but no wagons, as it was intended to live on the country, i.e. to get grain in kraals for the horses and buck, &c. for the men, but no villages were found to provide the grain required, and rinderpest had destroyed the game. The result was that the horses soon became exhausted, and some had to be killed to provide food for the men. Lions also abounded, and precautions had to be resorted to to prevent them from taking the animals. On the evening of the 22nd a wagon arrived with provisions, and here Colonel Baden-Powell left this patrol, which eventually returned to Inyati with the remnants of their worn out and exhausted horses on October 3rd, arriving near Bulawayo on the 28th. Colonel Paget's and Major Ridley's columns having joined, the entire force marched into camp near Bulawayo on the 28th November. Previous to this the M.I. had been sent down country and the Matabele war was considered at an end.

"A" and "D" Squadrons remained encamped near Bulawayo from November till well into June the following year, and during this time they lost most of their horses from "horse sickness" which was very prevalent. In the meantime "C" Squadron had proceeded to Pietermaritzburg, where "B" Squadron had remained all the time.

"About the 23rd June 1897 the two Squadrons of the 7th Hussars were sent North on different missions, "D" Squadron marched viâ Gwelo-Charter, and on the 12th July Matzwetzwe's stronghold was attacked at dawn, but its great strength was proof against an immediate capture. It was therefore invested and eventually taken. Major Ridley was among the wounded. Orders came that all the troops in Mashonaland were to concentrate at Mashigombi's stronghold by the 24th. On this day "B" Squadron joined "A" Squadron which had trecked viâ Gwelo and had then taken a more westerly road to that taken by "D" to the appointed place. A general attack was then commenced under the direction of Sir Richard Martin. The enemy were ensconced in fortified caves and were extremely difficult to get at, dynamite being required to be freely used to open up the caves. It took three days to capture the place.

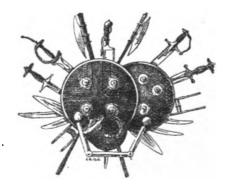
"On the 27th July the several units broke up in different directions, "A" Squadron under Captain Carew moving South to complete the work they had left unfinished and "D" Squadron under Captain Poore returning via Charter to Matzwetzwe, where a very large quantity of grain was collected and the fortifications destroyed.

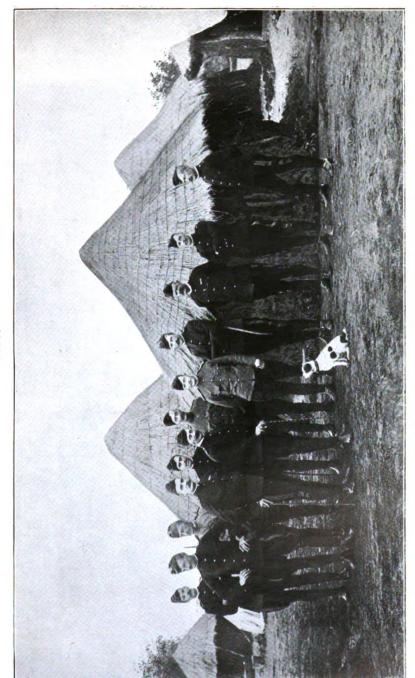
'On the 11th August "A" and "D" Squadrons united again at Salisbury, and after three days, halt moved out under the command of Major Ridley. They were accompanied by a large Native contingent as well as some of the Mashonaland Police, and the force operated in the Mazoe country, north of Salisbury, returning to the latter place on the 1st September.

'The Mashona War was now considered at an end. During the halt that followed a number of horses died from the effects of eating the poisonous grass which is very plentiful in this country.

'Arrangements were now made for the 7th Hussars to leave the country  $vi\hat{a}$  Beira, and on the 23rd September they started on their march for Umtali. After proceeding for nine days, news was brought in that there was trouble to the South-West, so "D" Squadron was

despatched in that direction. After marching over 40 miles, the offending Chief's people were found to have scattered, so the detachment returned to the road and resumed their march, reaching the vicinity of Umtali, near the Portuguese border, on the 7th. On the 15th all the horses were handed over to the Police, and next day the two Squadrons marched out of Umtali on foot across the Portuguese border to Massi Kessi, which was then the rail head, a spot distant 201 miles from Beira. Here they entrained, and it being Portuguese Territory they were escorted to the coast by a Portuguese officer. It is reported that the construction of this line caused a greater mortality per cent. per mile than even the Panama Canal. Beira was reached on the 18th and the troops immediately embarked on s.s. Inyati, the anchor being weighed the same afternoon. Durban was reached early on the 21st, and Pietermaritzburg the same afternoon, after an absence of 17 months.'





Lieut, Hon. C. B. F. GREVILLE.
M. RIDLEY. Lieut, A. W. Cox. H.S.H. PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK. Capt. R. M. POORE. Lieut. Hon. C. A. Fraser, Bart. Major Hickson, R.A.M.C. Major H. M. RIDLEY. Lieut, J. VAUGHAN. Lieut, H. B. Dalgery. Lieut.-Col. H. Pager.
Lieut, G. A. L. Carbew. Lieut. Sir K. A. FRASER, Bart. Lieut, C. E. G. Norron.

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## CHAPTER XXXIII

## MATABELELAND, 1896

We have now to endeavour to trace the movements of the detachment of the 7th Hussars which formed part of the command of Lieut.-Colonel Baden-Powell. Their junction with Colonel Paget's column at Gwelo has already been narrated. In Colonel Plumer's book 'An Irregular Corps in Matabeleland,' page 189, we read:—

'On the 13th August a detachment of 50 Mounted Infantry of the 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment came into camp; they were the first regular troops except the artillery to arrive.' He then goes on to narrate the various events which occurred. There is no mention whatever of the detachment of the 7th Hussars, so we know not when they arrived.

On page 196 we read as follows:-

'The patrol, composed of detachments of the 7th Hussars and York and Lancaster and West Riding Regiments, under Colonel Baden Powell, went up to Inyati, through Tabas-i-Mhamba, which they found deserted, and on to the Shangani river. They came upon several small parties of rebels, whom they dispersed, captured the chief Umweni, worked through a great portion of the Somabula forest, captured the stronghold of the chief Wedza, and finally joined hands at Gwelo with the other party of the 7th Hussars and West Riding Regiment under Colonel Paget.' In the preceding chapter the adventures of Colonel Paget's column have been fully dealt with.

The Manuscript Regimental Record gives us no details on the subject. Some facts are, however, to be gathered from Colonel Baden-Powell's 'Matabele Campaign.' On 7 September 1896 he records that he had been ordered to go and take charge of the column which was then under Major Ridley in the Somabula forest. He had been very ill but was

recovering. At sunrise on 8 September he started from Bulawayo, accompanied by three troopers of Plumer's men as escort. Their names were Abrahamson, White, and Parkin. Resting for the night at Fynn's farm, the march was resumed at daybreak on the 9th. At 8 A.M. the party reached Inyati, where Imbert-Terry of the 7th Hussars was found, with six men, occupying a small fort. They were in charge of stores of food and grain.

That evening they reached the Longwe river, where they met with a convoy of four wagons with supplies for Ridley's column, but could obtain no information as to where the column was camped or how far ahead it might be.

The convoy had a strong escort. On II September Captain Vyvyan arrived from Major Ridley's camp. He was on his way to Bulawayo to act as Chief Staff Officer. Ridley's column was then twenty-five miles away. Colonel Baden-Powell reached the camp during the morning of the next day.

He then took over the command of the column. Paying a visit to the hospital, he found there a man of the 7th Hussars, a noted football player, who had been wounded and whose hand had in consequence been amputated.

Uwini, a chief, had been wounded and was a prisoner, but obstinately refused to allow anything to be done for him, invariably tearing off the dressings from his shoulder, through which he had been shot.

It appears that the column had already lost five men in taking one kopje, and seven more kopjes remained to be taken.

The force commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Baden-Powell consisted of a squadron of the 7th Hussars under Captain Agnew, a company of the York and Lancaster Mounted Infantry under Captain Kekewich, a strong troop of the Africanders Corps under Captain van Niekerk, three Maxims, a seven-pounder under Captain Boggie, field hospital under Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Gormley, ambulance and wagons carrying about a month's stores; a total of three hundred and sixty men and horses.

The camp was situated close to the edge of the Somabula forest and on the bank of the Uvunkwe river, a river which joins the Shangani river about fifty miles farther on.

A court-martial was held on the chief Uwini. He was charged with

armed rebellion and ordering his people to murder whites, and also for instigating rebellion. Uwini after a long trial, in which he practically acknowledged his guilt, was found guilty and sentenced to be shot. The execution duly took place at sundown on 13 September. That evening Major Ridley made a night march with fifty Hussars to attack a party of Matabele who were camped about fifteen miles to the south on the Uvunkwe river. Shortly after leaving the camp, while passing near a piquet which guarded the enemy's water supply, they were mistaken for Matabele and fired upon. Luckily there were no casualties. The enemy, being unable to obtain water, were now very thirsty. Whenever they approached to get some they were fired at. The execution of Uwini, too, had had its effect, many in consequence slipping away and the rest surrendering, several with their arms. Large stores of grain were found at Uwini's stronghold when it was examined. Nearly one thousand of the enemy were prisoners in camp, and there was thus no lack of labourers to collect and store it.

Major Ridley's patrol returned early in the morning, having found the scherms of the enemy deserted, and from the tracks the natives had cleared into the forest.

On 14 September Colonel Baden-Powell started against the Soma-Captain Agnew was left in command of the remainder of the force in camp, to collect the grain and receive the surrender of The force on the patrol amounted to one hundred and sixty Hussars and Mounted Infantry, with two guns, an ambulance, and four lightly loaded wagons. They marched in a northerly direction with the intention of breaking up the rebel impi reported to be located near, also to clear the forest, and finally to break up rebel posts which had been so placed on the main roads as to prevent rebels inclined to surrender from coming in. Before dawn on 15 September the patrol crossed the Uvunkwe river to the grainfields and villages of Lozan. These had been quite recently deserted. A few women were captured; some portion had come from an impi in the Mashene hills, which it had been intended to attack. That impi was, however, reported to be already on the march to the north-west, owing to the approach of Colonel Paget's column from Victoria viâ Gwelo.

Colonel Baden-Powell therefore turned off to the north to intercept this impi if possible. Such a route would, however, have taken

the column through a part of the forest which was full of the enemy, and he consequently determined to divide his column into three distinct patrols who moved rapidly through the forest on parallel lines, the wagons being left with a party to follow along the central route, thus forming a supporting depôt and reserve.

The trouble now was lack of water; but this want cut both ways, as it equally affected both the British and the rebels. Hence it was only needful to search the existing water places, as thence the tracks would assuredly lead to the enemy.

The patrol camped in the middle of the day on a drift where the Hartley Hill road crosses the Uvunkwe river. Close by they found the remains of three murdered white men.

The three patrols started in the evening. One, under Captain Kekewich, of thirty Mounted Infantry, was to proceed through the forest, and then to follow the course of the Gwelo river and to get into touch with Paget as soon as practicable, provided that the forest was thoroughly searched. The second, of forty men under Major Ridley, was to work along the Uvunkwe river, which flowed along the edge of the forest on the left. The third patrol, consisting of forty Hussars under Captain Poore, with whom Lieut.-Colonel Baden-Powell also went, was to proceed rapidly down the Uvunkwe and through the forest to the lower part of the Gwelo river, to cut off any rebels retreating from either Paget or the other two patrols. From the lower Gwelo river they would be in position to reach a path which leads north, where the country was a great place of refuge for the rebels, where the grain-bearing district of Inyoka was situated.

The wagons, guns, and ambulance followed Major Ridley's patrol.

About four days' supplies were carried by each man.

On the first night eleven miles were covered, when the third patrol unsaddled and went into bivouac.

Starting on 16 September before dawn the patrol made its way along the river and found no traces of natives. Later they got into a very thorny tract of bush, which it was quite impossible to negotiate, and had to return to the river. Here a perfectly fresh track was found, which led from the water into another part of the bush which had just been found impracticable. The whole party dashed up the path and into the bush, where numerous huts and scherms were soon discovered.

The rebels fled as the patrol rushed the place. Their fires were burning, their cooking pots were on, and arms, clothing, and loot were lying about in great quantities, all the spoils of luckless white men and women who had been murdered.

Leaving Captain Poore and the Hussars to destroy the huts, Colonel Baden-Powell with three Hussars followed the track for another three miles, till the sun had set and darkness came on. Nothing more was to be seen of the rebels, and the four then returned to the patrol, who had by this time gone into bivouac on the river's bank.

As the rebels must come that way for water, fires were lighted all along the river bank after dark for nearly a mile opposite the spot where the bush joined the river. By this manœuvre the enemy would be rendered afraid to approach, under the delusion that the force was much larger than in reality it was. After a meal the march was resumed in the darkness, and the patrol bivouacked for the night below the junction of the Uvunkwe and Shangani rivers.

From a small black-bead necklace which was found among the loot before mentioned it was concluded that a particular and important Matabele regiment known as M'tini's, which acted as bodyguard of a certain M'qwati, the high priest of the M'limo, was quite near, and on 17 September Colonel Baden-Powell started before dawn with a patrol of a dozen men to search for these rebels. Meanwhile Captain Poore took another patrol up the Shangani, with a view to intercepting any rebels who were retreating in that direction.

Major Ridley's patrol was seen, and arrangements were made to cut off the water supply from both the rivers on the next night.

Lieut.-Colonel Baden-Powell succeeded in finding the huts but without capturing the rebels, though he came near to doing so. The huts were burnt. Twice more huts were found, but their occupants always managed to escape just in time. The patrol then returned along the Uvunkwe river to meet the wagons and obtain supplies of flour and coffee. After a rest the patrol started again to overtake Captain Poore's party, but before starting, in order to deceive the enemy, fired both in volleys and independently into the bush. The patrol after a toilsome day reached Captain Poore's men late that night.

Next morning they started as usual at 5.15 A.M., marching northward along the Shangani river. They next struck across the forest

to the Gwelo river, which was supposed to be about twenty-five miles away. About a mile from the Shangani river an unexpected stream was met with, where the spoor of the natives was hardly a day old. Here a woman was captured who informed them that a party of M'tini's impi was camped near. This was confirmed by another prisoner, a boy, who offered to guide them thither. He was put up in front on the horse of one of the Hussars and soon led them to the kraal. The rebels were completely surprised, and being surrounded by the Hussars with drawn swords, were captured.

A second party of rebels was similarly netted by a detached party. The prisoners were then taken to the water, where the patrol halted. They did not seem at all sorry to be captured, and the women built huts for their captors, while the children lit fires and boiled the kettles, and the men killed goats and cut them up. It was ascertained that they were tired of the war and anxious to surrender, but that their chiefs forbade it, and had placed piquets on the path to prevent them from giving themselves up.

They stated that the path (a new one) led direct to the Gwelo. Two prisoners were retained as guides, and the rest were told to go down to the wagons and report themselves as prisoners. This they were quite prepared to do.

It was also learned that a large body of rebels was massed on the Gwelo river.

The patrol started in the evening, having first visited a ruined homestead which had been sighted earlier in the day. Here a murdered white man was found. The remains of the body were buried. The road through the Somabula forest was toilsome, the pace slow, and the way dark amid the trees. The hard work, too, and want of proper food told heavily against the horses. Grain they had not, and the forage obtainable was withered and parched. Water was scarce, the heat most oppressive, and the sand hot and heavy.

After a march of some hours one of the horses gave out, several were hardly able to move, and a halt became imperative. Finding a slightly open spot, the horses obtained what food they could and the men rested. The march was again renewed and continued till past midnight. It was found impossible to reach the Gwelo river before dawn, and consequently all hopes of surprising the enemy had to be

abandoned. The wearied horses and men—for they had marched forty miles—therefore halted, off-saddled and bivouacked.

The march was resumed before dawn on 19 September. After going three miles the edge of the forest was reached and the river Gwelo lay before them. No rebels were to be seen, though deserted scherms had been passed. The guide stated that the rebels were probably on a little stream about a day's march on across the Gwelo. While the drift was being examined, the fresh spoor of two men was found which led in a northerly direction. These were asserted by the guides to be those of two men who were hurrying on to give notice of our approach. The condition of the horses precluded a pursuit, and there was nothing for it but to return.

Accordingly the patrol retraced its steps, the Hussars mostly walking the whole of the way to save their wearied horses, and despite the fact that their boots were in the last stage of dilapidation.

On 20 September the patrol marched at 5 A.M. and followed the course of the river for some miles, intending then to strike across the country. According to such maps as existed, this was possible; it proved, however, to be impossible. As the heat of the day increased, so did the difficulties and sufferings of the horses and men. After going six miles it was found impossible to reach the Shangani that day.

Two horses had already been abandoned, and several others seemed completely done up. There was nothing for it but to return to the Gwelo.

As during the day the carcases of animals that had evidently died from rinderpest were discovered, cattle could neither be possibly obtained for food nor game shot. A horse was therefore killed and cut up and issued as rations to the men. The guides were now given as much food as they could carry and a supply of water, and despatched with a note to the wagons to ask for supplies on pack-horses to be hurried up.

The patrol then turned back to the Gwelo river. They proceeded along the bank till a path was found southwards at the foot of a tall fruit tree, which path had been stated to lead quickly to the Shangani river. The patrol followed this path, every man being on foot and in Indian file. They marched till past midnight, but no river Shangani was to be found. A halt was called, and while the remainder of the patrol rested, Lieut.-

Colonel Baden-Powell and an American Scout who was with the party. mounted on ponies, went on ahead to try and find the river. For nine miles the pair proceeded by moonlight, but the moon was by this time getting low and there was nothing for it but to return to the patrol, and moreover to again return to the Gwelo river. They had proceeded only a short distance towards the place where the patrol had been left when complete darkness set in, though dawn would break very shortly. A fire was made by the two wearied men and cocoa was cooked. With dawn Colonel Baden-Powell climbed a tree in hopes of sighting the river. No water was, however, to be seen. As he descended he heard a noise in the bush, which proved to be the patrol, which had followed them up. This decided the question as to whether they should press on or return: press on they must. The party was halted for rest, and meanwhile another effort was made to find water, this time by striking off the path at a spot where the ground seemed to slope downwards. After proceeding for some miles, the two decided that no more could be done, especially as the ponies were now nearly knocked up. So an attempt was made to rejoin the patrol. On the way back and quite by chance water was found. An hour later the patrol was at the spot and were off-saddled, camped, and watered. Provisions, however, were nearly exhausted, one pound of bread, a little tea, and a spoonful of rice remaining for each man. Salt, sugar, and coffee were entirely lacking, though plenty of horseflesh still remained. The American Scout and Corporal Spicer of the 7th Hussars were now mounted on the ponies and sent ahead to ride to the wagons as soon as the extreme heat of the day was over. At 4 P.M. the remainder of the patrol moved on to the south and east until long after dark. A halt was then called as two more horses had given out. Their saddles were taken off and transferred to other horses, some of whom were already laden with two or three.

Suddenly and quite close to the halting place the wide expanse of the river had appeared. Fires were lighted and the wearied men camped on a tree-shaded knoll overlooking the river.

On 22 September the march was resumed along the Shangani river for two hours. This day another horse was killed for food. Some of the Hussars also managed to catch some fish in the pools of the river, thanks to the fact that a man had some fish-hooks with him. During the afternoon march Lieut.-Colonel Baden-Powell took a small patrol

away on the flank of the main party. As they had not rejoined when darkness came on, signal shots were fired to show where they were. The patrol replied with three shots in rapid succession, as was usual. To the surprise of everybody this was followed by a volley and a signal fire.

The patrol made its way in that direction. More shots were fired and replied to, and on reaching the place the relief party under Captain De Moleyns, which had been sent out to meet them, was found in camp. Fires were burning, and a plentiful supply of food was laid out for issue, and a generous amount of forage for the famished men and horses.

On 23 September the main patrol under the charge of Captain Poore rested while a small party rode back with Lieut.-Colonel Baden-Powell and Captain De Moleyns to meet the wagons, a distance of twenty-two miles.

After resting the main patrol followed by easy stages.

The objective was now Inyati, as an impi was reported to be collected in that neighbourhood. Inyati was reached on I October, and on arrival a letter was awaiting from Sir F. Carrington stating that the impi which they had come to search for had intimated its willingness to surrender. The patrol was, however, ordered to co-operate with Colonel Paget against Wedza.

Accordingly the best horses of the Hussars and Mounted Infantry were picked out to the number of one hundred and fifteen, and with a seven-pounder and two Maxims, accompanied by three weeks' provisions in wagons, a start was made to assist in the capture of Wedza's stronghold. Prince Alexander of Teck was now appointed Staff Officer to Lieut.-Colonel Baden-Powell and worked hard at the arrangements needful for a start on 2 October.

Early that morning the small column started; its strength consisted of half a squadron of the 7th Hussars, the York and Lancaster Mounted Infantry, together with the seven-pounder and the machine guns manned by police under Captain Boggie—about one hundred and sixty men, to which must be added the ambulance, and wagons carrying stores and supplies for three weeks.

The route taken was across the veldt in a south-easterly direction towards the Belongwe District. After various adventures the column arrived on 9 October in sight of Wedza's mountain and camped at vol. II.

Posselt's farm, where a fair amount of grazing was to be found. Here they were joined by twenty men of the Belongwe garrison under Lieutenant Yonge, and bringing with them a Nordenfelt gun.

On 12 October the column reached the Umchingwe river. From signal smoke-fires kindled by the natives it was clear that the strongholds of Monti and Matzetetza were occupied. Some patrols had been sent out, one to endeavour to locate the cattle of the rebel Wedza with a view to raiding it, the other to collect and bring in a force of friendly natives. That night all the available mounted men, one hundred and twenty in number, were ordered to proceed with two days' rations to reconnoitre Wedza's stronghold. Lieut.-Colonel Baden-Powell started during the afternoon with only an interpreter to endeavour to hold conversation with Matzetetza, and to persuade his people to surrender.

The kraal was, however, found to be deserted. They then returned and met the patrol on its march.

The road was bad; rivers, rocks, and boggy ground had to be crossed, and it was not until midnight that they reached a valley beneath one face of Wedza's mountain.

Fires were burning both on the mountain and the opposite ridge. The patrol then bivouacked.

At 2.30 A.M. on the following morning, leaving the horses under a guard of fifty men, the remainder of the patrol went on foot to the base of the mountain, hoping to be able to ambuscade some of the rebels when they came down to get water, and to obtain information from any captives taken. The nature of the ground, however, was too difficult for them to reach the required position before daybreak. The men therefore concealed themselves.

By a chance—a lucky one—a conversation was entered into with some of the rebels, Wedza himself being present. All efforts to persuade him to surrender were without effect, and that worthy merely suggested that if they wanted to capture his stronghold it was open to them to do so.

The presence of the British force being perfectly known now, the rebels watched them from secure spots in great numbers. Early in the afternoon the patrol moved off to attack the ridge opposite to the mountain and on the other side of the valley. Here four kraals were taken

and burnt and a few cattle were captured, as well as some goats and sheep.

The natives did not show fight, but bolted and hid themselves in caves. The patrol returned to the valley when darkness came on, and again bivouacked.

Wedza's stronghold, which was by no means an easy place to take, now remained for the morrow.

The stronghold itself was a long six-peaked mountain, and strong kraals topped each of the peaks. The width of the position was about a mile and a half.

There were other kraals on the side of the mountain, which was steep, rocky, and bush-clad. Small paths led to the kraals and these paths were fortified. Altogether it was a very hard nut to crack. First, however, it was determined to capture Matzetetza's stronghold, and this was undertaken on the morrow. To effect this the guns were sent for.

During the heat of the day the force remained quiet. In the afternoon the guns arrived and were placed in position. The operations were plainly visible from Wedza's stronghold, and were calculated to produce considerable effect upon that potentate.

After shelling the stockaded entrance and some of the caves, a strong party was sent up into the kraal with covering parties in case the rebels attempted any surprise. The enemy, however, did not fight; in fact, they had abandoned the place and their stores of grain, goats, and poultry earlier in the day.

After dark the operations were finished and the force camped by some water near the place.

A message was now received from Colonel Paget announcing that he would not be able to join in the attack on Wedza's stronghold. It was then determined to proceed against the place without further delay, though this, of course, necessitated a complete change in the plan of attack.

In the event the Mounted Infantry of the York and Lancaster Regiment under Lieutenant Thurnall, leaving their horses in the valley, took possession of a neck which joined Wedza's mountain to the northern range of mountains. Their orders were to hold this position for the whole of the day and the night, if not for longer. Their number was only twenty-five, but they were to make themselves appear as numerous as possible.

The guns were destined to bombard the centre of the position, and the left flank and rear of the rebels were to be threatened by parties of the 7th Hussars. Early in the morning the Mounted Infantry reached the northern end of Wedza's mountain, and here seven men were sent to seize a mountain which overlooked the position. This they did in about an hour, but did not gain the top before they were discovered by the enemy and a heavy fire was opened on them. Among the rocks at the top, too, a small body of the rebels had taken up a position, and it took some time before they could be dislodged. By this time the whole mountain was thoroughly aroused, and large bodies of the enemy could be seen apparently intent on attacking the seven men of the Mounted Infantry who held the mountain-top previously mentioned. A message was sent to the guns to open fire without delay, but it transpired that they had been detained by the wagons which were carrying away the grain from Matzetetza's captured stores. The seven men who held the horses were then hastily mounted, the remainder of the horses being left unattended. These with all haste worked round through the bush to the left rear of the stronghold, where there was a large village. This was at once attacked; the natives rushed away to caves for refuge; the alarm spread, and the rebels above, fearing a fresh attack in a new direction, collected together on the peaks with considerable excitement. This had the effect of diverting the rebels from their intention of attacking the Mounted Infantry. And now the Hussars and Artillery arrived, and by their arrival occasioned more terror to the rebels. The attacking force then rested for a brief time, and after the arduous work of the morning a rest was well earned. Presently the attack was resumed. The seven-pounder opened fire, and after two or three shells had been sent on their way, the rebels were observed to be on the move.

Here the little party of Mounted Infantry joined in and smote the shaken enemy whenever an opportunity occurred.

This handful of Mounted Infantry were now in great straits for want of water, and made signals to that effect. An attempt to carry water to them failed, the relieving party being driven back.

They then signalled that numerous bodies of the rebels were escaping by a path which was out of their range. Lieut.-Colonel Baden-Powell, with Mr. Jackson, the Native Commissioner, then rode round to the back of the mountain, directing Prince Alexander of Teck to bring on some of the 7th Hussars to the path in question. Having succeeded in reconnoitring the main paths towards the mountains to the north and east, Colonel Baden-Powell returned towards sunset, and by the way narrowly escaped being shot. The firing brought up Prince Alexander of Teck and the Hussars, who arrived most opportunely, and speedily cleared and occupied the rocks where the rebels had lain in ambush. Prince Alexander then caused fires to be lighted round the flank and rear of the rebel position. Lieutenant Thurnall did the same on the heights north of the stronghold, and the men left in camp similarly along the front of the rebel centre.

This gave the enemy the notion that a far larger force was attacking them than was really the case. During the night they fired volleys into isolated fires, but as the men were nowhere near them, by order, no harm was done.

Early on the morning of the 16th the seven-pounder and the machine guns opened fire upon each kopje and each kraal in succession.

The rebels cleared from the kraals and took refuge in the caves, whence the seven-pounder shells soon drove them, and they slipped away through the rocks and bush.

Wedza's own kraal was now taken, and here subsequently were found Matabele arms in numbers and a large store of dynamite. With this last the whole kopje was blown up and destroyed.

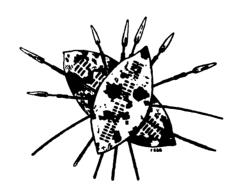
The Hussars were now recalled from their positions around the strong-hold, and headed by Major Ridley, eagerly clambered up the mountain to join with the Mounted Infantry in completing the destruction of this hornet's nest. This laborious work—work accomplished throughout the burning heat of the day—was, however, at length finished, and shortly after dark they had again descended the mountain-side, leaving all the rebel habitations in flames.

On the night of 19 October a party of forty mounted men, Hussars and Mounted Infantry, moved out in pursuit of Wedza's fugitive people. Many difficult peaks had to be climbed and many very rough passages and caves to be explored. Rebels were not, however, to be seen, but villages and kraals there were ordered to be destroyed by fire, and nightly bivouacs were of course the rule.

All this time, rebels were lurking in their various hiding-places and watching for every movement of the men in perfect security.

The patrol returned to their old camping place on 22 October. There were neither fires, camp, nor provisions ready. A letter from Major Ridley hung on a post stating that he had been ordered to co-operate with Colonel Paget against Monogula near Gwelo, and had therefore gone at once in that direction. Hungry, the unfortunate patrol had perforce to follow. At the next camping ground another note was found stating that he had gone on a few miles. After a short rest, during which the last tea and meal were consumed, the patrol again started, and after a march of twelve more weary miles, many of them on foot, they arrived at the wagons and their supplies of much-needed food.

On 27 October the patrol joined Colonel Paget's column, after marching over awful hilly, stony, and dusty roads, passing amid hills studded with deserted and looted miners' wattle-and-daub huts—for this was a district of gold reefs. The remainder of the events which took place after the junction of Lieut.-Colonel Baden-Powell with the column under Colonel Paget have been narrated in the preceding chapter.



## CHAPTER XXXIV

## MASHONALAND, 1897

We have narrated the course of the Matabeleland Campaigns in the two preceding chapters. Until June 1897 the two squadrons of the 7th Hussars remained in the standing camp at Bulawayo. Now, however, troubles began again, this time in Mashonaland. From the Manuscript Regimental Record we gather the following information:—

'1897, 22 June.—A native rising having taken place in Mashonaland, moved on June 22nd and 23rd to Charter and Salisbury, and from the latter place took part in the successful operations against the native chief Mashingombi.

'18 October—The Mashona rebellion having been suppressed, the Regiment embarked at Beira on the s.s. Inyati, in which it proceeded to Natal, where it rejoined at Pieter Maritzburg the 2 Squadrons that had not taken part in the Matabele and Mashona operations.'

We will now endeavour to give a more detailed account of these operations, as the story of an arduous campaign of four months is surely worthy of being related at greater length.

The situation was this. With the Matabele, who had been completely defeated and punished severely, we were at peace. With the Mashonas it was otherwise. During the earlier months of the year 1897 outrages had more than once been committed by parties of this turbulent race. The Mashonas differed from the Matabele in this. The latter possessed powerful chiefs—or had possessed them, and to the orders of those paramount chieftains they were in the habit of giving obedience. With the Mashonas, chiefs of a powerful kind were non-existent. Every petty tribe acted independently, and if inclined to work mischief did so on its own initiative and in accordance with the instructions which it

happened to receive from the petty chieftain who chanced to be at the head of it.

Colonel De Moleyns, who now commanded the newly raised police force, was in the field in April 1897, and on May 3, in Capetown his capture of Shangwe's kraal in Mashonaland without loss was reported. This stronghold was a position which the Matabele in their raids against the Mashonas had always failed to take. Many natives escaped during the night, but they left their women and children behind them. Twenty head of cattle were captured and forty goats. Fifty-four natives were known to have been killed. One trooper was wounded. The Mashona Chief Amapila was slain.

Colonel De Moleyns' force was reported to have suffered severely from fever.

In the opinion of the white population the action of the Government was not sufficiently energetic; this was not, however, anything new.

On 3 June their wrath at the apathy of the ruling powers in dealing with the turbulent natives was expressed at a public meeting held at Fort Salisbury. It appears that the natives had even lifted cattle from the Government kraals, and were yet unpunished.

Later in the month there was a fight in which the kraal of a Mashona chief named Kunzi was attacked. A trooper named George Irwin was so severely wounded on the occasion that he died of his wounds on 20 June.

The 7th Hussars appear to have moved up from Bulawayo on 22 June—the date, be it remembered, of the Diamond Jubilee—and 23 June.

Their first objective was Umtzewa's kraal near to Fort Charter. This place had already been once attacked, but had not been taken.

A second attack upon it took place on 14 or 15 July, in which a detachment of the 7th Hussars under Captain Poore was engaged. The rebels had forty killed while the British suffered no loss.

The Unyani district was now cleared of the rebels, who had deserted their kraals and had taken refuge in the bush country, seven miles to the south.

Preparations were now made to attack Mashingombi, a most truculent chief, whose hostile attitude was one of the principal obstacles to the pacification of the country.

On 15 July it was reported by wire at Capetown that Major Ridley's column attacked M'Guilse on 7 July. One private of the 7th Hussars was killed, and Major Ridley was wounded in the leg. Major Ridley was sent to hospital at Salisbury, whereupon Captain Poore assumed command of the 7th Hussars. The projected attack on Mashingombi was to come off as soon as a column under Munro which was on its way should arrive. Fighting still proceeded at Fort Charter.

A march against Mashingombi was arranged for 20 July; meanwhile a column of one hundred and twenty of the Vryburg Volunteers, with whom were twenty Basutos, started for Langeberg to cut off the retreat of the rebels in that direction.

On 19 July, two hundred police and one hundred and fifty natives left Fort Salisbury to attack Mashingombi. They were to join the 7th Hussars at the scene of the operations against the rebels.

Next day Sir Richard Martin and his staff left Fort Salisbury for Mashingombi's stronghold in order to assume command against the rebels. These active operations were expected to begin on the 22nd.

On 26 July news arrived that Sir Richard Martin, who went to Fort Martin, thence to direct the operations against Mashingombi, had succeeded in his object.

The kraal was captured by a combined movement of the police from Salisbury under Colonel De Moleyns, and the 7th Hussars under Captains Poore and Carew, whose columns had joined.

Fighting was, however, still continuing in the neighbourhood of the captured kraal.

On this occasion the 7th suffered no casualties; but a few days previously, at a spot some twenty miles distant, Private Edward Simms was killed and Private James Peters severely wounded.

Sir Richard Martin in his telegram states that it is impossible to say what the loss of the enemy may be, 'as the country is one mass of rocks and caves.' He adds that he cannot speak too highly of the manner in which 'Commandant De Moleyns and Captains Poore and Carew timed their marches and brought their columns into action.'

The troops, after the capture of the kraal, encamped on the position. From another telegram we learn that the capture of the kraal was effected by means of a successful rush in the early morning.

The rebels were completely surprised and were chased into the caves.

A telegram from Salisbury, dated 26 July, informs us as follows:—

'Colonel De Moleyns' column arrived at a point four miles from Mashingombi's main kraal on Saturday night (July 24). The force waited until daylight, and yesterday morning advanced and attacked the stockade. Colonel De Moleyns led the assault with 25 white police and 70 men of the native contingent. After the capture of the stockade, all the reinforcements available were sent up. Nine women and children were taken prisoners. Two bullets made of solid gold were found after the fighting.'

It appears that the rebels kept up a steady fire on the piquets of Colonel De Moleyns throughout the night of 24 July.

Many, however, endeavoured to escape, but were shot in the attempt.

Among the bodies found was that of Mashingombi the Chief. Between four hundred and five hundred prisoners were now in the hands of the British.

Subsequently Captain Carew with the 7th Hussars occupied all the positions on Marlie's kraal, capturing there over one hundred prisoners and without suffering any loss.

The hostile operations against Mashingombi were eminently successful. Sir Richard Martin returned to Salisbury. The country each side of the road was everywhere patrolled.

The 7th Hussars under Captain Carew moved in two columns down the river Unfuli to Charter.

The whole of the Hartley district was now in the way to be quietly and securely settled.

On 23 July the death of a private of the 7th Hussars named Dands was reported, but the circumstances are not stated.

Affairs remained in a state of quiescence until 9 August, when a despatch from Fort Salisbury announced that a patrol of the 7th Hussars and some police combined was about to start in search of the witch-doctors Kubube and Myanda. It was also stated that the petty chiefs of the Hunyani district were coming in with peace offerings, but that up to date their people had not followed that example.

August 13.—It was reported by wire from Fort Salisbury that an

important engagement with the Mashonas at about thirty miles from that place was imminent.

On 18 August, two Matabele found guilty of the murder of the Cunningham family at the beginning of the revolt were tried, convicted, and sentenced to death.

August 28.—A wire was received stating that the Mashonas were surrendering satisfactorily.

By 8 September all the Mashona chiefs except Kazubi had come in.

Magwendi and the sub-chiefs Umleva and Gazi surrendered. The whole tone of the natives was found to be changed, and they were quite anxious for peace.

Patrols which were sent out found the strongholds and kraals deserted by the rebels, who were all in hiding in the hills in small parties.

The paramount chiefs Chewesmve, Kunzi, Makunbi and Masimbura had all sent in messages announcing their intention to surrender. This message was sent from Fort Salisbury on 8 September.

A Salisbury telegram dated 15 September tells us that all the patrols had returned after nearly a month's absence. They had met with no serious resistance. The rebels had at last begun to comprehend that they would meet with lenient treatment if they surrendered and gave up their guns.

September 29.—News arrived that a patrol—presumably of police—under a Lieutenant Eilet attacked and punished the Mashona Chief Orewa, who had declined to surrender. Twenty rebels having been slain and eighty women and children captured, Orewa wisely yielded.

It was now announced that the Hussars would embark at Beira on 20 October. The rebellion was at an end. Satisfactory reports were received from all parts of Mashonaland. Small chiefs here and there might require to be dealt with, but all organised resistance on a large scale was over; and any serious fighting in the future was improbable.

Police stations were established or were being established, and as an evidence of the feeling of security prospectors for mining operations were again starting out.

November 5.—The following General Order was published by the General Officer commanding the troops in South Africa:—

'The two squadrons 7th Hussars under Major Ridley returned from

active service in Rhodesia to Head Quarters Natal on 22nd Octr. 1897; and Major-General Cox, Commanding in Natal, has reported that their conduct on arrival shows that a high state of discipline has been maintained during their long absence of eighteen months.

'This commendation has been received with much gratification by the General Officer Commanding in South Africa, and he congratulates the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Harold Paget, C.B., and the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the Regiment, on the high repute, known by many reports, to have been maintained by these their comrades, both as fighting men, and as soldiers of character and conduct.'

The next entry is dated 16 August 1898, when the Regiment marched to Ladysmith and took part in manœuvres in Northern Natal, returning to Ladysmith on 8 September.

On 14 September the Regiment was inspected by Major-General G. Cox, C.B., General Officer Commanding in Natal.

The term of service in South Africa was now about to terminate and orders were received to prepare for embarkation during October.

The Regiment had embarked for India in November 1886, and the time had now arrived for it to return to England.

From Regimental Sergeant-Major Bone of the 7th Hussars an account of the following interesting incidents has been received:—

During the Mashonaland Campaign of 1897, a small party of A Squadron, 7th Hussars, and a few natives were detailed to fetch rations and provisions from Hartley Fort. This party, under the command of Sergeant-Major Handsley, had to cut a way for the wagon through the forest. After getting the provisions and returning by the same track, Sergeant-Major Handsley and Sergeant Shannon of the R.A.M.C. were riding on the wagon and Corporal Bone was riding behind. Handsley jumped off the wagon and went into the bush and the party went on. As Handsley did not turn up Corporal Bone and Private Pratt returned to try and find him, but failed.

A party from the squadron went out at night to fire volleys, thinking they might attract his attention, and rockets were sent up, which also failed.

The squadron had to be in position the next day or next but

one, so they were compelled to go away, leaving Handsley to his fate.

The Regiment was two or three days attacking Mashongombi's stronghold, which ended in the death of the chief and complete surrender of his tribes.

The following day a party consisting of Sergeant Surrett (since deceased), Corporal Bone, and four privates were hurried back to Hartley Fort to try and find something of Handsley. They patrolled the very ground where he disappeared, and were assisted by a good native scout named John Dusselboom, who could trace Handsley's footsteps as far as the river bed.

This party camped in Hartley Fort one night, barricading their horses in an iron shed, the men themselves sleeping in the fort. General Sir Richard Martin was at the fort and said the party might give up all hope of finding Handsley alive as the district was absolutely swarming with lions and no man could live six or seven nights without falling a prey to them. As a matter of fact, a huge male lion lay in the cattle compound. He had been shot overnight by a B.S.A. policeman, but not before he had killed two mules and two donkeys.

The next day the party rejoined the squadron, which had taken up the same camping ground as occupied the day Handsley was lost.

The following day the whole squadron under Major Carew, Lieutenant Holford, and Lieutenant Vaughan (now Commandant Cavalry School, Netheravon), went out in skirmishing order and patrolled the whole country for miles around, and returned to camp without having found any signs of Handsley. About two hours afterwards, while the squadron were having a meal, who should walk in but Handsley himself, absolutely worn out, and off his head. He was hatless, boots worn out, carried in his hand a broken bottle with water, and tucked in his shirt were a few wood-apples.

Handsley himself could not account for losing himself, but said he must have turned the wrong way when he wanted to return to the track which the wagon had taken.

The Regiment was on active service in Mashonaland, and during September 1897, 'A' Squadron had bivouacked about twenty-five miles from Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Corporal Bishop went out alone with an ordinary sporting gun to

shoot guinea-fowl, and when about a mile from bivouac he walked through some very high rushes. He had a sort of presentiment that something was following him, and turning, found a huge male lion which, making a spring, knocked him down.

Bishop had the presence of mind to put the muzzle against the lion's chest and pulled both triggers (one barrel being buckshot), which knocked the lion senseless. Bishop ran into camp in a fearful state of nerves, and next morning a party, under Major Carew, went out and found the lion in the river-bed very much alive, and he was finished by a Martini bullet through his head. Bishop's helmet, which the lion had pulled off, was found near the beast torn to fragments. The skin of this lion, with a silver plate suitably inscribed, is now preserved in the mess.





SOUTH AFRICA.

## CHAPTER XXXV

Home Service, 1898; South African War, 1901-1902

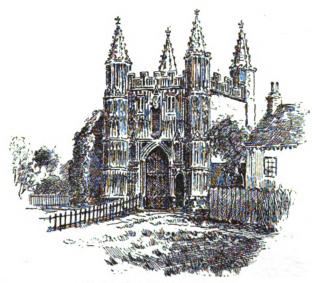
ON 29 October the Regiment, which had proceeded to Durban from Pieter Maritzburg, embarked there on board her Majesty's transport Simla for England.

The vessel arrived at Southampton on 29 November, when the

Regiment disembarked and proceeded at once by train to Norwich.

Here they remained until 10 February 1899, when a detachment, under the command of Captain the Hon. R. Marsham, marched to Colchester to be quartered there.

The remainder of the Regiment followed by march



ST. JOHN'S GATE-COLCHESTER

route on I May, and having arrived at Colchester encamped on the Abbey Field in tents for the summer.

The Abbey Field is approached by the gatehouse of the now vanished Abbey of St. John, Colchester, and is Government property.

This gatehouse is the only architectural relic of the Abbey which remains.

At the dissolution of the monasteries it was granted to one of the Darcy family. Having soon fallen into ruin its stones were used to build a mansion for the Lucas family, who became the proprietors by purchase.

This house was sacked, burned and destroyed, in the siege of Colchester during the Great Rebellion.

The gatehouse itself was damaged by shot, the marks remaining to

this day in the groining of the gateway.

After the siege, Sir Charles Lucas, the owner, was, with Sir George Lisle and a foreigner, selected by Fairfax for death. The foreigner was spared, fearing complications with his Government, but Lucas and Lisle were barbarously shot in Colchester Castle garth. They lie buried in St. Giles' Church, Colchester. The door of the cell in which these luckless gentlemen were for a brief time imprisoned is in one corner of the now roofless and floorless keep.

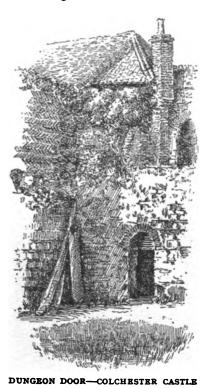
The gatehouse itself has been restored in recent years. It is curious in Colchester to find the relics of the siege so plain and so numerous.

One church tower is certainly still in ruins, and elsewhere the damage

can be easily detected and shot marks discerned, though not so plainly as on one of the church towers of Devizes in Wiltshire, where the hemispherical dints still liberally pit the old grey tower.

On 8 May the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Wolseley, inspected the recruits and young horses.

The term of command of Lieut.-Colonel Harold Paget, C.B., having now expired, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Richard Thompson Lawley was appointed as his successor on 26 June.



31 July.—Major-General Grant, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, inspected the Regiment.

Leaving a detachment at Colchester as before, the remainder of the 7th Hussars returned to Norwich by train on 28 September.

The barracks, stables, institutes, &c., were inspected on 17 February 1900, by Major-General Abadie, C.B., General Officer Commanding the Eastern District. The spring inspection of outposts, riding school, &c., which occupied 26 and 27 April, was made by Major-General Grant, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry.

On I May the 7th Hussars proceeded by train to Aldershot and were quartered in the South Cavalry Barracks.

They were inspected on the 14th by Major-General Montgomery Moore, General Officer Commanding the Aldershot District.

By an Army Order (No. 173) of August 1900, the Establishment of the Regiment was fixed as follows:—

- I Lieut.-Colonel, 5 Majors, 5 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 8 Second Lieutenants, 1 Adjutant, 1 Riding Master, 1 Quarter Master; Total, 32 Officers.
- I Regimental Sergeant-Major, I Band Master; Total, 2 Warrant Officers.
- I Quartermaster Sergeant, I Farrier Quarter-Master Sergeant, I Sergeant-Major Rough Rider, I Sergeant Instructor in Fencing, I Orderly Room Sergeant, 5 Squadron Sergeants-Major, 5 Squadron Quarter-Master Sergeants, I Sergeant Trumpeter, I Sergeant Saddler, I Sergeant Cook, I Sergeant Master Tailor, 5 Farrier Sergeants, 37 Sergeants, I Orderly Room Clerk; Total, 62 Sergeants.

To Trumpeters, 38 Corporals, 4 Shoeing Smith Corporals, 14 Shoeing Smiths, 5 Saddlers, 1 Saddle Tree Maker, and 720 Privates. Total Rank and File, 782. Total of All Ranks, 888. Total Horses (including Transport Animals), 601.

The summer inspection of the Regiment by Major-General Grant, C.B., the Inspector-General of Cavalry, was held on 20 August.

From 17 to 22 September an extended brigade reconnaissance was held in the district around Frensham and Woolmer Forest, in which the Regiment took part.

On 12 November, twenty-five men under the command of Lieutenant Viscount Cole sailed for Australia, being selected to form a part vol. 11.

of the force that represented the army at the inauguration of the new Commonwealth.

On 6 December the Regiment was called upon to furnish a draft of eight non-commissioned officers and men to join the 20th Hussars, who were then serving in India.

Meanwhile in October 1899 the South African war had broken out, and from that time until the end of the year no fewer than three hundred and ninety-five horses were taken from the Regiment and transferred to cavalry regiments at the seat of war. The reserves were mobilised, two hundred and forty men of the 7th Hussars rejoining the Regiment in consequence. Of these two hundred and forty reservists, one hundred and forty were transferred to the 14th Hussars.

The following officers were also employed in South Africa on special service:—

Major R. L. Walter, second in command Bethune's Mounted Infantry.

Major G. A. Carew, D.S.O., A.A.G., to the Rhodesian Field Force.

Major J. S. Nicholson, D.S.O., Commandant Rhodesian Police, and subsequently C.S.O. Transvaal Police.

Major G. L. Holdsworth, second in command Rhodesian Police, and afterwards C.O. Bushman's Brigade.

Major D. Haig, C.S.O. Cavalry Division, and afterwards in command of a column in Cape Colony.

Captain Fitz Henry, Brigade Major, General Clements, Infantry Brigade.

Brevet-Major R. M. Poore, Provost Marshal, Headquarters Staff.

Captain R. G. Brooke, D.S.O., A.D.C. to General Sir George White, and afterwards second in command of the South African Light Horse.

Captain the Hon. R. H. Marsham, employed on Remount Duty in America.

Captain H. Fielden, Adjutant 1st Regiment, Brabant's Horse.

Captain J. Vaughan, Brigade Major 1st Cavalry Brigade and subsequently D.A.A.G. for Intelligence, Cavalry Division.

Captain F. W. Wormald, A.D.C. to General Gordon, General Officer Commanding the 2nd Cavalry Brigade.

Captain C. H. Rankin, Adjutant Rimington's Guides.

Captain H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, attached to the

Inniskilling Dragoons and afterwards A.D.C. to Brigadier-General Mahon.

On 3 January 1901 the Regiment paraded dismounted to assist in lining the streets on the occasion of the return of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts from South Africa.

On the occasion of the funeral of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria the Regiment paraded in London. Three squadrons assisted in lining the streets while one squadron took part in the procession.

15 March.—Sixty-two non-commissioned officers and men sailed for India, being transferred to the 20th Hussars.

These were followed by a further draft of seventy-six men, who were transferred to the same regiment and sailed for India from Southampton on 8 October in H.M. transport *Plassy*. The Regiment was now equipped with the Lee-Enfield rifle prior to embarking for South Africa. During the war the rifle was carried on the near side in a 'Namaqua' bucket and attached to the man's left arm by the sling, the sword being on the off side.

On I November the Regiment received orders to prepare to embark for active service in South Africa. It was inspected on 21 November by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief; and accordingly embarked at Southampton on 30 November, partly in H.M. transport *Templemore*, and the remainder three days later in H.M. transport *Manchester Merchant*.

Twenty officers, four hundred and nine non-commissioned officers and men, and four hundred and twenty troop horses sailed in the *Templemore*. The names of the officers were Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. R. T. Lawley, in command; Major R. L. Walter, second in command; Major D. S. Carew, D.S.O.; Captains Norton, Dalgety, Fryer, Vaughan, D.S.O., and Johnstone; Lieutenants Leyland, Royds, Gibbs, Mann-Thomson, Gooch, Hermon, Henderson, Paget-Tomlinson, and Cooper; Captain and Adjutant Wormald, D.S.O.; Captain and Quartermaster Durman.

In the *Manchester Merchant*, which sailed from the Albert Docks, there were Captains and Brevet-Majors Brooke, D.S.O., and Harley, D.S.O.; Lieutenants Viscount Cole, Robarts, Kevill-Davies and Whitehead; with eighty-nine non-commissioned officers and men, and sixty-five troop horses; these formed half of B Squadron.

Five hundred and twenty-nine non-commissioned officers and men and two hundred and sixteen horses remained at Aldershot, and with them were Captain the Hon. R. H. Marsham, Sir K. A. Fraser, Bart., H. Fielden, D.S.O., A. Imbert-Terry, Holford, D.S.O., H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, D.S.O., K.C.V.O.; Lieutenants H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., and F. Kelly, and Captain and Riding-Master Dibble.

The Templemore arrived at Las Palmas about 8 A.M. on 5 December, coaled, and again sailed at 6 P.M.

The vessel reached Capetown at 5 A.M. on 20 December.

During the voyage the Regiment lost sixteen horses—fifteen from pleuro-pneumonia and one from inflammation of the outer casing of the brain. Six horses belonged to A Squadron, four to B, and the remainder, which included three chargers—those of Lieut.-Colonel Lawley, Major Harley and Captain Wormald—belonged to C.

The Regiment disembarked at 11.30 A.M. and marched to Green Point, where they went into camp.

The Manchester Merchant arrived at Capetown on 22 December.

On Saturday, 21 December, a few men left for Stellenbosch at 6.30 P.M.

Next day C Squadron entrained for De Aar and two horses died on the way.

The remainder of the Regiment having reached De Aar left it again at noon on 24 December. They passed through Wellington the same evening, where a halt was made to feed and water the horses.

The train stopped early on the morning of Christmas Day at Tows river, later at Matjesfontein, where they met Colonel Haig, and next at Prince Albert Road, at all of which places either the men or horses were fed. The train arrived early the next morning at Victoria Road, and finally reached De Aar. Here they detrained, marched about a quarter of a mile, and then went into camp.

On the night of Tuesday, 31 December, at De Aar a very unfortunate accident occurred. A horse in the lines was shot by a veterinary surgeon at 10 P.M. The report caused a stampede.

Practically all the horses in the Regiment broke loose and the tents that were pitched between the lines were knocked flat, in many cases their occupants being hurt. A number of horses were killed and many more seriously damaged. Some broke their backs or necks, others were shot as they galloped along the line of blockhouses, and almost all the remainder were badly cut about by the barbed wire that surrounded the camp.

A trumpeter was ordered to sound 'Feed,' and many horses hearing the call came back, but it was several days before the sound ones were gathered in; seven were found at Britstown, a place thirty miles distant from De Aar.

On Friday, 10 January 1902, fifty remounts arrived for the Regiment.

On 13 January the Regiment marched out of De Aar in a south-westerly direction and camped that night at Rietfontein. The next night they camped at Taibosch. On 15 January they reached Hannover Road on the Sea Cow river and camped.

On the morrow the march was deflected to the north-east. They proceeded about twenty miles along the Sea Cow river as far as Klip Kraal.

On Friday, 17 January, they arrived at Colesberg Junction and there remained the next day. Six men were sent back from Colesberg to De Aar to go through a course of signalling.

On Sunday, 19 January, the march was resumed, and having camped that night, on the morrow they arrived at Norvals Pont. Here the Regiment entrained for Winburg at midnight on 21 January, and arrived at their destination in twenty-four hours.

At Winburg they joined the Queen's Bays.

The weather was very bad.

A column was now formed at Winburg which consisted of the Queen's Bays, the 7th Hussars, two guns of the 39th Royal Field Artillery and a pom-pom; the command being vested in Lieut.-Colonel Lawley of the 7th Hussars.

The column moved out on Thursday, 30 January, at 4 A.M. towards Senekal, which lay to the east-north-east, in order to clear the country in that district of cattle and provisions. That night they camped at Reitspruit.

Next day clearing operations were continued. The column returned to camp at 3 P.M. An hour later a wire was received recalling them to Winburg, and they accordingly started, taking with them captured cattle and grain, and arrived at their destination at 9.30 P.M.

On Sunday, 2 February, at Winburg, a man was tried for refusing to

obey an order. The sentence of the Field General Court-Martial on his conviction was two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

4 February.—The column left Winburg at 3 A.M. and encamped at the Doornberg on the Zand river, whence it was proposed to sally forth to clear the country of cattle and provisions.

On arrival at Doornberg the advanced guard was sniped by a party of Boers some fifty in number.

One or two horses were killed and the hat of one of the privates was knocked off. On the pom-pom being brought up into action the enemy soon left.

Wednesday, 5 February.—A patrol of the Regiment met with a mishap on this day, being surprised by a party of Boers and captured. They were stripped of all their clothing by the enemy and sent empty away.

Next day a similar misfortune occurred, only of a more serious nature, as one man, Private Burke of C Squadron, was killed, and two other men wounded, one in the calf of the leg and the other in the ankle.

On this day a column under Major Ducane marched in and camped on the other side of the Zand river.

Friday, 7 February.—The column, consisting of the Queen's Bays, the 7th Hussars, two 15-pounder guns and the pom-pom, escorted Ducane's column to a new camping ground on the Kool Spruit and then returned to camp.

The column left camp on the next day at 8.30 A.M., and after picking up Ducane's column started on a two-days' trek in a northerly direction, some Boers being reported to be in that quarter. That night the column camped at Potgeiters, Ducane's command camping at Welkomspruit.

A small encounter with about one hundred of the enemy took place on 9 February: there were no casualties.

That night they outspanned at Bloemhoek, and returned to their former camp at the Doornberg on Monday, 10 February.

As regards health, up to this date there had been three cases of enteric. The weather was exceptionally bad; nor was this inclemency confined to the Doornberg. Elsewhere it is recorded that the guides refused to be responsible, owing to the heavy rains and thick mists.

On Wednesday, 12 February; all sick men and horses were sent in to Winburg.

A drive was now projected up to the blockhouses, along the Kaffir Kop-

Bethlehem line, and the column accordingly left the Doornberg on 13 February in order to take part in it. They marched in an east-northeast direction.

The column had Ducane's men on the right, and on the left Marshall, Elliott; and Holmes.

That night they camped at Kleinfontein on the Kool Spruit.

On Friday, 14 February, the force started again at 6 A.M. A large number of sheep were met with on the road, and in one place four hundred were killed to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy. At least twice as many, however, were left behind, as time would not allow of them being slaughtered.

Nothing else of importance happened. They halted for the night at Pandam. An attempt made by the Boers to break through during the darkness failed.

Saturday, 15 February.—The column moved on to a place called Vaalkopjes on the Zand river, and by the traces of recent fires seen on the march it was obvious that the Boers were at no great distance ahead. During that night the enemy made a determined attempt to break through and there was a great deal of firing.

When daylight came a number of horses were found to be dead in front of the line. A corporal of the 7th Hussars was killed and Trooper Craigie wounded in the wrist, while another man was also hit.

The drive was continued on 16 February up to the blockhouse line, but the enemy had as usual managed to slip away and none were captured by the 7th Hussars or in their immediate neighbourhood. That night the column rested at Kaffir Kop.

Up to date the total bag was seven Boers, some cattle and horses.

17 February.—The column moved to Naude's Kop and joined Colonel Barker's column. Here they remained in camp until the 19th.

The column started again at 6 A.M. and were accompanied by the columns of Heath, Marshall, Ducane, and Holmes, the whole being under the command of Colonel Barker.

The country was cleared as the line advanced in a direction due east. That night they camped at Saldanka.

Thursday, 20 February.—The column moved to Tiger's Kloof Spruit and camped. During the night Colonels Marshall and Holmes marched due north, to be followed by the remainder of the column on the next day.

This move evidently took the enemy by surprise, and eighteen prisoners were captured at a farm. A number of cattle and sheep were also rounded up. These had evidently been driven hither by the Boers when the columns had moved east.

That night the 7th Hussars camped at Bultfontein and spent the greater part of the time there slaughtering the captured sheep.

A terrific thunderstorm took place during the night, accompanied by torrents of rain.

Next morning the march was resumed at 10 A.M., this time to the north-west. The column arrived at a place called Grootfontein.

When it became dusk they left on a night march to round-up some farms.

About 4 A.M. on Sunday, 23 February, they came upon twelve Boers sleeping in a cattle kraal with their horses close at hand. They were taken completely by surprise by two troops of A Squadron under Captain Wormald. Most of the enemy fled over the wall into a neighbouring garden. One young man was killed by a sword cut during the attack, and another severely wounded. Two who were with him escaped, but the rest, finding themselves surrounded in the garden and all chance of escape gone, surrendered at 8 o'clock with their arms or some of them: five rifles, one revolver, and a bandolier. The 7th Hussars remained at the farm till they were joined by their convoy at 2 P.M. and then moved on to Swartfontein, whence communication by lamp was established with Lindley.

Next day the column arrived at Lindley and obtained supplies at the Quaggafontein Supply Depôt.

On the morrow they moved out ten miles and camped at Plesier. The column was now acting as stops in a big drive, at the end of which one hundred and fifty Boers were captured near Harrismith.

Wednesday, 26 February.—The column left camp at 5.30 A.M., and having halted for three hours at noon at Elands Hoek on the Liebensberg's Vlei river, they moved on to Blignaut's Rust and then camped.

They were now in sight of the Platberg (Harrismith), but owing to the mist it was impossible to establish communication by signal.

On Thursday, 27 February, they moved on to the Wilge river and camped. All the next day they were trying to communicate with Harrismith, but without any success. However, during a brief twenty-

minutes' spell of sunshine a flash from a heliograph was seen at Tafel Kop near Frankfort, and that night they were in communication with Tafel Kop by lamp.

On Saturday, I March, a message came through from Lord Kitchener viâ Tafel Kop from Ladysmith, ordering the column to move south to Tiger's Kloof at once.

They accordingly left at I P.M. in a heavy thunderstorm and trekked to Roodepoort on the Leuw Spruit, where they camped for the night. Next day they reached Tiger's Kloof, having halted *en route* for three hours at Vrede.

During the rest of Sunday, 2 March, and the following night, they remained at Tiger's Kloof, preparatory to taking up their position for a drive towards the Vrede-Frankfort blockhouse line.

On Monday, 3 March, they left camp at 4 P.M. and moved into position for the drive. They camped for the night at Heuining Laagte. Moving out at 6 A.M. on the morrow, the columns taking part in the drive were thus disposed: General Elliott on the extreme left, and then in succession Colonel Barker, Colonel Lawley, Colonel Rimington, and Colonel Kerr. The Wilge river divided the columns; as the force was acting on both banks. They halted at mid-day at Vrierfontein, whence a number of Boers and some cattle were sighted immediately ahead. Major Ducane had shelled them just before the halt.

That night the column camped at Mahashi on the Leuw Spruit, and during the night there was a certain amount of firing, but it was probably chiefly due to the presence of some loose horses and cattle that had strayed to the front of the line.

Wednesday, 5 March.—The column started at 6 A.M. and marched in a northerly direction till noon, when it halted for two hours at Stoltskop. That night it camped at Vrede, except the A Squadron, which marched to Rooikraus, about three miles to the east, and camped there.

During the night there was a good deal of firing, but it is doubtful whether it was caused by the Boers. In front of the main camp a Kaffir woman was killed; she had wandered into the driving line.

Next day the column moved out at 6 A.M., and marched without halting until the blockhouse line was reached. The enemy, however, managed mostly to escape between the right of Rimington's column and the blockhouse line. Ducane captured eight prisoners, and

Rimington seventy-five, as well as a Maxim and a quantity of Martini ammunition.

That night the 7th Hussars camped at Driehoek. The convoy, which had been compelled to take a very circuitous route, only got in at 8 P.M.

During Friday, 7 March, the column remained quiet until 5.30 P.M., and then only proceeded a short distance to Dundas on the Groot Spruit. The wagons had been previously sent to Frankfort to load up supplies, and only arrived in camp at II P.M.

Here the column remained until Sunday, 9 March, when in accordance with orders received it moved out at 6 A.M.

The intention was to proceed to Heidelberg to refit. Having marched  $vi\hat{a}$  Herderdal to Alleman's Home, a spot south of Villiersdorp, a halt was made to water and feed. During the afternoon signalling communication was established with Tafel Kop, and there was also a certain amount of sniping.

On Monday, 10 March, an attempt was made to trap the Boers who had been at Villiersdorp and in the neighbourhood of the camp on the previous night. To effect this the 7th Hussars moved out at 4 A.M. and crossed the river Vaal to the left of the spot selected for the crossing of the main body. The idea was to get the Boers between the 7th and the main body: the latter only starting two hours later.

Unfortunately the scheme proved unsuccessful. A few Boers were encountered by the 7th Hussars on the left and some shots were exchanged without casualties on either side. The main body when they left the camp were pressed by the Boers from the rear for some time during their march through Villiersdorp, and when across the Vaal river a rearguard action was fought.

The enemy were then shelled with the 15-pounders and the pom-pom, but it was impossible to see with what result, though the practice was apparently good. The only casualty was a Guardsman who was wounded in the foot.

That night the column camped at Bier Laagte on the Kalk Spruit. Moving out at 6 A.M. on the morrow, the column halted to water and feed at Moddersontein, and resumed the march later, till at night the Natal-Heidelberg line was struck at Vlaksontein, where they camped.

By noon on the morrow they marched into Heidelberg, where they remained for two days.

On Friday, 14 March, the column arrived at Springs, passing en route the Nigel gold mines and the Springs and Clydesdale collieries.

At this juncture Colonel Lawley's staff was composed as follows:—

Captain Wormald, Staff Officer; Major Vaughan, Intelligence Officer; Major Smithe (Queen's Bays), Provost Marshal; Lieutenant Royds, A.D.C.; and Lieutenant Paget-Tomlinson, Signalling Officer. The staff was distinct from the Regiment and was quartered at Springs, two miles distant from the camp.

The column, consisting of the Queen's Bays under Fanshawe, the 7th Hussars under Walter, one section of artillery and a pom-pom, here took the place of Hamilton's column, which had been composed of the Royal Scots Greys and the 5th Dragoon Guards. The former regiment was leaving for Pretoria and the latter were under orders for India.

On Saturday evening the column, under Lawley, marched at 8 P.M. to Nigel. The intention was to occupy the Nigel mine under the cover of darkness, and to remain concealed in the buildings during the whole of Sunday, thence to march out on Sunday night and surprise a Boer laager which had been reported to be in the neighbourhood. The mine was occupied at I A.M. on Sunday and the men remained under cover throughout the day. Scouts were, however, sent out, and these on their return reported that the Boers had cleared; so the plan proved abortive.

The column, nevertheless, marched out that evening to a place called Nooigedacht, a distance of fifty miles, where the enemy was reported several times to have laagered.

The column arrived at 2.45 A.M. on Monday morning, but found no signs of the enemy. They off-saddled for an hour and then marched back towards Springs.

At Vischkuil they halted for two hours for breakfast, and then proceeding arrived at their destination at noon on March 24.

The column remained quiet for three days, when C Squadron was sent out to reconnoitre, but returned on the following morning, having marched forty miles and achieved no success.

About this time a fresh lot of remounts arrived for the Regiment from Elandsfontein, to the improvement of its efficiency, as the animals were of a decent quality.

One of the remounts, however, kicked Sergeant Moine in the

stomach on the 27th, and the unfortunate man died from his injury on the 28th.

On 29 March the column left at 2 P.M. for Boschmanskop, a place distant about sixteen miles from Springs. They arrived there at 7 P.M., and having off-saddled and fed awaited the rising of the moon. They then saddled up, and leaving the wagons behind protected by the guns, made a night march to Strekla, when it was reported that the Boers had collected to pray for peace. They reached the spot just as the sun rose, but were again disappointed. After an hour's rest the return journey began, and just before halting for breakfast three of the enemy were started from a farm. Two escaped, but the third was captured. From the prisoner it was learnt that there were one thousand two hundred Boers close at hand, but the horses were already done up, and so it was decided not to attack them. After a halt of two hours the column started again and reached Boschmanskop at tea time.

Monday, 31 March, was spent in camp until the evening, when the Bays made a night march to Holspruit, a place near Leuw Kop. There they engaged the enemy about an hour before dawn. They were greatly outnumbered by the Boers, but in spite of heavy odds acquitted themselves well. They fought a rearguard action back to Boschman's Kop, when they were reinforced by the 7th Hussars—who had turned out as they came in sight—supported by the fire of the guns and pom-pom. The Bays lost heavily, especially in officers. Out of seven officers, two were killed and two wounded, one of whom was Vaughan of the 7th Hussars. The whole of Tuesday was in consequence spent in bringing in and attending to the wounded, who were sent on to Springs the same day, and from thence to Elandsfontein.

Another account tells us a few more details. The commando of Pretorius was the first of the enemy that came into action. They were followed by those of General Alberts and others.

The Bays were forced to retire on Boschman's Kop. About 6 P.M. they were reinforced by the 7th Hussars and the enemy were then driven back.

The casualties were as follows: Queen's Bays, two officers and thirteen men killed, two officers and fifty-nine men wounded; 7th Hussars, two officers wounded. The loss of the enemy was about thirty killed and eighty wounded.

As will be seen, there is a discrepancy here in the number of casualties.

On Wednesday, 2 April, more wounded were brought into camp and were sent next day to Springs. That evening a convoy escorted by South African Constabulary arrived, carrying provisions for some of their people who were establishing a line of posts along an intended blockhouse line. Three posts were being established on the kop, and the column remained till these were secure.

On Thursday, 3 April, the column was in communication with Springs and Eden Kop, both by lamp and heliograph.

Next day they returned to Springs to refit, and remained there until 8 April. They then marched at 7 A.M. to occupy Leuw Kop, to enable the South African Constabulary to establish a post there before building a blockhouse. That night the column camped at Boschman's Kop.

Next day they reached Leuw Kop without meeting with any opposition, and camped that night close to the place. A farm was captured during the day where two Boers were found. One was a wounded Boer lieutenant and the other was taking care of him. They belonged to Naude's commando. Nine rifles and four thousand five hundred rounds of Martini ammunition were also captured. That night a medical man was sent in by the enemy to ask for the wounded man. His request was not, however, granted, and he was moreover detained until mid-day on the 10th.

The column left camp at 6.30 A.M. and trekked  $vi\hat{a}$  Rolspruit (where they halted two hours for breakfast) towards the South African Constabulary blockhouse line at Langsloot. The Boer doctor was then released, and as he made his way back to the enemy he came across the regimental cows, which had been left by mistake at Springs and were just then catching up the column under the care of a white man who had volunteered to go back for them from Boschman's Kop. A black man also accompanied him. The Boer doctor as he passed remarked to the white man that the cows would shortly be in the possession of the Boers. Sure enough, very soon after, the enemy arrived on the scene and captured the cows. The two men in charge of them were fired at, but managed to escape uninjured.

On Friday, 11 April, the column, with the exception of A and C Squadrons, remained in camp at Langsloot. The two squadrons were,

however, moved to Uitkyk and Onverwacht to assist in strengthening the blockhouse line.

On the morrow the remainder of the column moved up to the same place for a drive.

14 April.—The column first acted as a stop at Vaal bank on the South African Constabulary blockhouse line in a drive to Val Station southwards, and then moving southwards themselves arrived at that place.

The drive resulted in one killed, one wounded, and one hundred and thirty-four captured.

Next day after filling up at Val the column trekked to Vlakfontein viâ Greylingstadt, where they halted for lunch. The trek on the morrow took them to Botha's Kraal.

Thursday, 17 April.—They reached the Nigel mine again viâ Heidelberg, and halted to water and feed. They were now in their allotted position for a drive to the north-east which had been arranged to begin at 6 A.M. on the morrow.

The drive duly took place and the column reached Balmoral on the 20th. As an operation it was not successful, as only twelve Boers were accounted for. But they had the good fortune to recover their captured cows. They were discovered huddled together on the blockhouse line just where the 7th Hussars finished the drive.

Next day they marched from Balmoral to Hollander Pan and camped for the night.

22 April was occupied by a trek to Boschkop; the morrow took them towards Dorstfontein, which they reached on the 24th. They were now in position for another drive.

This drive was the seventh down to the Vlakfontein blockhouse line. A trooper of the Royal Scots Greys who had been lost on the previous drive to Balmoral was found in an unconscious state on the veldt and died very shortly afterwards.

The drive began on Saturday, 26 April, and was continued as far as Strydpan the first night. They finished at Vlakfontein, but the results were nil, such of the enemy as found themselves inside the driven area having managed to escape by way of Springs and Heidelberg.

At this time the Royal Scots Greys were with the column.

The 28th was spent at Vlakfontein.

Next day the column marched into Heidelberg, their third visit to that place.

Wednesday, 30 April.—The column moved due west to Klip River Station. On the next day they reached Meyerton Station. Friday, 2 May, arrived at Vereeniging and remained there the next day.

On Sunday, 4 May, a draft of one hundred and ten men arrived from England.

The column moved at 5.30 A.M. and again crossed the Vaal river into Orange River Colony. They marched to Wolvenhoek Station on the Vereeniging and Kroonstad line and got into position for the eighth drive. The direction was down to the Lindley and Kroonstad blockhouse line. Colonel Rimington was on the right, and Colonel Nixon on the left. The task of the 7th Hussars was to drive over the area bounded by the Heilbron and Vereeniging line on the east, and the Kroonstad and Vereeniging line on the left: these two lines converging at Wolvenhoek.

On 5 May they moved in driving formation to the Rhenoster river, where they camped for the night, forming a strong line from railway line to railway line, wired and entrenched throughout. During the drive A Squadron, 7th Hussars, captured Field Cornet C. B. Prinsloo and twenty-five men.

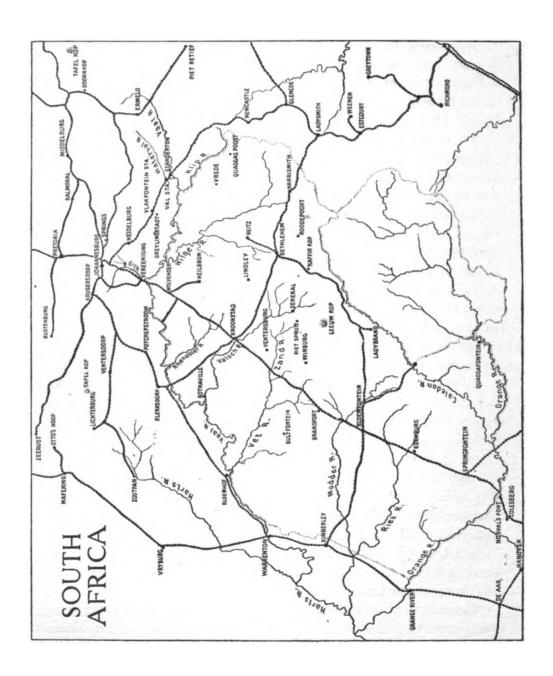
Next day, orders were received that no wheeled transport or guns were to accompany the column; accordingly all the wagons and guns moved along the Rhenoster river to a station on the Vereeniging-Kroonstad line called Koppes. But A Squadron Cape cart did not.

As soon as the wagons had started the column trekked straight through to the Lindley and Kroonstad blockhouse line, a distance of fifty miles. They camped that night at various points along the line. Two squadrons of the 7th Hussars were at Doornkop, while the Bays and A Squadron of the 7th Hussars camped farther west.

The total bag for the drive was three hundred and one; the column itself, however, only actually accounted for twenty-five and a few horses.

They remained at Doornkop till 8 May.

Towards night on the 8th, in order to shorten the return journey on the morrow, the 7th Hussars marched out a few miles to Bankies. Here they met the remainder of the column from Kroonstad, who, acting on their original orders, had marched into that place on the morning of the 7th. The fresh orders were to remain at Doornkop until the 9th and



then to drive back over the old ground to Wolvenhoek in one day.

9 May.—The column started at 6 A.M. and marched fifty miles to Gottenberg on the Heilbron-Vereeniging line and halted for the night.

They returned on the morrow to Grootvlei Station, and were there met by the wagons. The bag for the drive was twenty-eight, of whom the 7th Hussars captured eight.

The prisoners were found hiding in the dry bed of a river.

They appear to have crossed the Lindley blockhouse line during the first drive and to have recrossed to their old haunts, not expecting a second drive back.

It may be remarked that, despite orders to the contrary, the A Squadron Cape cart accompanied the squadron on 5 May and accomplished the entire one hundred and sixty miles in the six days.

The strength of the Regiment at this juncture was five hundred and sixty-two. The casualties up to date were two officers wounded, two non-commissioned officers and men killed, four wounded; three died, and eleven invalided.

The events of the remainder of the campaign are absolutely devoid of interest and may be briefly expressed thus:—

11 May, Grootvlei; 12 May, Wolvenhoek; 13 May, crossed the Vaal and marched to Engelbrecht Drift; 14 May, moved on to Plat Koppes; and 15 May, Heidelberg.

During the Peace Conference, which began on 10 May, there were no hostilities in this district.

On 17 May the column returned to Springs and remained there a few days, but owing to a difficulty as to the water supply they returned to Heidelberg, where they remained until the Declaration of Peace on 31 May, 1902.

As rewards, Squadron Sergeant-Major Wetherall was awarded the distinguished conduct medal, and Corporal Ketley and Private Tookey were promoted for gallantry.

Peace having been declared, as has been mentioned, the column was broken up. The Regiment marched to Pretoria on 15 June, and camped at Quagga Poort, a site distant six miles from the town.

On 2 July a draft of forty-two men under Lieutenant Kelly joined from England.

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The 7th Hussars moved to Krugersdorp on 1 October and camped there.

On 25 October a draft of ninety men transferred from the 3rd Hussars joined the Regiment.

Another draft of one hundred and fifty-two men, under Lieutenant H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught and Lieutenant the Hon. D. Astley, joined from England on 9 November.

No other event is recorded for the year 1902.

On 19 April Lieutenant A. B. Pollok and Second Lieutenant A. C. Watson, with a draft of two hundred and fifty-nine men, arrived from England. Second Lieutenants E. Brassey and Viscount Malden joined.

25 June.—Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. R. T. Lawley, C.B., having completed his period of command, was placed on half pay. He was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel R. L. Walter, who assumed the command on the following day.

The strength of the Regiment on I July was as follows: thirty officers, one warrant officer, eight hundred and thirty-six noncommissioned officers and men, and six hundred and twenty-onehorses.

Though properly belonging to the special chapter on Uniform; in which it will be repeated, it may be well here to mention the 'service dress' which was worn by the Regiment during the campaign.

The reason for thus inserting it is that it will properly precede the account of the equipment carried on active service and an analysis of the horses contained in a table which shows how they stood the wear and tear of the campaign.

The 'service dress' consisted of a khaki serge jacket and trousers, and khaki cord pants and putties. This was taken into use for drill and other duties in January 1902; the undress jacket being abolished, and full dress being reserved for review order, parades, and 'walking out.'

The equipment carried by the Regiment during the war was as follows:—

Head collar, complete with reins and head rope; Pelham bridle and one rein; saddle, one saddle blanket and one general service blanket; rifle bucket (near side); sword (off side), edge to rear; canvas bandolier on horse's neck; one nosebag on each side of the saddle; off wallet: infantry canteen, groceries in bags, towel and soap; near wallet: Jersey, cholera belt, shackle and foot rope, knife, fork and spoon. The rifle was

carried in the bucket, bolt outside, safety catch up, and sling round the rider's bridle arm.

The weight of a shoeing smith in marching order was as follows:—Rider, 10 st. 4½lb.; rifle, 9½lb.; tool-bag (filled), 11lb.; saddle and two blankets, 2st. 3lb. feed and two nosebags, 9lb.; horse brush and comb, 3lb.; head-dress, 6½lb.; cloak, 9lb.; the total weight, exclusive of ammunition, wallets and their contents, thus being 15st. 13½lb.

From the table which shows how the horses stood the work, and which is based on the number of horses present with the Regiment at Heidelberg on the Declaration of Peace, 31 May 1902, we learn as follows:—

Four hundred and sixty-seven horses were present, out of a total of one thousand and twenty-seven brought from England and received from time to time in South Africa. This four hundred and sixty-seven, however, does not include many good horses left at Kroonstad and Lindley or those in the veterinary hospital at Springs, of which forty-eight would have been fit had it been necessary to march in ten days and ten more in a month's time.—Total, sixty-two.

We will consider the horses squadron by squadron.

- 'A.' English, 147 landed, 36 present; De Aar remounts, 72 received, 20 present; Winburg remounts, 3 received, 2 present; Elandsfontein remounts (27.3.02), 30 received, 20 present; remounts (3.5.02), 20 received, 18 present; remounts (16.5.02), 36 received, 36 present; remounts (20.5.02), 11 received, 11 present.
- 'B.' (omitting the words and merely giving the numbers), 144-34; 69-27; 4-2; 31-23; 27-21; 17-16; 10-10.
  - 'C.' 145-34; 70-20; 8-4; 36-30; 32-30; 26-26; 14-14. Head Quarters, 41-10; 20-11; none \*; 8-6; 2-2; 4-4; none.\* Totals, 477-114; 231-78; 15-8; 105-79; 81-71; 83-82; 35-35.

At the conclusion of peace twenty-five per cent. of the English horses were still serving and thirty-three per cent. of the remounts received early in January at De Aar.

On I May 1903 the Regiment was re-organised on a basis of four Service Squadrons and a Reserve Troop. The new Establishment was as follows:—

I lieut.-colonel; I major (second in command); 4 majors; 4 captains;

\* No remounts received at Winburg or on 20 May, 1902.

17 subalterns; I adjutant; I riding master and I quartermaster. Total, 30 officers.

I regimental sergeant-major and I bandmaster. Total, 2 warrant officers.

I quartermaster sergeant; I farrier quartermaster sergeant; I sergeant instructor of fencing; I squadron sergeant-major, rough rider; 4 squadron sergeants-major; 5 squadron quartermaster sergeants; I orderly room sergeant; I orderly room clerk, I sergeant trumpeter; I saddler sergeant; I sergeant cook; I sergeant master tailor; 5 farrier sergeants and 34 sergeants. Total, 58 sergeants.

9 trumpeters; 34 corporals; 4 shoeing smith corporals, 13 shoeing smiths; 4 saddlers and assistants; 1 saddle-tree-maker and 541 privates. Total, 597 rank and file.

Total of all ranks, 696.

Horses, 59 officers; 565 riding and 6 draught. Total, 630 horses.

During the remainder of the stay of the Regiment in South Africa no events of importance took place; still, for the purposes of this history we must give a bare list of facts and dates.

10 July.—Inspected at Krugersdorp by Major-General Clements, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Pretoria District. On this occasion the medal for 'Distinguished Service in the Field' already mentioned was presented to Squadron Sergeant-Major T. M. E. Wetherall.

Another inspection at the same place was held on 27 and 28 July, the inspecting officer being Brigadier-General J. F. Burn-Murdoch, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, Transvaal.

28 August.—The Regiment proceeded to Klip River Camp for manœuvres.

Here on 3 September General Murdoch again inspected the Regiment.

The 7th Hussars returned to Krugersdorp from the manœuvres on 30 September.

Major-General Clements held the annual inspection on 16 October. One troop of C Squadron under the command of Lieutenant Pollok left Krugersdorp by march route for Potchefstroom on 5 December to be stationed at that place.

9 February, 1904.—The 7th Hussars were inspected at Krugersdorp by Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces in South Africa, on which occasion he presented the medals gained by the Regiment during the South African War (1901-2).

Inspections were held on 17 June and 4 and 5 July, by Lieut.-General Sir H. J. T. Hildyard, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces in South Africa, and Brigadier-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, South Africa, respectively.

On 20 July two squadrons, B and D, under the command of Captain H. B. Dalgety, proceeded by march route to Potchefstroom to be stationed there.

The headquarters followed them by train to the same place on 5 August; A and C Squadrons, who proceeded by march route, arriving on 20 August.

Inspections were held on 9 and 10 September and on 14 September by Brigadier-General Broadwood and Brigadier-General Burn-Murdoch respectively.

On 21 September the 7th Hussars proceeded on manœuvres to a place near Potchefstroom, returning on 27 September.

November 1.—Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., who was visiting the station, drove round the lines, a travelling escort being furnished by the 7th Hussars.

By a Special Army Order, promulgated on 21 December 1904, and dated from the War Office, we learn as follows:—

'His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the Regiment being permitted, in recognition of services rendered during the South African War, 1899–1902, to bear upon its colours or appointments the following words: "SOUTH AFRICA, 1901–1902."'

Inspections were held on 15 February and on 30 and 31 March 1905, by Lieut.-General Hildyard and Brigadier-General Broadwood respectively.

On I June 1905 the Establishment of the Regiment was again changed, it being reorganised on a basis of three Service Squadrons and a Reserve Troop.

The Establishment now became:-

I lieut.-colonel; 4 majors; 3 captains; 7 lieutenants; 6 second lieutenants; I adjutant, I riding-master and I quartermaster. Total, 24 officers.

I regimental sergeant-major and I bandmaster. Total, 2 warrant officers.

I quartermaster sergeant, I farrier quartermaster sergeant; I squadron sergeant-major, rough rider; I sergeant instructor in fencing and gymnastics; I orderly room sergeant; 3 squadron sergeants-major; 4 squadron quartermaster sergeants, I sergeant trumpeter; I saddler sergeant; I sergeant cook, I sergeant master tailor; 4 farrier sergeants, 26 sergeants and I orderly room clerk. Total, 47 sergeants.

7 trumpeters; 26 corporals; 3 shoeing-smith corporals; 10 shoeing smiths; 3 saddlers and assistant saddlers; 1 saddle-tree maker and 470 privates. Total, 513 rank and file.

Total of all ranks, 593.

Horses, officers, 46; riding, 427; draught, 6. Total, 479.

On 20 and 21 July the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Broadwood.

This year the Transvaal manœuvres were held near Heidelberg, and the 7th Hussars proceeded thither to take part therein on 5 September, returning on 29 September.

Brigadier-General Burn-Murdoch held the annual inspection on 3 October.

On 7 October the station was visited by the Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner of South Africa, on which occasion the Regiment furnished the escort.

The 7th Hussars were now under orders to return home.

Accordingly A Squadron and the married families under the command of Major the Hon. J. G. Beresford, D.S.O., proceeded by train to Capetown on 6 November.

B and C Squadrons, Headquarters, and the Reserve Troop under command of Lieut.-Colonel R. L. Walter similarly followed the next day.

On 11 November the Regiment, whose strength was twenty-four officers, five hundred and thirty-two non-commissioned officers and men, embarked for England on the hired transport *Dilwara*.

The vessel reached Gibraltar on 29 November, where Captain L. Rawstorne and two sick men were landed.

At Gibraltar Captain Rawstorne, who was suffering from enteric, died on 4 December.

The Dilwara reached Southampton on 5 December.



CAPTAIN H.S.H. PRINCE ALEXANDER GEORGE OF TECK, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

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### CHAPTER XXXVI

## HOME SERVICE, 1905-1911

On arrival at Southampton the 7th Hussars, with the exception of A Squadron, proceeded by train to Norwich, but A Squadron entrained for Weedon.

Being now in England the Regiment was placed on the Home Establishment—three Service Squadrons and a Reserve Squadron.

This involved the following changes:—

Four captains instead of three; eight lieutenants instead of seven; the riding-master was temporary; a squadron sergeant-major instructor in musketry was added, as was another squadron sergeant-major, and three more sergeants. This gave a total of twenty-four officers, two warrant officers, and fifty-two sergeants; an eighth trumpeter was added, and four corporals, one shoeing-smith and one saddler and assistant saddler; and there were five hundred and seventy-eight privates instead of four hundred and seventy.

Thus the total rank and file became six hundred and twentyseven, and the total of all ranks seven hundred and fifteen.

Officers' horses fifty, riding horses four hundred and fifty-nine, and draught horses six.

On 9 December 1905, Major-General F. W. Benson, C.B., Director of Transport and Remounts, inspected the horses of the Regiment.

15 December.—A memorial service was held in Norwich Cathedral to the late Captain L. Rawstorne and Private J. Reid, who died at Gibraltar.

The events of the year 1906 were as follows:—

- 27 January.—Barracks inspected by General Lord Methuen, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief Eastern Command.
- 28 January.—Report received from Major-General T. E. Stephenson, C.B., Commanding the Transvaal District.

- '7th Hussars: This Regiment is in a thoroughly satisfactory condition and is in every way fit for active service.'
- 14 February.—One hundred recruits proceeded to Colchester for musketry.
- 27 February.—The barracks and a draft for India were inspected by Brigadier-General Allenby, C.B., commanding the 4th Cavalry Brigade.

This draft, which was posted to the 3rd Hussars, embarked for India per hired transport *Ionian* on 28 February.

The barracks were again inspected on 8 March, this time by Major-General Sir Edward Hutton, K.C.M.G., C.B.

- 13 March.—Another party of seventy recruits proceeded to Colchester for musketry.
- 2 April.—A draft of twenty-nine non-commissioned officers and men arrived from York and were posted to the Regiment from the 3rd Hussars.

The annual inspection of the Regiment by Brigadier-General Allenby was held on 25 April.

- 22 May.—The officers of the Regiment attended his Majesty's levée on return from foreign service.
- 26 May.—Nine officers and three hundred and eighteen non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Major C. E. G. Norton, proceeded to Landguard by rail for the annual course of musketry, returning to Norwich on 22 June. Next day seven officers and two hundred and twenty-nine non-commissioned officers and men under the command of Major R. M. Poore, D.S.O., similarly went to Landguard, and returned on 19 July.
- II July.—The Regiment was completed to Establishment with horses from the 14th Hussars.
- 27 July.—Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell, C.B., Inspector of Cavalry, held an inspection of the Regiment.
- 5 September.—A draft of forty-five men embarked for India per hired transport Assaye for posting to the 3rd Hussars.
- 29 October.—General Lord Methuen, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief Eastern Command, visited Norwich, saw the recruits at riding school and inspected the barracks.
  - On 18 December 1906 and again on 22 January and on



LIEUT. H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., G.C.V.O.

- 1 and 26 February 1907, Brigadier-General Allenby, C.B., inspected the Regiment at winter training.
- 16 February.—Seventy-one recruits proceeded to Colchester for musketry.
- 9 March.—A draft of twenty-five men embarked for India per hired transport Assaye, for posting to the 3rd Hussars.
- 27 March.—The horses of the Regiment were inspected by Major-General Benson, C.B.
- 2 April.—The War Office having decided to withdraw all quick-firing equipment (pom-pom) for cavalry regiments, the gun and equipment were returned to Ordnance.
- 27 April.—Lieutenant His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., K.C.V.O., personal aide-de-camp to the King, was promoted Captain in the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).
- 4 May.—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell, C.B., Inspector of Cavalry.
- 12 May.—This day the Colonel of the Regiment, Major-General Robert Hale, died.

He was succeeded in the colonelcy of the 7th Hussars by Major-General Sir Hugh McCalmont, K.C.B., C.V.O., 13 May 1907.

27 May.—General Lord Methuen inspected the Regiment on Mousehold Heath.

The annual inspection was held by Brigadier-General Allenby on 10 June.

During May and June the Regiment proceeded by rail to Landguard for the annual course of musketry in two parties; the first half going upon 27 May, and the remainder on 24 June.

- 26 June.—Colonel R. L. Walter, having completed his period of command of the Regiment, was placed on half pay. He was succeeded by Colonel G. L. Holdsworth.
- 10 July.—An inspection was held by Major-General H. J. Scobell, C.B., Inspector of Cavalry.
- 25 July.—It being the season for brigade training and manœuvres, the Regiment proceeded by march route to Bulford Camp, where they arrived on 3 August.

En route the 7th Hussars camped at Diss, Ipswich, Colchester, Chelmsford, Woolwich, Hounslow, Aldershot, and Overton.



The Regiment proceeded from Bulford Camp to Aldershot by road on 3 October, to be stationed there; the details from Norwich arriving by train on the same day.

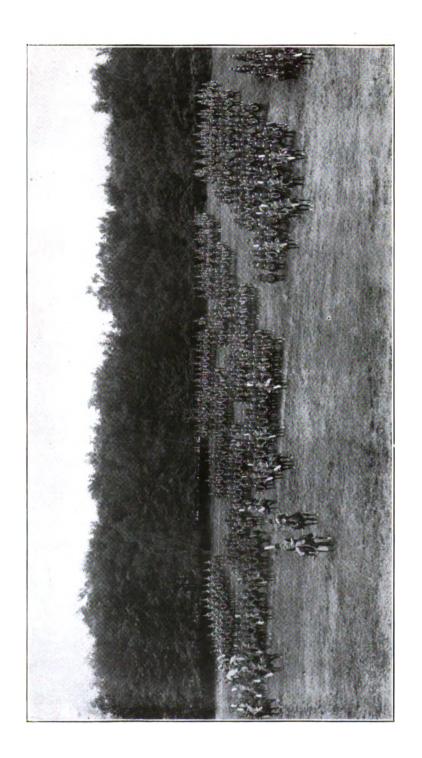
8 November.—The band and a complete squadron proceeded by road to London  $vi\hat{a}$  Hounslow for duty at the Lord Mayor's Show.

The party remained to be employed on street duty on the occasion of the visit of his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor when he visited the City on 13 November.

- 31 January 1908.—Inspection of the troops at winter training by Major-General Scobell.
- I February.—A draft of eighty-one non-commissioned officers and men proceeded to Southampton for embarkation on s.s. Assaye for posting to the 3rd Hussars in South Africa.
- 2 April.—The horses of the Regiment were inspected by Major-General Scobell.
- 18 May.—Field operations on the Long Valley in presence of his Majesty the King.
- 20 May.—The Regiment, as part of the 1st Cavalry Brigade, was inspected on the Long Valley by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, now King George V.

On the same day their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the officers' mess and afterwards witnessed a display in the riding school.

- II June.—Inspection of the horses by Colonel D. E. Wood, Inspector of Remounts.
- 26 June.—Review on Laffan's Plain on the occasion of the celebration of his Majesty the King's birthday.
- 10 July.—Annual inspection by Major-General the Hon. J. N. G. Byng, C.B., M.V.O., commanding the 1st Cavalry Brigade.
  - 13 July.—Inspection by Major-General H. J. Scobell, C.V.O., C.B.
- 11 August.—Cavalry Divisional manœuvres on Salisbury Plain. The Regiment returned to Aldershot on 30 August.
- 4 September.—Horses inspected by Lieut.-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B., D.S.O., Commanding-in-Chief Aldershot Command.
- 14 September.—Manœuvres of the Aldershot Command in the neighbourhood of Winchester. The Regiment returned on 19 September.



- 22 September.—Institutes, messes, &c., inspected by Lieut.-General Sir H. S. Smith-Dorrien.
- 31 October.—Eighty-eight non-commissioned officers and men proceeded to Southampton for embarkation to South Africa, for posting to the 3rd Hussars.
- 24 February 1909.—A similar draft (eighty-six men) was also sent to the 3rd Hussars in South Africa.
- 13 May.—Field operations in the neighbourhood of Elstead in the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
- 18 May.—Field operations on the Chobham Ridges in the presence of his Majesty the King.
- II June.—On the occasion of the visit of the Imperial Press Delegates and Foreign Officers the Regiment took part in field operations near Pirbright.
- I July.—In an Army Order dated I July 1909, his Majesty the King was graciously pleased to approve of the Regiment being permitted, in recognition of services rendered at the following battle, to bear upon its appointments the under-mentioned distinction:—

#### 'WARBURG'

(Battle of Warburg, 31 July 1760)

I August.—In an Army Order dated I August 1909, his Majesty the King was graciously pleased to approve of the Regiment being permitted, in recognition of services rendered at the following battles, to bear on its appointments the undermentioned distinctions:—

#### . 'BEAUMONT'

(Battle of Beaumont, 26 April 1794)

#### 'WILLEMS'

(Battle of Willems, 10 May 1794)

- 26 August.—Cavalry divisional, army and command manœuvres. The Regiment proceeded to Salisbury Plain by road and returned to Aldershot on 24 September.
- 20 October.—A draft of one hundred and five men under command of Second Lieutenant Sir T. E. K. Lees, Bart., 15th Hussars, embarked for South Africa per steamship Braemar Castle for posting to the 3rd Hussars.
  - 3 November.—Barracks inspected by Lieut.-General Sir H. E.



Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B., D.S.O., Commanding-in-Chief Aldershot Command.

15 November.—In a War Office letter No. 61913, dated 15 November 1909, his Majesty the King was graciously pleased to approve the letters 'Q' 'O,' interlaced within the Garter, being borne



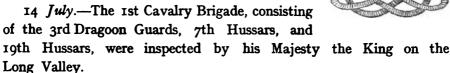
upon the appointments of the Regiment in place of the Royal Cypher within the Garter. On the titlepage this, the official badge, is reproduced, the source being the blue and gold original which is preserved in the War Office library. This differs, as will be seen, from the unofficial though timehonoured badge of 'Q.O.' interlaced and surmounted by a queen consort's crown. Of this old badge several variants are given in other places in the book.

6 May 1910.—The lamented death of his Majesty King Edward the Seventh took place at Buckingham Palace.

20 May.—On the occasion of the funeral of his late Majesty, a detachment of one hundred non-commissioned officers and men of

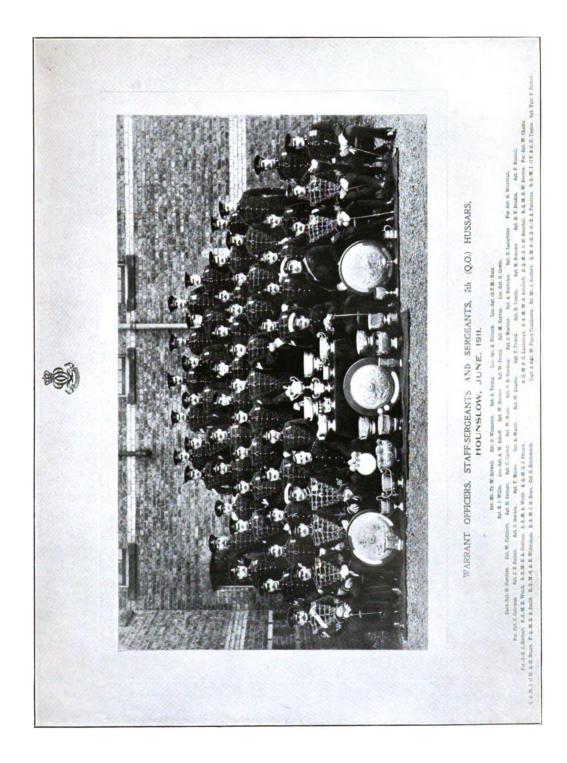
the Regiment under the command of Major J. Fryer proceeded by rail to London for duty (dismounted) in lining the streets. The Regiment also furnished twenty horses (bays) to mount the detachment of the 10th Hussars taking part in the procession.

II July.—Their Majesties King George the Fifth and Queen Mary arrived at Aldershot and stayed at the Royal Pavilion until 16 July.



- 5 August.—Annual inspection by Brigadier-General C. T. McM. Kavanagh, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
- 25 August.—The Regiment proceeded by road to Salisbury Plain for the Cavalry Division command and army manœuvres.





- 21 September.—The details left behind at Aldershot (strength, four officers, two hundred and thirty-eight non-commissioned officers and men, and one hundred and sixty-seven horses); under the command of Major J. Fryer, proceeded by road and rail to Hounslow on change of station.
- 27 September.—The Regiment (strength, nineteen officers, three hundred and fifty-five non-commissioned officers and men, and three



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hundred and two horses); under the command of Colonel G. L. Holdsworth, arrived at Hounslow from the manœuvres.

- 29 October.—Inspection of horses by Brigadier-General F. S. Garratt, C.B., D.S.O., commanding 4th Cavalry Brigade.
- 9 November.—The Regiment furnished a detachment for duty in London at the Lord Mayor's Show.
- 8 December.—Inspection at winter training by Brigadier-General Garratt, C.B., D.S.O.
- 21 December.—A draft of twenty-five men under the command of Lieutenant R. R. Grubb, 3rd Hussars, proceeded to Southampton for

embarkation to South Africa per s.s. Soudan for posting to the 3rd Hussars.

- 12 January 1911.—Inspection by Major-General Allenby, C.B., Inspector of Cavalry.
- 26 January.—Inspection by Lieut.-General Sir A. H. Paget, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Commanding-in-Chief the Eastern Command.
- 6 February.—The Regiment proceeded to London for duty in lining the streets on the occasion of the opening of Parliament by his Majesty the King.
- 15 March.—Inspection by Brigadier-General F. S. Garratt, C.B., D.S.O.
- 26 June, 1911.—Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Poore, D.S.O., succeeded to the command of the Regiment.

The fifth annual dinner of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars Old Comrades' Association was held at the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, on the evening of Saturday, 11 October 1913.

Upwards of one hundred and sixty past and present members of the Regiment spent a most enjoyable evening together on the occasion. The Colonel of the Regiment, Major-General Sir Hugh McCalmont, K.C.B., C.V.O., presided, supported by Major-General Sir H. A. Bushman, K.C.B., Colonel Harold Paget, C.B., D.S.O., Colonels Hunt, Ridley, Nicholson, Holdsworth and Walter; Majors Fryer, Norton and Hermon; Captains McCalmont, Bates, Leyland, and Brassey. Greetings were received from the Regiment at Bangalore. The loyal toasts were duly honoured, and a special toast for 'Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife,' whose marriage was so soon to take place, was given; a message of congratulation being also forwarded to H.R.H. Prince Arthur, who was formerly an officer of the Regiment. Sir Hugh McCalmont proposed 'The Regiment,' to which Major Norton, second in command, replied, and in his speech incidentally mentioned the success of Sergeant-Major Webb at Olympia this year, where he won a gold medal, and also the victories of the Regiment at the South of India Rifle Meeting. Other toasts followed, among which that of 'The Health of the Colonel, Sir Hugh McCalmont,' was enthusiastically received. The Old Comrades' Association of the Regiment is doing a good work, and will, it is to be hoped, continue to prosper.

An interesting point about the meeting may be noted, the presence of the Old Comrades' Association of the Lincolnshire Regiment in the building, where their 10th Annual Dinner was being held in the Throne Room. This becoming known, a deputation from the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars proceeded thither to carry greetings from the Regiment to the Lincolnshires.

It is gratifying to learn that the Old Comrades' Association of the 7th Hussars is in a flourishing condition. May it be even more so when next year comes round and the Old Comrades meet again!

In October 1911 the Regiment was ordered to sail for India, its destination being Bangalore.

It will be observed that the stay at home of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars was more than usually short. The Regiment is still stationed at Bangalore, February 1914. No details as to the service in India having reached the author, he is therefore compelled at this point to conclude his account of the Military History of the Regiment.



#### CHAPTER XXXVII

#### UNIFORM

A COMPLETE account of the original uniform of the Regiment when embodied as 'Cunningham's Dragoons' in 1690 has not been obtainable.

As we know well, not one single official document referring to the subject is in existence.

It was, however, to be expected that some information on early uniforms might have been obtained from family portraits, but this source of information, though exhaustively tried, has been drawn blank.

This is a matter for some surprise to the writer from the fact that so many of the original officers both of Cunningham's and Ker's Dragoons, as the re-raised Regiment was styled in 1715, were members of families which were not only distinguished in those days by their rank, but which are at the present day still flourishing.

All therefore that we can give is as follows:-

1690.—It is stated that the uniform of the Regiment when raised was 'coat red with white facings.' This information is to be found in 'Badges, etc., of the British Army,' but no authority therefor is given.

It appears, however, to have been generally accepted as a fact, and that the facings were white in 1742 we are assured. What they may have been in 1715 is discussed later.

The fact, however, remains that ancestral picture-galleries do not apparently contain portraits in uniform, or indeed portraits in civilian dress, of any of the officers between the years 1690 and 1742. The author has made many inquiries in every likely direction

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but has failed entirely to obtain news of any examples. This is much to be regretted, and is rather remarkable for the reasons already stated. At the last moment almost two portraits of members of the Bland family have been received and inserted. The first collective water-coloured pictures of the British Army were produced under the authority of the Duke of Cumberland.

The 'Cumberland' volume of coloured plates of the uniforms of the British Army in 1742 is a very rare book. It has hitherto been stated that only two copies were in existence, one being at the War Office and the other in the British Museum. This is not correct.

A copy was presented by the Duke to the engraver John Pine. His son Robert Edge Pine presented it to George Washington, the President of the United States, on 17 September 1787. This copy is now at Philadelphia. It contains eighty-four plates, of which fifty are of foot soldiers. There are also some others unnamed. It is well that the existence of this third copy should be recorded, and also that its location should be known.

That the colour of the coat of Cunningham's Dragoons was probably red we may reasonably assume, but we can with no certainty assign any particular colour to the facings. Neither do we know the number of buttons, how they were put on, or what lace was employed in the ornamentation of the uniform, or the hue of the lining. Equally unknown, as far as specific information goes, is the precise type of head-dress then in vogue in the Regiment. A side-light on this question comes to us from the document here quoted. It may not amount to much, still it is worth while to insert it.

From the letter of Service dated 3 February 1714/15, which authorised the re-raising of the Regiment, we obtain the following passage regarding the transfer back to the new 'Ker's Dragoons' of the troops which had been passed on to other regiments in the previous year.

After naming the officers it proceeds to add 'with their horses, arms, clothes and accourrements.'

Does this mean that when the Regiment was first re-raised the uniforms were precisely similar to those of the Royal Regiment vol. II.

of Dragoons and the Royal Scots Greys? It, however, seems hardly probable that some distinctive facing was not arranged.

Now we know that the Royal Regiment of Dragoons in 1684 were scarlet coats lined with blue and that their hats were bound with silver lace and ornamented with ribbons, with a metal headpiece fastened inside the crown. They also were high boots.

The uniform of the Royal Scots Greys at that date is not given with similar detail.

It becomes therefore a question whether at this period all these three regiments were or were not alike in uniform—that is to say, that all three wore red coats which were faced or lined with blue.

If no alteration was made in the clothing of the three troops which were re-transferred from the Royal Dragoons to Ker's Dragoons in 1715, then at that time Ker's Dragoons may be supposed to have worn red coats lined with blue. What colour their waistcoats and breeches may have been we cannot tell.

Later, as we shall show, the linings of the coats, the facings, and the breeches were white; but before we arrive at this point there are other matters which require to be mentioned.

The word 'Royal' first appears on I August 1715 in the style of the Regiment, but we have no clue as to whether blue facings followed the bestowal of this title or whether, as has been suggested, they had previously been in use.

References to the clothing of the Regiment occur frequently in the proceedings of the Board of General Officers (Clothing), but a few extracts here given will suffice.

27 February 1718/19.—Colonel Ker is ordered after the expiration of his last assignment to make new assignments of off-reckonings due 20 March 1720.

The value of the clothes, arms and accourrements was to be stated, but the present clothing was 'to be made to hold out the prescribed time.'

Sealed patterns were also to be sent in.

Clothing is also ordered to be laid before the Board of General Officers at their office in the Privy Garden at 10 A.M. on Monday,

11 January 1719, and again on 27 January 1721/22 and 10 December 1724.

On 18 May 1717 we read that:

'Old Regiments of Dragoons now to cloath may be permitted to carry their off reckonings three months further than the usual time allowed, in order to bring the additional Men's Cloathing to terminate with the old Corps, which otherwise according to the method of cloathing will exceed 7 months.' The newly-raised Dragoons (among which were the 7th), it states, 'will not need the addition' of the above period. This was agreed to 27 May 1717.

10 June 1718.—Colonel Ker ordered without fail to have the clothing of his regiment viewed by the Board of General Officers before 19 June, as this was the date of the last meeting, and the last assignment was to be paid off by then, and whatever sum remained would be assignable to the 24th March 1719/20.

On 9 February 1721/22 it was agreed that his Majesty's Warrant should be procured to enable colonels of dragoons to assign their off-reckonings for twenty-six months to commence from 24 March 1721/22 instead of for fourteen months 'as the Warrant now stands.'

On the accession of George II the Regiment, which had hitherto since 1715 been styled 'Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales' Own Royal Regiment of Dragoons,' became (according to the MS. Regimental Record and numerous official papers) 'The Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Dragoons.' Still we are not informed whether the facings were blue, as of course they should have been, as the 7th was apparently a 'Royal' regiment.

The regimental tradition is that the 7th were never a 'Royal' Regiment, but in the face of the fact that the Prince of Wales (afterwards George II) styles them 'Royal' and many other documents do so also for years we are bound here to state it in evidence. Certain it is that no document exists in which 'Royal' was ordered to be dropped.

6 March 1741/42.—It was found that in time of war things could not be managed as in time of peace as regards clothing certificates. A Warrant from the King was therefore to be obtained from the Secretary at War to empower General Officers of the Clothing Board for the time being to pass the clothing assignments of

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regiments abroad without the certificates, and also without the officers' certificates of receipt, though this last provision only referred, for some reason or other, to regiments in the West Indies. The practice opened the way to many abuses for one thing, and when later it was found that in time of war regiments abroad could not get their clothing made up, the practice of sending out readymade clothing arose.

From this period down to the production of Cumberland's book we have no more information.

# THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND'S BOOK 1742

Coat, red; Collar, red; Cuff, white; Skirt lapel, white; Waistcoat (apparently), white; Buttons and lace, by 5's, white; Sleeve buttons and lace (doubtful); from the picture it is not clear whether there were or were not buttons and lace on the cuff. Three appear on the sleeve above the cuff, but none show on the white cuff itself. However, in the case of the 12th Dragoons two white buttons and lace are distinctly visible on the white cuff, and one of course on the sleeve itself. The same remark applies to the 11th Dragoons. Still there is a warrant for the possible existence of five buttons and lace in the case of the 7th, as the Royal Regiment of Dragoons of Ireland has three on the sleeve and two on the blue facing cuff; the King's Regiment of Dragoons has also five buttons. Seeing that at that time the 7th was officially styled 'Royal,' it is probable that there were two buttons and lace on the white cuff and three on the false cuff itself. But why the facings were not blue it has been impossible to discover. Breeches, white; Belts and Gauntlets, buff; Strap, red; Cords from right shoulder (behind), white; Hat (threecornered), black laced white, with black cockade and white button. Boots, black and jacked; Cloak, red, lined white; Horse furniture, black, mounted on brass; Stirrups square steel; Spurs, steel; Housing and Holster-cap, white, bordered with red and blue conventional foliage. On the Holster-cap G.R. (double and reversed) with Garter and surmounted by a Crown. Another sign of being a 'Royal' regiment. Similar decoration on the back of housing (shabracque),



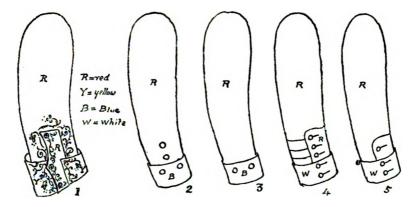
1742.

Firelock, brass mounted with buff sling. Sword, steel hilted (basket).

It is worth while noting that, according to the Cumberland book of 1742, the peculiarity which at that time differentiated a 'royal' regiment from one which was not 'royal' lay as much in the buttons (especially on the cuff and sleeve) as in the facings in Horse. Royal Horse had two buttons on the cuff horizontally and two on the sleeve vertically (see illustration).

Horse (not 'royal') had merely two buttons on the cuff.

Another peculiarity only to be found in 'royal' regiments of Dragoons consists in three lines of red cord upon the sleeve itself



and passing round it from beneath the red 'turn-up' or false flap which bears the three buttons and laces. The arrangement of these three red lines in direction and spacing corresponds with the three white buttons and laces. The red cord is not to be found on the sleeves of coats which belong to non-royal dragoons. The Cumberland book also shows what appears to be either a small red half-collar or else a small red collar faced in the front with white. If the latter, a small button and lace, similar to the button and lace on the shoulder-straps, ought to be found, though the damaged condition of the drawing prevents it being seen.

The Cumberland book drawing of the trooper of the 7th Queen's Own Dragoons shows all the peculiar details in the uniform which we have given, and which are only to be discovered in regiments that were 'royal' at that date.

It should be observed, however, that the uniforms of the Royal Scots Greys and also of the 8th Dragoons differ from all the other dragoon regiments entirely. The five sketches of sleeves and cuffs given on p. 213 will explain the above more clearly.

The sleeve of the 3rd Irish Horse taken from a coat in the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution is particularly interesting. It shows a specimen when the cuff facing did not entirely surround the sleeve, thus allowing the three-buttoned false flap to be almost completely seen. The fact that this false flap has three buttons upon it is worth notice because it is apparently the prototype of the dragoon sleeves Nos. 4 and 5, in which, though the cuff facing in 1742 completely surrounded the sleeve at the wrist, the three buttons and laces were retained on the portion of it still allowed to be seen from beneath the cuff facing. These three buttons and their corresponding three red cords belonged to dragoon regiments that were 'royal' in 1742. Dragoon regiments that were not 'royal' at that period, while still showing half the false flap, bore only one button and lace on it, and had no red cord.

Another fact to be noted is that in 1742 for Horse the false flap had entirely disappeared; the facing, as with dragoons, surrounded the entire cuff at the wrist, and bore two buttons thereon without laces. For 'royal' horse two buttons were added on the sleeve as in No. 2.

It may also be noted that the false flap in the case of dragoons appears as if entire though half is concealed by the facing. In 'royal' dragoons all the three buttons are seen, being placed at smaller intervals, while in 'non-royal' dragoons the facing cuff covers two out of the three. The meaning and intention of the red cords cannot be explained. We believe that these details as to sleeves have not hitherto been noticed in any books on uniform.

1745.—A notice of the clothing of Dragoons at this date is to be found in the British Museum. It gives the clothing of Horse as distinct from Dragoons and then particularises on the dress of the latter. The paper runs as follows:

<sup>&#</sup>x27;CLOTHING.

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Horse.—Cloth Coat, well lined with Serge; } year

'Pair large buff gloves, stiff tops, once in 2 years.

- ' 2nd Mounting Lac'd Hats, Horse Collars.
- 'Dragoons, the same in proportion with Breeches to Cloathing and gloves to 2 Mounting, Shoulder Belt with a Pouch, Waist Belt to carry Sword, Bayonet &., sling for Arms (as ye Genl. to enspect approves) every 10th Cloathing.
- 'Colonel to regulate ye delivery from 1737 to ye Brd. of Genl. Offrs. If any lost &. supply'd by Colonel.
- 'Patterns, approv'd by Cloathing Board. Colonl. to give certificates of Cloathing, &., deliver'd on or before II June.
- 'Comdg. Offr. at Quarters to send Certificates of deliv'ry. Secretary at War to lay Certificates before ye King.
  - 'Cloathing, &c., all New 20 May, 1736.'

As a matter of fact this paper refers to the arrangements and orders as to clothing as far back as 1736.

1746/7.—On 3 February 1746/7 wigs were prohibited in certain regiments, but it is not stated whether the 7th Dragoons was one of the regiments in question.

Powder, pigtails and clubbing, which were so long a nuisance to the unfortunate British soldier, were then in all probability introduced. Pigtails were abolished in 1808 at the instance, it is believed, of Sir John Moore. That they were of inordinate length at times, certainly in caricature, will be seen by one of Dighton's which is inserted elsewhere.

For the first time we have definite printed information as to the details of the uniform of the Regiment. The Royal Warrant of I July 1751 we quote below.

On I July 1751 a Royal Warrant was issued by King George I

which was practically the first exhaustive Warrant officially concerned with the colours, standards (or guidons) and clothing of the various regiments of the British Army.

From this Warrant, so far as it concerns the 7th (Queen's Own) Regiment of Dragoons, we will here extract particulars.

COATS.—Scarlet, double-breasted, without lapels, lined with white; slit sleeves turned up with white; the button-holes ornamented with narrow white lace; the buttons flat, of white metal, set on three and three; a long slash pocket in each skirt; and a worsted aiguilette on the right shoulder.

WAISTCOAT and BREECHES.—White.

HATS.—Bound with silver lace, and ornamented with a white metal loop and a black cockade (in Windsor picture green).

Boots.—Of jacked leather, reaching to the knee.

CLOAKS.—Of scarlet cloth, with a white collar, and lined with white shalloon; the buttons set on three and three upon yellow frogs or loops, with a blue stripe down the centre.

Horse Furniture.—Of white cloth; the holster-caps and housings having a border of royal lace with a blue stripe down the centre, the Queen's cipher within the garter, embroidered on each corner of the housing; and on the holster-caps the King's cipher and crown with VII. D. underneath.

Officers.—Distinguished by silver lace; their coats and waist-coats bound with silver embroidery; the button-holes worked with silver; and a crimson silk sash worn across the left shoulder.

QUARTER-MASTERS.—To wear a crimson sash round their waists. SERGEANTS.—To have narrow silver lace on the cuffs, pockets, and shoulder-straps; silver shoulder-knots, or aiguillettes, and blue and white worsted sashes tied round their waists.

DRUMMERS AND HAUTBOYS.—Clothed in scarlet lined with blue, and ornamented with royal lace with a blue stripe down the centre; their waistcoats and breeches of white cloth.

GUIDONS.—The first or King's guidon to be of crimson silk, embroidered and fringed with gold and silver; in the centre the rose and thistle conjoined and crown over them, with the motto Dieu et mon Droit underneath: the white horse in a compartment in the first and fourth corners, and VII. D., in gold characters,

on a blue ground, in a compartment in the second and third corners. The second and third guidons to be of white silk, in the centre the Queen's cipher within the garter on a crimson ground; the white horse on a scarlet ground in the first and fourth compartments, and VII.D., within a wreath of roses and thistles upon a scarlet ground, in the second and third compartments.

4 December, 1752.—All coats of dragoons are to be double-breasted, 'whether they understand by this buttons and holes on both sides or only buttons on one side and holes on both, is equal to His Royal Highness, provided the clothing of all Dragoon Regiments be alike in it.' Apparently the regiments could not agree on the point and two did not conform; hence the following order.

On 8 January 1753 it was found that all regiments of Dragoons except the Royal North British Dragoons and the King's Own Regiment of Dragoons were clothed alike. The two regiments named wore 'buttons and buttonholes on each side,' and they were ordered at once to follow suit and 'be uniform.'

The Inspection Report for the year 1753 tells us that the officers' uniforms of the 7th Queen's Own were

'Faced and lapelled with white, white waistcoats, red breeches, richly laced with silver. Horse furniture good.'

The clothing in general of the men was 'very good, clean and well fitted.' White garters, and the sergeants have sashes.

The accourrements were 'buff, good, clean and coloured yellow.' Later in the Report the uniform of the men is thus described:

'Red faced and lined with white—white waistcoats and breeches, white buttons and holes—Silver laced hats.'

Now, did the officers wear red breeches, or is this a clerical error? There is no other record of red breeches at that period as far as the writer has been able to ascertain.

At this period occasional rejections for non-regulation pattern, colour or badness of cloth are to be met with, but it is curious to find that loops in infantry regiments were left to the discretion of their colonels provided the 'lace is regulation.' From the Dragoons absolute uniformity was required.

New clothing for home regiments was ordered to be put on, being issued for that purpose on 4 June, the King's Birthday. For regiments abroad the date was Coronation Day, 22 September 1763. We believe this to be the earliest sartorial recognition of either of these events hitherto discovered.

From a manuscript book in the War Office entitled 'General Regulations, Orders and Warrants, 1717 to 1766,' we gather the following particulars:

- '31 July 1764.
- 'General Alterations in the clothing of the Regiments of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons in the British Establishment.
  - 'Epaulettes. The Officers and Men to have Epaulettes on the Left Shoulder instead of Shoulder Knots.
  - 'Boots-Officers and Men to wear Light Boots.
  - 'Officers Bindings—Officers may leave off the Binding to their Regimentals of Lace or Embroidery, but are to continue the Button Holes as Directed by the Regulation, and the Slash Pocket.'

Unfortunately, in the list of 'Alterations' in the particular regiments only the King's Dragoon Guards, the 1st Regiment of Dragoons, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Regiments of Dragoons occur.

- 6 November 1764.—Lieut.-General Howard was ordered to attend on 9 November at 10 A.M. for the clothing of his Regiment to be inspected at the Comptroller's Office. He is required to bring the patterns with him.
  - 15 November 1764. By Order of the King.
- 'In the clothing of the several Regiments of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons mentioned in the margin hereof [which includes the 7th], being all the Regiments on the British Establishment except those "whose waistcoats are yellow." The lace or tape on the button holes of the waistcoats be for the future discontinued.'

A note on the size of men and horses in 1764 is of interest.

Size of Men, not upwards of 5 feet 101 inches in height. Size

of Horses, when bought in, not to be upwards of 15 hands and 1 inch, nor under 15 hands.

Dated W. O. 5 Dec. 1764.

For Light Dragoons Men not above 5 feet 7 inches or below 5 feet 5 inches. Horses not above 14 hands 3 inches or below 15 hands.

This for Dragoons was changed to not above 5 feet 10½ inches or below 5 feet 8½ inches for Dragoons, and for Light Dragoons to 5 feet 7 inches and 5 feet 5 inches. The size of horses to be below 14 hands 3 inches and 15 hands.

8 October 1765.—Officers' swords were ordered to be of regulation pattern in future.

'A Black Crape Scarfe round the arm and Black Crape Sword Knot' the only mourning to be worn except when officers come to Court. 6 November 1765.

21 September 1767.—Buttons were ordered to be numbered by the next clothing.

The Inspection Report for this year mentions 'Black half gaiters.'

The Inspection Report for May 1768 tells us 'Officers uniforms trimmed with silver lace and very fresh.'

REGULATIONS FOR THE STANDARDS, CLOTHING, &c., OF THE CAVALRY FOR 1768.

'7th (Queen's) Regiment of Dragoons.'

'Colour of Facings and Lappels, White, without lappels.

Buttons and how set on, White, 3 and 3.

Waistcoat.

White.

Hat Lace.

Silver.

'Kettledrummers, Trumpeters and Hautbois,—Coat Red, Facing blue,

- 'Waistcoat, Breeches and Coat Lining, White.
- 'Lace-Royal Lace.
- 'Housings and Holster-Caps-White.
- 'Lace on Ditto-Royal Lace.

'Badge or Device on Ditto—Queen's Cypher within Garter. 2nd or 3rd Guidon—White.

Embroidery on Guidons-Gold.

Fringe on Ditto-Gold.

'Badge or Device on 2nd or 3rd Guidons—Queen's Cypher within Garter.'

Inspection Report, 6 May 1769.

'Officers Uniforms very good and regulation, white cuff—white waistcoats and breeches—Silver laced buttonholes—Epaulettes, Laced Hats.'

This is the only mention of Epaulettes.

Inspection Report, 17 May 1776.

'Clothing white lined, all black gaiters, and short ones for common duties.'

Inspection Report, 1782.

'Long and short black gaiters.'

In 1783 the Queen's Own Dragoons were constituted a corps of Light Dragoons.

This necessitated a change of uniform and equipment, the details of which are as follows, as given in the 'Regulations for the Clothing of the Light Dragoons' dated April, 1784:

'The clothing of a private light dragoon to consist of a jacket and shell, under waistcoat, and leather breeches.

'The jacket and shell to be of blue cloth, the collars and cuffs of the royal regiments to be red, and those of the other regiments to be of the colour of the facing of the regiment, looped upon the breast; and edged with white thread cord, and to be lined with white, the Eleventh and Thirteenth regiments excepted, which are to be lined with buff.

'The under-waistcoat to be of flannel, with sleeves, and made so as to be buttoned within the waist-band of the breeches.

'The breeches to be of buckskin.

'N.B.—The make of the dress, and method of placing the cord upon the breast of the jacket, to be exactly conformable to the pattern approved of by His Majesty.

'Officers and Quarter-Masters.—The dress uniform of the officers and quarter-masters of the light dragoons to be made according to the King's regulation of the 19th December, 1768, excepting that the coats are to be blue, and faced with the same colour as the private men, and that the royal regiments are to be faced with scarlet.

'FIELD UNIFORM OF THE OFFICERS AND QUARTER-MASTERS.— The jacket and shell to be made up in the same manner as those of the men, excepting that the shell is to have sleeves, and that the looping is to be of silver, the XIII Regt. (Light Dragoons) excepted, which is to be of gold.

- 'SERGEANTS.—To be distinguished by gold or silver looping.
- 'CORPORALS.—To be distinguished by a gold or silver cord round the collar and cuff.
- 'TRUMPETERS.—To have a jacket and shell the colour of the facing of the regiment, with lace instead of looping in front and down the seams.
- 'N.B.—A pattern suit of clothing, made up according to these regulations, will be deposited at the Army-Comptroller's Office, Horse Guards.'

Inspection Report, 10 June 1785.

Officers' uniforms reported as 'not agreeable to the late Regulation, in a jacket and shell.' The remainder of the Regiment was regulation. The divergence from Regulation was corrected by the next inspection (9 May 1786).

6 February 1786, dated from the Horse Guards.

Sir,—His Majesty has been pleased to order that the Colonels commanding regiments of Light Dragoons shall, for the future, supply them with blue cloaks, instead of red, in proportion as the red ones, now in use, wear out, and that new cloaks shall become necessary.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FAWCETT,

Adjutant-General.

For some reason or other the order dated April 1784 does not mention the fact that the cocked hats were replaced by helmets.



This change we, however, know took place in that year. We are also uncertain whether the Regiment did or did not wear the first Light Dragoon helmet. We know that it did the second in 1793.

Inspection Report, 20 May 1789.

The officers on this occasion appeared with their 'sword belts worn under the jacket' and were duly reported on for this deviation from the regulation.

#### 1793

The interesting portrait of an officer of the 7th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons which we here reproduce is worthy of particular notice. The picture is in the possession of the Colonel of the Regiment, Major-General Sir Hugh McCalmont, K.C.B., C.V.O.

It is signed 'Richard Arnold pinx' 1793.' As will be seen, the colour of the coat is a very dark blue. For this the reproduction is not responsible, as in the original the coat appears to be almost black.

The collar and cuffs are white and trimmed with three rows of narrow blue braid.

The curious cord and tassel which depends on the left side from beneath the collar should have a counterpart on the right. This is, however, concealed by the frill. Mr. Hastings Irwin, however, informs the writer that on a coat exactly similar which is now in Berlin two cords and tassels appear, and their use was to tie the coat together when it was not hooked in front. The Berlin example is so tied. In our illustration the details of the dress and the helmet are easily to be seen and need no further remark. The type of sword and scabbard is alluded to elsewhere. In the original picture the plate on the shoulder belt is easily to be seen in detail. It bears at the top 'Q' Own.' Beneath this is a double GR in a circle, and beneath it again 'VII LIGHT DRAGOONS.

The dressing of the hair is somewhat uncommon.

It would be interesting to know the name of the original of the portrait, but unfortunately on the picture itself there is no clue to be discovered, and there is not even any tradition. The



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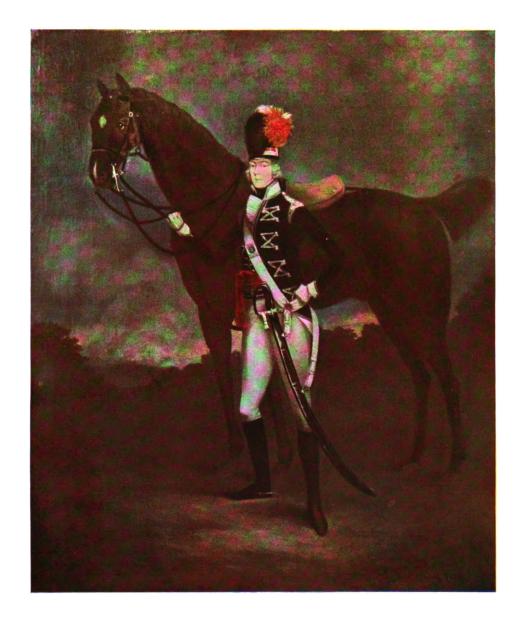
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1793.

turban on the helmet is composed of four rolls of red studded with white roundels, in the centre of each of which is a red spot. Only 'GOONS' is visible on the helmet plate, the remainder being concealed by the 'pudding.'

The plume at the side is red and is rather large. Behind it there is a white plume, which crosses the top of the helmet transversely.

The composition of the epaulettes, lace and sash need no remarks.

One point more requires notice: the inside of the collar is the reverse of the outside, being blue with three braids of white.

### 1796

#### ' WARRANT.

- 'Given at our Court at St. James's this 27th day of July 1796 in the thirty-sixth year of Our Reign. By His Majesty's Command.—W. WINDHAM.
- ' For the Light Dragoons.
  - 'The several articles of clothing to be made Clothing in exact conformity to the new pattern suit.
  - 'The Cloaks to be made with sleeves.

Cloak

- 'The Helmets to be of the same kind as Helmet those now in use, to be delivered by the Colonels once in every three years; and a Leather Watering Cap to be delivered by the Colonels with every Clothing.
- 'The Sabre to be of the patterns last Sabre. approv'd of by Us, and the length of the Blade to be from 32 inches and a half to thirty three inches, measured in a straight line from the Hilt to the Point; but not to exceed the latter measure. The Scabbard to be the same as that for the Heavy Cavalry.

This sabre was the weapon in use prior to that worn in the Peninsula Campaign and at Waterloo. See sword of 1793.]

'The Saddles, &c., to be exactly conform- Horse Appointable to the new Pattern; the Covering of the Pistols and Holster Pipes to be the same as directed for the Heavy Cavalry.

ments, Saddle, &c.

'The uniforms of the Officers to be Commissioned shaped and laced in the same manner as those of the Men, but with Scale Epaulettes and Wings. The like Regulations as We have above prescribed in regard to Uniform, Great Coats, and Shoulder Belts, for the Officers and Quarter-Masters of Our Heavy Dragoons, to be observed by those of Our Light Dragoons.

Officers. Uniforms. &c.

'The Sword to be carried in a Waist Belt Buff Accourteof the Breadth of two inches and a Quarter, with the Bayonet attached to it, in the same Manner as before prescribed for the Heavy Cavalry.

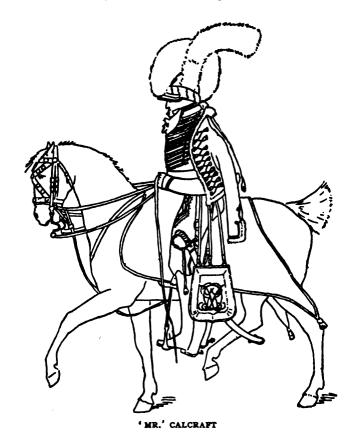
ments, Waist belt. &c.

'The Cartouch Pouch to contain Thirty Swivel Belt. Rounds. and to be carried over the left Shoulder, attached to the Swivel Belt, which is to be of the Breadth of two Inches and an Half.

- 'The Buff Sword Knots to be the same as Sword Knot. at present in use.
- 'Approved patterns of the Several Articles above-mentioned have by Our Order been sealed and lodged in the Office of the Comptrollers of the Accompts of Our Army.'
  - 10 August 1799.—Mounting trumpeters on grey horses forbidden.
- 12 August 1799.—Sergeants' sashes are not to be plain crimson but 'Crimson Worsted, intermixed with the colour of the facings

of the Regiment.' Where the facings are crimson or scarlet, white is to be 'intermixed with crimson ground-work, instead of the colour of the facings of the Regiment.'

23 August 1799.—Hitherto the pouch boxes of cavalry had been made to contain thirty carbine cartridges; but as these cartridges



were now increased to musket size the boxes were made to hold only twenty-seven.

#### 1801

A Dighton caricature of Major Calcraft, dated June 1801, gives us several details of the uniform of the date. They are, of course, exaggerations, still the outline tracing here given is worth reproduction.

VOL. II.

The absurdly lengthy plume is white with a red base. The turban is black with white chains.

previously red.

The stock is huge, the collar white without the sash crimson and the swordbelt of the same colour, but with a waved silver line: the lace on white plastron and cuff blue; jacket and overalls blue; sabretache slings red; lining of sabretache brown; pudding on helmet is, as will be seen, like the plume, enormous.

14 July 1802.—Chevrons in lieu of Epaulettes and Shoulder Knots introduced for N.C.O.'s of Foot Guards and Regiments of Infantry. Chevrons to be of the lace of their regimentals.

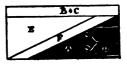
Corporals

This order apparently does not apply to Cavalry. 1806.—This year Marks of Distinction were ordered to be placed on the Great Coats of N.C.O.'s of Cavalry and also of Infantry (27 October and 24 November).

- A. Colour of Coat (Blue).
- B. and C. Collar and Cuff.
- D. Loops, White.

MAJOR CALCRAFT 1801

- E. Breeches, White.
- F. Epaulettes, Lace and Buttons of Officers.



#### 1803-FROM ATKINSON

On 25 December 1807 the conversion of the Regiment from Light Dragoons to Hussars, as far as uniform and equipments, took place.

This alteration had been ordered as far back as 1805, but the uniforms, &c., which were then in use were retained until worn out. Hence the delay.

#### Hussar

A brief note on the word 'hussar' may here be inserted. Husz ára, not Huszár, means in Magyar 'the price of twenty.' It is purely a Slavonic word and is earlier than the time of Matthias Corvinus, and long before 1458 hussar was the name or sobriquet of a tribe of wild horsemen who, like cossacks and usocchi in historic times, and Kurds and Bashi Bazooks now, lived by raids.

Matthias Corvinus with the consent of his Parliament held at Szeged took them into his pay, organised them, and formed them into regular troops. A note on the term 'busby' has already been given.

When first converted into Hussars a busby was worn by the Regiment.

5 August 1808.—The collars of regimental jackets were ordered to be made higher in the neck than heretofore.



30 August 1811.—The use of the following articles of clothing was authorised for Light Dragoons (which included Hussars) on this date.

Private's black cap; Sergeant's black cap; Private's brown cap for India and Tropical Climates; Sergeant's brown cap for India and Tropical Climates; jacket for Light Dragoons; pantaloons for Light Dragoons; cloak for Light Dragoons.

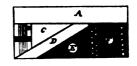
1811.—Clothing of Trumpeters and Buglers ordered for the future to be of the same colour and pattern as that of the Sergeants and distinguished from that of the Sergeants by the Lace. By the General Order of I July 1812 the word 'privates' was substituted for sergeants, and the order of 8 October 1811 thereby cancelled.

24 December 1811.—General Order as to Uniform.

General Officers of Hussars to wear the uniform which has been established for them; when at a Drawing Room or Levée they are to appear in Scarlet Pantaloons ornamented with Gold. General Officers of Cavalry are to wear the Cavalry Feather with the Star Loop.

The general uniform for officers of Hussars is not mentioned, but it is curious to note that the order announces officers of Light Dragoons on Ordinary Duties, or on the March, are to

- A. Collar and Cuff White.
- B. Sash:
- C. Breeches:
- D. Lace for Officers and Privates.
- E. Jacket.
- F. Lace down Front or Lappels.



#### 1812-FROM HAMILTON SMITH

wear Overalls of a colour similar to the private soldiers, and a short surtout or Great Coat made according to Pattern, which is calculated to be worn likewise, as a Pelisse on service.'

Under date 12 June 1815, 7th Hussars, we get the following information:—





1819—FROM MACQUARD

Dress Waistcoat of scarlet cassimere (kerseymere), gold royal cord round the edges and half-inch French loops gold royal cord large and small trimming braid. Fifteen loops.

Overalls.—Blue superfine cloth overalls strapped with the same, no cuff.\* Two gold laces down each side seam. Gold loops at the bottom, a leather strap under the foot.

Jacket.—Blue superfine cloth, blue collar and cuffs; lined throughout with white kerseymere, yellow leather round the bottom point in the streamers, and a breast pocket slit in [? for] the hand.† Four hooks and eyes. Captain's exactly the same only a half-inch French braid all round, and the side seams, instead of round back (for Lieutenants) twenty-three

and twenty-four loops.

14 September 1815.—Cloth overalls of a mixed colour adopted for the cavalry in lieu of the worsted web breeches and pantaloons at present worn.

- \* 'No cuff' means that overalls are not turned up at the ankle.
- † The exact meaning of this direction is not easily explained.



The overall was to be worn with a 'short Ancle-Boot.'

There were two patterns of overalls, one of dark grey and the other of blue-grey. The cost of the latter was rather more than that of the dark grey. It was left to the colonels to adopt which they pleased.

Overalls of 'kersey-wove' of a dark grey colour superseded the above on I October 1816.

## Dress Regulations, 25 April 1822 Hussars, Full Dress

Jacket.—Entirely of blue cloth; Prussian collar full three inches deep, laced round and ornamented with Russia braid, single breasted with five rows of buttons, centre row, balls, the others half balls, richly trimmed with dead gold gymp chain-loops, extending the full width of the jacket across breast, and about three inches wide at bottom; the effect of the dead gold relieved by a looping of bright Russia braid, which intersects the other loops; pointed sleeve about three inches deep at the point, laced round with regimental lace and ornamented with gold Russia; edges of the jacket are entirely laced round with regimental lace, which passes over the knobs behind, round the welts and side seams, which are also richly ornamented with the Russia braid—white silk lining.

Pelisse.—Blue cloth, braided similarly to jacket, with gymp and Russia braid; grey Astracan fur collar four inches deep; cuffs three inches deep, and a narrow edging entirely round the other parts of the pelisse with inlets to the sleeves and welts, richly ornamented on the sleeve, side seams welts and hips, crimson silk lining, rich dead gold platted necklines, relieved with bright gold sliders and olivet end.

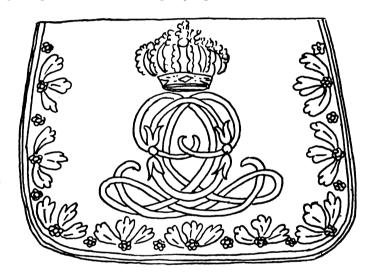
WAISTCOAT.—White kerseymere with gold gymp loops and ball buttons; collar, welts and edges trimmed with regimental lace and Russia braid.

Pantaloons.—Fine scarlet web, a regimental lace between two stripes of Russia braid up each outward seam, terminating in a figure behind, a rich Austrian knot of regimental lace decorated with Russia braid on each forepart.

BOOTS.—Hessian, gold lace binding and tassels.

Spurs.—Gilt, with two inch necks and rowels.

CAP.—Black beaver, bell shape, about eight inches and a half deep, black sunk glazed tip, about ten inches and a half in diameter, a two inch and a half band round the top, formed of narrow gold, French braid circles, a narrow French braid round the bottom, a gold Russia braid wheel in the centre, communicating by a chain loop and button to a large royal cord rosette at top, gilt scales and roses, a gold cord line thrice encircling cap, suspended on either side by a gilt lion's-head ring, tying in a knot on either side, and



hanging with acorn ends and sliders from the right side, with a loop to fasten it occasionally to the buttons of the jacket, a black patent leather peak in front, and a turned-up one behind, both edged with French braid, a gilt screw socket at the top.

FEATHER.—Black drooping cock-tail.

CRAVAT.—Black silk.

GLOVES.—White leather.

Sword.—Steel-mounted, half-basket hilt, with two fluted bars on the outside; black fish skin gripe, bound with silver wire; the blade very little curved, thirty-five inches and a half long, and one inch and a quarter wide with a round back, terminating within eleven inches of the point.

SCABBARD.—With a large shoe at the bottom, solid bands and rings; a trumpet-formed mouth.

KNOT.—Crimson and gold.

Sash.—With crimson and gold barrels.

POUCH.—Scarlet cloth, circular flap about five inches deep, six inches wide at top, six inches and a half at bottom, edged round with gold braid and embroidery, a gold embroidered double G.R. in the centre, surmounted by a crown.

POUCH-BELT.—Of one inch and a half wide gold lace, scarlet



cloth edging and morocco lining, gilt ornamental buckle, tip and slide, attached to sides of pouch.

TACHE.—Scarlet morocco, pocket twelve inches deep, eight inches wide at top, ten inches at bottom, scarlet cloth face fifteen inches deep, nine inches wide at top, thirteen at bottom, a two inch lace round the edges leaving a light of scarlet; a gold embroidered double G.R. in the centre surmounted by a crown—three gilt rings at the top.

Belt.—Three-quarters of an inch wide lace, with scarlet morocco edging and lining, fastening in front with a clasp ornament, gilt mountings and three circular rings, from which hang two sword slings of similar width, with loops and buckles for rings of scabbard, on three half-inch tache slinges with loops and buckles for rings of tache.

#### **Dress**

Differs only from Full Dress in the

TROUSERS.—Scarlet cloth cossacks with regimental lace up the seams.

BOOTS.—Ankle.

Spurs.—With two inches and a half necks and rowels.

#### **UNDRESS**

Differs only in the

JACKET.—Entirely of blue cloth, sloping collar full three inches deep, ornamented with broad and narrow gold cord, five fancy gold cord loops with roses, and one row of olivets down the front, an edging round jacket, and figures on the sleeves, hips and welts of broad and narrow cord; white lining, gold neck-lines with twisted bullion tassels.

Pelisse.—Blue cloth, grey Astracan fur collar four inches deep, five fancy gold cord loops with roses, and one row olivets down the front; grey Astracan cuffs three inches deep, and an edging of ditto entirely round the other parts of the pelisse, with inlets to the sleeve and welts, richly ornamented on the sleeve, side seams, welts, and hips, gold neck-lines with sliders and olivet end.

TROUSERS.—Blue-grey cossacks, with laced seams.

BOOTS.—Ankle.

Spurs.—With two inches and a half neck and rowels.

FEATHER.—Black drooping horse-hair.

SCABBARD.—Steel.

POUCH.—Black patent leather, rounded flap, four inches and a half deep, and six inches and a quarter wide.

POUCH-BELT.—Black patent leather two inches and a half wide with ornaments.

TACHE.—Black patent leather, pocket nine inches deep, seven inches and a half wide at top, nine at bottom, plain face twelve

deep, eight wide at top, ten and a half at bottom, three rings at top for slings of belt.

Belt.—Russia leather, inch wide, with gold embroidery, yellow mountings and rings, two sword slings with loops and buckles for rings of scabbard; three half-inch tache-slings with loop and buckles for rings of tache.

FORAGE-CAP.—Blue cloth with gold band and braiding.

SURTOUT.—Blue cloth with braid loops and ornamental trimming.

CLOAK.—Blue cloth according to Light Dragoon regulation.

Field officers differ from other officers in having the regimental lace wider, and a richer figure on the sleeves.

#### REGIMENTAL STAFF

COAT.—Long, single-breasted; collar, cuffs and buttons same as other officers.

HAT.—Cocked and bound; Paymaster and Quartermaster wear regulation star loop, and tassels, the latter only wears a feather; Surgeon and Assistants wear a black silk star loop, no feather.

Appointments and other articles of dress the same as those worn by the other officers of their respective regiments, except the sash, which is not worn.

The 7th and 10th Hussars wear gold as above described; the 15th wear silver.

The distinction of facings and regimental badges and devices, though not included in the above description, to be preserved.

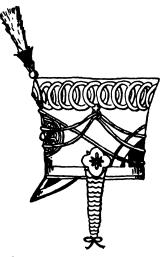
Mr. Hastings Irwin informs the writer that there exists in his possession a coloured print of the uniform of the 7th Hussars in which the shako is pale blue. This we have already figured. It is to be found in an official illustrated book by Macquard, which is very rare. The shako appears as in the illustration. It would seem, therefore, that such a shako was worn, and that it only lasted for a very short time.

The same pattern shako, but in black, with a long black feather plume instead of an upright white one, succeeded it.

But in the face of the fact that there is no other record either printed or in manuscript of a pale blue shako other than this illustration being worn by the 7th Hussars according to regulation, we are unable definitely to settle the point. The balance of probability is, however, that the first shako of the Regiment was pale blue in colour and that it was in use for a very short time.

21 May 1830.—It was found in the army generally that officers frequently evaded the regulation as to swords, epaulettes, embroidery and lace. Stringent orders against this practice were issued.

12 June 1830.—To put an effectual stop to the frequent alterations in clothing which have been made by commanding officers on the plea of neat fitting, coats were in future to be made in



1819-THE PALE BLUE SHAKO

six sizes, and no additional lace was to be used, a sufficient amount for the collars and garments being sent in the case of five coats per company or troop. These five sets were intended for men who were of unusual size and shape.

During the year 1830 King William IV ordered that all cavalry regiments should be dressed in scarlet except the Horse Guards Blue. The order, however, did not apply to the 7th Hussars except that they were compelled to assume a scarlet pelisse instead of a blue one. The scarlet pelisse was worn until 1841, when the blue one was resumed.

- 5 March 1831.—The overalls of the Light Cavalry ordered to be dark blue of the same description as the overalls established for the Heavy Cavalry in the Circular Letter of I April 1828.
- 12 April 1831.—The uniform of cavalry regiments having been ordered to be red, the facings of the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, the 12th Prince of Wales' Royal Lancers, the 16th Queen's Lancers, and the 14th or King's Light Dragoons were changed to blue from crimson, scarlet, scarlet, and orange respectively.
- 5 May 1831.—The dress sword worn by officers of Hussars and Lancers was ordered to be discontinued and the regulation sword only with steel scabbard to be used.



1829.

26 September 1831.—From a long paper we derive the following information:—

'The King desired that the Dress of the Four Hussar Regiments should be reduced in point of Expence,—and in furtherance of His Majesty's purpose, Lord Anglesey was ordered to suggest a Pattern Hussar Jacket for His Majesty's approval.

'Lord Anglesey did, accordingly, suggest a Pattern, and it was submitted to His Majesty at Brighton, last winter, by Lord Hill.

'His Majesty was pleased to approve of it; but subsequently, was pleased, upon the respective entreaties of Lords Anglesey and Londonderry (submitted to His Majesty through Lord Hill) to permit the 7th and 10th Hussars to retain their former Dress, with the following exceptions, vizt.: the Pelisse, which was henceforth to be Red instead of Blue, and the Lace (which, in the case of the 7th, was, heretofore, Silver) to be henceforth gold.'

5 October 1831.—Stricter observance of Regulations as to uniform ordered.

Officers forbidden to appear in uniform without swords.

A lack of uniformity in the wearing of the sash noted.

Greater obedience to the regulations as to the wearing of hair, whiskers, and moustaches by non-commissioned officers and men commanded.

17 November 1831.—As this was the cholera year every soldier was ordered to buy two flannel belts, one of which was always to be in wear as a preventative. The cost of a belt was Is.

13 February 1833.—Each cavalry soldier had been ordered on 3 April 1832 to be supplied with 'two pairs of Highloes' instead of one pair of boots and one pair of shoes. This order was cancelled and instead 'one pair of boots and spurs, and one pair of shoes with clasps' were substituted. This was a return to the practice of 3 July 1830.

16 April 1834.—A new forage cap was introduced for cavalry.

### Dress Regulations, I August 1834 Hussars' Dress

JACKET.—As in 1822.

Pelisse.—As in 1822 except that it is in scarlet cloth and 'Field officers are distinguished by a larger figure on the sleeve.'

WAISTCOAT.—Scarlet, with half ball buttons, and ornamented with gold cord.

CAP.—Black beaver, bell-shaped; crown six inches deep; black sunk glazed top, eleven inches in diameter; gold lace, of two inches wide, round the top; an inch wide black leather binding round the bottom; black patent leather peak, edged with gold embroidery; gold braid rose, with crimson centre, fastened by a gold loop and button to centre of star in front; gold line, with flounders and bullion tassels; gilt scales, fastened to sides with lions' heads.

Plume.—Black cocktail, drooping sixteen inches in front, eight inches at back.

TROUSERS.—Blue cloth with a stripe of gold lace, one inch and a half wide, down the outward seam.

Spurs.—Gilt, with two-inch necks and rowels.

Boots.—Ankle.

SWORD.—As in 1822.

SCABBARD.—As in 1822.

SWORD KNOT.—As in 1822, but with a large acorn.

SASH.—Gold and crimson barrelled; a large acorn at the end of the cord.

Belt.—As in 1822 except that the width of the gold lace is increased to one inch and a quarter.

SABRE-TACHE.—Scarlet cloth, faced with gold lace, leaving a light of scarlet; a gold embroidered double W.R. in the centre surmounted by a crown; three gilt rings at top; pocket scarlet morocco.

POUCH-BELT.—As in 1822.

POUCH.—As in 1822 except that a double W.R. replaced the G.R.

STOCK.—Black silk.

GLOVES.—White leather.

#### Undress

TROUSERS.—Blue cloth, with a yellow stripe, one inch and a half wide, down the outward seam.

SWORD KNOT.—White leather.

SABRE-TACHE, BELT, POUCH AND POUCH-BELT.—Black patent

leather, with gilt mountings. All the remainder as in the Dress, the only addition being an oilskin cover for the Chaco.

STABLE-JACKET.—Blue, single-breasted, with one row of olivets down the front, and ornamented with square gold lace according to regimental pattern. Field officers to be distinguished by lace one inch wide on the cuff and collar.

FROCK-COAT.—Blue cloth, with eight braid loops in front and four rows of olivets; rolling collar, with a figured edging; pointed cuff and sleeve, with ornamental figure, extending altogether seven inches up the arm.

FORAGE-CAP.—Blue cloth, made up on leather; a gold oakleaf band, one inch and three-quarters wide; a gold braided ornament and purl button at top; the seam of the crown of the cap encircled with gold braid, gold embroidered peak, and oil-skin cover.

CLOAK.—Blue cloth lined with scarlet.

#### REGIMENTAL STAFF

The adjutant is to wear the uniform of his rank.

The Dress and Undress of the other officers of the Regimental Staff are to be the same as those worn by the rest of the officers, except that the Chaco is to be worn without gold ornaments, and that the sash is not to be worn.

# Horse Furniture Dress

SHABRACQUE.—Of scarlet cloth, of a diagonal shape in the fore part, twenty-five inches and a half deep, embroidered with double cypher W.R. and imperial crown; the hind part pointed three feet nine inches deep, embroidered with larger cypher and crown and the regimental devices displayed ornamentally with wreath of laurel, &c., trimmed with two inch and a half gold lace with two stripes of blue, lined with fustian; the fore and hind parts faced with strong japanned linen; a flap of black Spanish leather fifteen inches and a half long on the near side, and the same ten inches and a half long on the off side. A seat cover of the spotted tiger-skin, hollowed in the fore part, and rounded in the hind

part, so as to be clear of the lace and embroidery; edged with blue cloth, and gold fringe one inch deep.

#### Undress

SHABRACQUE.—Of the spotted tiger-skin, round in front, sixteen inches and a half deep; square behind, fifteen inches deep, one yard six inches long.

The 15th Hussars by special permission wore a scarlet cloth cap instead of a black beaver; also a red forage cap instead of blue.

Presumably 'spotted tiger-skin' is the official method of indicating leopard skin—tigers being possessed of stripes and not spots.

6 November 1834.—Bands of Regiments of Cavalry (including Trumpeters) shall be dressed in Red Clothing except that of the Royal Horse Guards which is to be dressed in Blue Clothing. Whether this order was obeyed by the 7th Hussars does not appear.

For the service in Canada in 1838-9 there is no record of any peculiar clothing being adopted; but as the campaign was a winter one it is probable that considerable changes in equipment were required.

30 November 1841.—The cloaks of the Dragoon Guards, Heavy Dragoons and Light Dragoons were henceforth ordered to be made with sleeves.

# Dress Regulations 1 April 1846

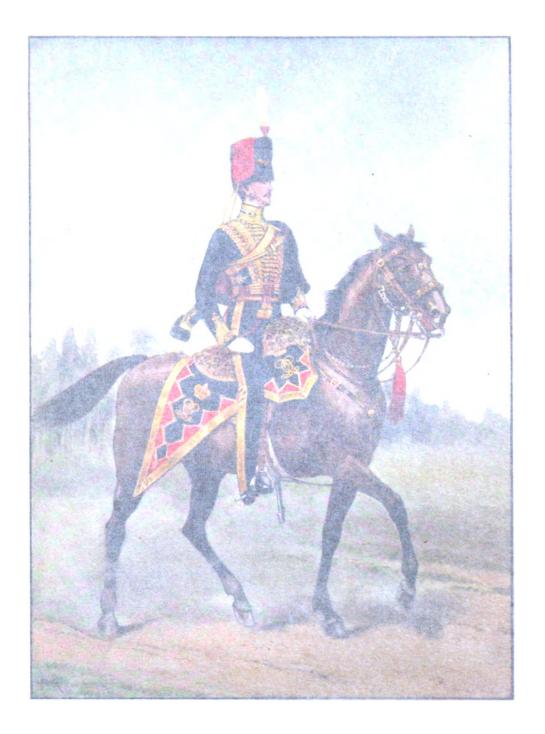
JACKET.—As in 1834.

Pelisse.—Blue cloth; collar and cuffs of fur 'according to regimental pattern'—the rest as in 1834.

WAISTCOAT.—Still scarlet as in 1834.

CAP.—Busby of regimental fur, nine inches deep, and the same size at top and bottom; scarlet fly and plaited top (sunk an inch and a half within the edge of the fur); gilt chain fastening to lions' heads at the sides; gold lace with olives.

The Busby lines are worn in the Regiment from the front of the collar and not looped at the side.



1846

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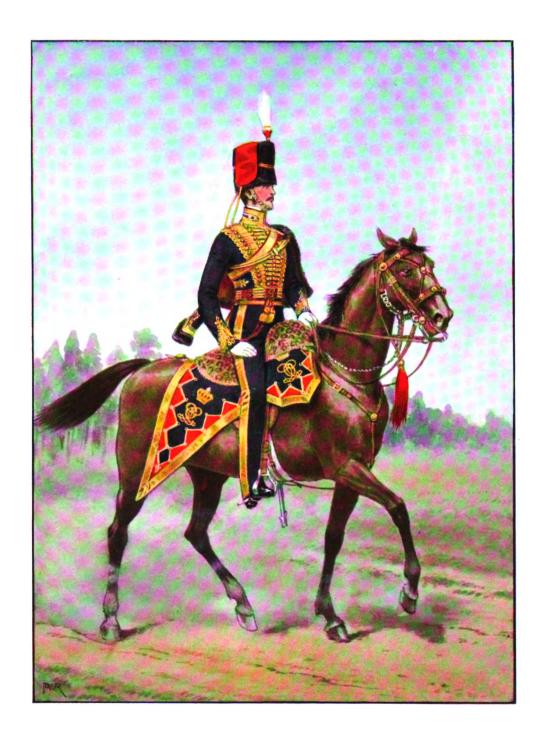
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1846.

PLUME.—White egrette with scarlet bottom, ten inches high; gilt socket and ring.

TROUSERS.—Blue cloth, with a stripe of gold lace, one inch and a half wide, down the outward seam.

BOOTS.—Ankle.

Spurs.—Gilt, with two inch necks and rowels.

Sword.—As in 1834.

Remainder as in 1834.

#### UNDRESS

Trousers.—As in 1834.

SWORD-KNOT .- 'Of regimental pattern.'

Remainder as in 1834.

STABLE-JACKET.—Blue; single-breasted, with olivets and gold lace according to regimental pattern.

FROCK-COAT.—As before, but 'according to regimental pattern' as regards loops, olivets and braiding. In the 7th Hussars a roll collar was worn.

Forage-Cap.—As in 1834.

CLOAK.—As in 1834, except that the collar is 'of regimental facing.'

REGIMENTAL STAFF.—As in 1834, except that the Busby replaces the Chaco, and is worn with gold caplines.

#### HORSE FURNITURE

SHABRACQUE.—Of blue cloth for the 7th and 8th Hussars. V.R. and Crown instead of W.R. and Crown.

Leopard-skin seat cover as before.

5 July 1847.—It having been found that the stocks then worn were apt to lose their shape and also that they did not last long in wear, a stronger description of leather was adopted, but in the case of N.C.O.'s and men who suffered from a 'tenderness about the neck' the softer existing stock may be worn provided it is recommended by the Medical Officer.

27 November 1849.—Yellow lace stripes ordered to be worn on the overalls of all Light Cavalry, except the 13th Light Dragoons

and 17th Lancers. Of these two regiments the stripes were specially authorised as 'of the Colour of the Facing.'

# Dress Regulations 1 April 1855

There were certain changes in the jacket at this time, and the pelisse had disappeared.

JACKET.—Entirely of blue cloth; single-breasted; the collar rounded in front, and ornamented with three-quarter inch gold lace and gold braid. On each side of the breast, six loops of gold chain lace, with caps and drops, fastening with six gold worked olivets; the top loop eight inches long, the bottom one four inches. The jacket edged all round (except the collar) with gold chain lace. On the back seams a double chain of the same lace edged with braid forming three eyes at the top, passing under a netted cap at the waist and terminating in a knot at the bottom of the skirt. The skirt nine inches and a half deep, and lined with black. The rank of the officer distinguished by the ornaments on the collar and sleeves, as under.

Subalterns, on the collar, a plain edging of gold braid within the lace. Sleeve a knot of gold chain lace edged with braid, extending from edge of cuff to top, eight inches.

Captains, on the collar, a figured braiding within the lace. Sleeve, the same knot, with additional figures of braiding, the whole extending from edge of cuff to top, eight inches and three-quarters.

Field Officers, on the collar, braiding in a rich figure within the lace. Sleeve, the same knot, with braiding in richer figures, the whole extending from edge of cuff to top, eleven inches.

All remainder is as in 1846 except that the sword belt is ordered 'to be worn under the jacket.'

Undress Uniform as in 1846.

Regimental Staff as in 1846.

From the Manuscript Regimental Record, under date I April 1856, we obtain the following information: 'A Tunic substituted in place of the Pelisse and Lace Jacket.'

# Dress Regulations 1 April 1857

Distinctions of rank in the shape of badges appear in this year.

On the various collars for the various ranks we find for Colonel, crown and star; Lieut.-Colonel, crown; Major, star; Captain, crown and star; Lieutenant, crown; and Cornet, star.

These collar badges were in silver embroidery. For undress Field Officers alone were relative badges in gold embroidery on their collars. Other ranks were none. The jacket remained practically the same, the waistcoat was unchanged, but the busby is described in considerable detail. It runs as follows:

'CAP, BUSBY.—Black sable fur, falling half an inch all round below the body or framework of the cap. Outside measurement, front seven and three quarter inches; sides eight inches, back nine inches; top nine-sixteenths less than bottom; front half-inch out of perpendicular; back capped to fit the head; a gold gimp oval cockade, two inches long, one and a half inches broad in centre of front, fixed on a level with the top edge of cap, gilt ring for line fixed at top of right side to loop up chain; spring socket in centre of front for plume; fly or bag scarlet cloth, seam in front covered with a single line of gold figuring braid and a single line of figuring braid down the centre. At the point of junction a gold gimp one-inch button.'

CAP-CHAIN.—Dead and bright gilt corded, fixed to left side by an eye and hook and attachable to right side by a hook.

CAP LINE.—Gold pearl cord, with sliders and olive ends to match, encircling the cap diagonally three times, and worn round the neck. This was attached as already mentioned.

Plume.—Eight inches high above top of the cap, encircled by a gold ring and entirely of white osprey feathers.

PLUME-SOCKET.—Gilt corded ball with four upright leaves.

STOCK.—Black silk.

Boots.—Wellington.

Spurs.—Yellow metal, crane neck, two inches long.

No other change except that the sabretache slings are ordered vol. II.

to be 'short enough to prevent the sabretache from hanging below the calf of the leg.'

#### UNDRESS

FROCK-COAT.—Blue cloth, single-breasted, with six flat braided loops, and four rows of olivets on breast, stand-up collar, edged with flat braid and with figuring inside; sleeves, braid extending from edge of cuff ten inches towards the elbow; back and skirt, braided with broad and narrow braid and with olivets and tassels, lined with black silk and with relative collar badge for Field Officers.

TROUSERS.—The stripe is now stated to be 'pale yellow.'

FORAGE CAP.—The gold lace band is of regimental lace 'same as worn on trousers.' The peak disappears but the oilskin cover is retained.

Spurs.—Steel, crane neck, two inches long.

GREAT COAT AND CAPE.—Blue cloth lined scarlet.

Regimental Staff Adjutant and Riding Master to wear the uniforms of their rank.

## Dress Regulations, 1861

The changes in the Hussar uniform are very few. The dress trousers are ordered to be 'booted with leather for mounted duties.'

GREAT COAT AND CAPE.—Blue cloth lined with scarlet shalloon.

A uniform for General Officers of Hussars which required the special sanction of Her Majesty before adoption does not seem to have differed much from the uniform of a colonel.

Oak-leaf lace on the collar and sleeves was the chief novelty. A crossed sword and baton appeared on the pouch-box and sabretache.

Two rows of gold oak-leaf lace with a light between ornamented the shabracque.

The bridle was a mixture, the bit and bosses being as for General Officers, the head-stall reins and throat-drop as for officers of Hussars.

The regimental shabracque is thus given:

### 7TH HUSSARS

To have on fore corners V.R. and crown in gold; on hind corners, crown over V.R., within garter, with the words (The Queen's Own) round it and 7 H. under it, all gold.

### DRESS REGULATIONS, 1864

The changes for this year are few.

A double stripe of gold lace three-quarters of an inch wide replaced the single one and three-quarter-inch gold lace on the trousers.

April 1872.—'Pantaloons and Knee Boots were issued to the Regiment instead of the Leathered Over-alls hitherto worn.'

26 August 1873.—From the MS. Record in a pencil note on the margin:

'Authority for 2s. for Forage Cap.'

It is not clear to what this refers unless it be the price that privates had to pay to supply 'deficiencies.'

# Dress Regulations, 1874 Hussars, Full Dress

TUNIC.—Blue cloth, edged all round with gold chain gimp. except the collar, which has three-quarter-inch lace round the top, with the badges of rank, embroidered in silver, at each end. On each side of the breast, six loops of gold chain gimp, with caps and drops, fastening with gold worked olivets. On each back seam a double line of the same gimp, forming three eyes at the top, passing under a netted cap at the waist, and ending in an Austrian knot reaching to the bottom of the skirt; with a tracing of gold braid all round the gimp. An Austrian knot of gold chain gimp on each sleeve, reaching eight inches from the bottom of The skirt rounded off in front, closed behind, and lined with black. The badges of rank, embroidered in silver, at each end of the collar. Field officers have figured braiding below the lace on the collar, and figured braiding on the sleeve, round the Austrian knot, extending to eleven inches from the bottom of the cuff.

Captains.—A row of braided eyes and a bracing of braided eyes—depth on sleeve nine inches.

Lieutenants.—A bracing of plain braid only below lace on collar and round knot on sleeve, eight inches deep.

LACE.—Of regimental pattern.

TROUSERS, &c.—Blue cloth with two stripes of three-quarterinch lace, quarter inch apart, down each side seam; Wellington boots and brass spurs.

PANTALOONS, &c., FOR MOUNTED DUTIES.—Blue cloth, with stripes as on trousers; over boots and steel spurs.

Busby.—As before.

PLUME.—Egret feathers nine inches high from the top of the cap. White.

CAP-CHAIN.—Dead-and-bright, gilt, corded chain; lined with black Morocco leather.

CAP-LINE.—Gold purl cord, with sliders and olive ends as before but passing through a gilt ring under the bag, then round the body, and looped on the breast. This means 'in front.'

SWORD, SCABBARD AND KNOT.—As before.

SWORD-BELT.—One and a quarter inch wide gold lace. Sword-slings same width, tache-slings half an inch wide.

SABRETACHE.—Cloth face, scarlet—two and a half inch lace round within quarter inch of the edge. Embroidered regimental device in centre. Remainder as before.

POUCH-BELT.—Gold lace one and a half inch wide.

Pouch.—Scarlet cloth, embroidered in gold.

#### **UNDRESS**

Frock.—As before.

TROUSERS, &c.—As in full dress, but steel spurs.

FORAGE-CAP.—As before.

STABLE JACKET.—As before.

MESS WAISTCOAT.—According to regimental pattern.

SABRETACHE.—Black patent leather.

CLOAK AND CAPE.—As before.

Sub-lieutenants wear the same uniform as lieutenants, except

that the badge is a star. They are not to provide themselves with horse furniture.

SHABRACQUE.—Blue cloth, edged with two stripes of threequarter inch lace, quarter inch apart, and lined with moleskin. Four feet four inches long at the bottom and three feet one inch deep, cut with a peak behind and squared off in front. Royal cypher within a garter bearing the words 'Queen's Own' and 7 H. under.

THROAT ORNAMENT.—Horsehair, eighteen inches long, of the same colour as the busby bag.

VALISE.—As for Dragoons; but of blue cloth.

LEOPARD-SKIN.

From the Manuscript Regimental Record we learn that in April 1880 'a fresh pattern forage cap with a figured crown was approved for all Hussar Regiments.'

# Dress Regulations, 1883 Full Dress, Hussars

Tunic.—Badges disappear from the collar. Shoulder straps of plaited gold chain gimp appear, lined with blue; a small button at the top; badges of rank in silver.

Brass Spurs not worn on parade or on ordinary dismounted duties; they are only to be worn at Levées, and in the evening in mess or full dress.

Boots.—Knee with a V cut in front at the top, and a gold gimp oval boss two inches long by one and a quarter wide is introduced at the bottom of the V cut. The boss is put off and on at discretion.

Straight neck spurs to be worn, length of neck one and five-eighths inches, exclusive of the rowel for Levées and in the evening, when in full dress.

Busby.—No change.

Plume.—No change.

HELMET.—White with gold spike for India and certain other stations.

No other changes.

#### **Undress**

'In undress, the Officers of the 7th Hussars are allowed to wear shirt collars.' The origin of this custom, which had long obtained prior to the year 1883, when it was first officially recognised, is lost. It is, however, believed to have been in use long before the date of Lord Paget. At that time it was common to all regiments. An order came out forbidding the custom, and to this order Lord Paget had great objections. Whether he obtained unofficial leave to disregard it or whether he simply paid no attention to it is not known. The fact, however, remains that the 7th Queen's Own Hussars and one Infantry Regiment, the 43rd Foot, retained their white collars, and to this day the 7th Hussars at any rate have always worn them.

On the subject of the white collar a writer in Notes and Queries gives us the following opinion:—

'Two regiments are permitted to wear shirt collars. It is merely a matter of prescription rather than of privilege. When the regulation was promulgated for discontinuing the display of shirt collars and hiding them beneath the stock, Lord Anglesey, who was Colonel, did not approve of it and the order was not enforced. Since then the 7th have clung to what certainly is a distinction of dress which gives an air of smartness and cleanliness. The other regiment is the 43rd L.I.'

As we have seen, an official permission to wear the white collar in undress was granted in 1883.

PATROL-JACKET. — This appears for the first time in lieu of the blue frock coat in the 3rd, 7th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 19th and 21st Hussars.

The jacket is trimmed with Astracan fur all round, including the collar and cuffs. Braid as for Dragoon Guards and Dragoons except on the collar, which has no braid other than the figured braiding in the centre of the back.

Forage CAP—For active service and peace manœuvres. Blue cloth folding cap, five inches high, with blue side flaps four inches deep, to turn down when required; gold French braid welts on



1899.

cap and flaps, and at front and back seam regimental badges; on the left side.

STABLE-JACKET.—Blue cloth, with olivets and lace, or cord, according to regimental patterns. Shoulder straps and badges as for tunic.

The remainder as before. It is, however, noted that when the shabracque has once been discontinued it must not be re-introduced. Also that it is not to be worn in India.

DRESS REGULATIONS, 1891

Full Dress, Hussars.

PLUME.—Height increased to thirteen inches.

POUCH-BELT.—Gilt ornamented buckle, tip and slide in the 7th, 8th, 10th, 15th, and 18th Hussars as in 1883.

SERGE PATROL-JACKET.—Introduced.

LEOPARD-SKIN.—Still worn in India and elsewhere.

#### DRESS REGULATIONS

Hussars, 1894

No change is recorded.

## Dress Regulations, 1900

PLUME.—Ostrich feather, fifteen inches high from the top of the busby to the top of the plume; encircled by a ring. Vulture feather bottom in a corded gilt ball socket with four upright leaves. Colour white.

BUSBY CHAIN.—As before, but the black Morocco leather lining is backed with velvet.

BADGES.—Colonel, crown and two stars below; lieut.-colonel, crown and one star below; major, crown; captain, two stars; lieutenant, one star; second lieutenant no badge.

## DRESS REGULATIONS, 1904

MESS JACKET.—Blue, scarlet collar, blue shoulder straps, scarlet cuffs. Waistcoat blue.

GREAT-COAT.—Replaces the old cloak. Universal pattern, cloth drab mixture.

BADGES.—Colonel, crown and two stars below; lieut.-colonel, crown and one star below; major, crown; captain, three stars; lieutenant, two stars; second lieutenant, one star.

FORAGE CAPS.—'Drummers' or 'Waterloo' red.

The 'Service Dress,' consisting of khaki serge jacket and trousers, and khaki cord pants and putties, was taken into use for drill and other duties; the undress jacket being abolished, and full dress being reserved for 'Review Order parades and walking out.'

- 6 August 1904.—The new pattern mess dress, consisting of a jacket and waistcoat, was taken into wear at Potchefstroom.
- 2 February 1905.—The new pattern forage cap (Drummer red) was taken into wear by the Regiment. This superseded the old round forage cap.
  - 'Drummer red' is officially 'Drummers Red or Waterloo Red.'
- 20 July 1908.—The new drab great-coat was taken into wear by the Regiment in place of the blue cloak.
- 29 March 1910.—In a War Office letter No. 54 Cavalry 957 of this date His Majesty was pleased to approve of the following alterations in the pattern of the drab great-coats for officers of Cavalry regiments.

'The slits and patch pockets at the side are omitted; "Raglan" shaped sleeves are discarded; the shoulder straps are sewn to the coat with the lower ends protruding over the shoulder seam; the collar and cuffs are edged with one-eighth inch yellow cloth in the same manner as the shoulder straps; the spring in front below the waist is reduced one half; a sword slit is introduced at the left side, and two pockets with flaps in the skirt below the waist line.'

# Dress Regulations, 1911

BADGES.—Buttons.—Full dome, gilt, burnished.

On collar of tunic, mess jacket and frock coat.—In gilt or gilding metal, a circle inscribed '7th Queen's Own Hussars,' surmounted by a Crown; within the circle in silver the letters 'Q.O.' reversed and intertwined.

On the pouch.—The monogram 'Q.O.' surmounted by a crown. Special pattern edging, the whole in gold embroidery.

On field service helmet and on forage cap.—As for collar, but larger. Service dress.—On the collar in bronze as for forage cap.

On the cap in bronze.—As for forage cap.

We here give in chronological order tracings of the only three sabretaches known.



The horse furniture, holster-caps, housings, and shabracques, now need particular notice.

From Cumberland's book we derive the following information as to the horse furniture, housings and holster-caps. Horse furniture:—Of white cloth, having an ornamental border of embroidery in red, blue and gold (or yellow).

The red and blue were on the outer edge and the gold or yellow on the inner.

On the rear rounded corner was a cipher GR and GR reversed in gold (or yellow) on a red ground. This was encircled by the garter bearing the motto *Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense*, the whole being surmounted by a crown. This crown was of peculiar design. The side arches were blue, covered with white pearls, the inner edge of these arches being gold. The central arch had neither orb nor cross, but a crenellated top with four pearls—blue and white; the remainder of the arch being gold and studded with pearls. A row of pearls formed the base of the crown, with two sets of three pearls above, each showing against the red cap within.

From this description it will be seen that this crown was of a very

peculiar shape, but was evidently intended to represent a British crown.

This is the earliest authentic information is regard to the Horse Furniture, and dates from 1742. The holster-caps were similarly decorated, but the crown, garter, cipher and ornamental border were smaller in size.

In 1751 the horse furniture is thus given in the Warrant:—'Of white cloth; the holster-caps and housings having a border of royal lace, with a blue stripe down the centre; the Queen's cipher within the garter embroidered on each corner of the housing; and on the holster-caps the King's cipher and crown with VII. D underneath.'

1768.—The only notice in the Warrant of this date is 'Housings and Holster-caps,—white.'

Smith in his illustrated book dated 1812 gives the following shabracque:

Blue cloth of a rather pale shade having no cipher, garter, crown or
embroidery, but only decorated by a series of triangular pieces of white
cloth which, with their points inwards, edge the entire shabracque.

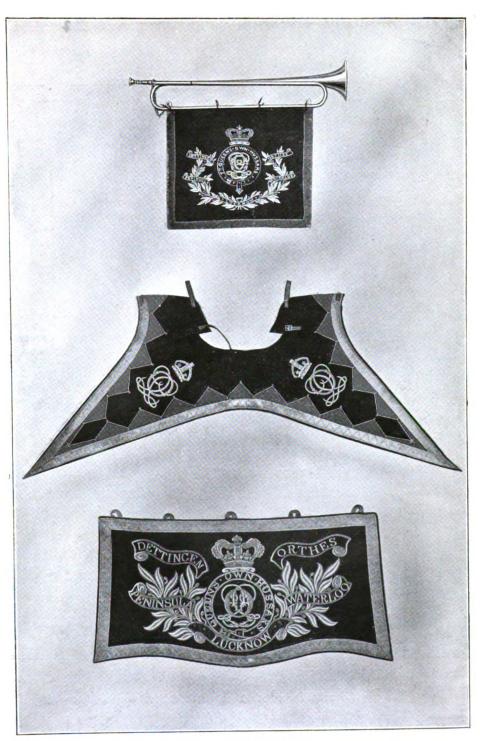
Hull in his illustrated book dated 1829 gives us a dark blue cloth shabracque bordered near but not quite on the edge by gold lace. Inside this is a similar triangular cloth ornamentation, but in scarlet, and each triangle is edged with gold cord or narrow braid. G.R. and G.R. reversed (in gold) surmounted by a crown appear in the corners, both in front and at the back.

It will be observed that the garter and the Queen's cipher was not in evidence in either of these, in Hull's case probably through an error.

The shabracque for the drum horse, or rather the half shabracque, which was made for the Coronation of King Edward VII, followed the pattern of the shabracque of 1829 in its main features except that Q.O. crowned (Tudor Crown) is in the corner and the gold cord of the edging of the red triangles has its proper small loops. These loops ought to have appeared in Hull's print, but had been carelessly omitted apparently. The kettle drums covering the portion which was in front and having their own banners, it was not found needful to have more than the half shabracque as described.

The plate which is here inserted shows the silver trumpet with its banner, the modern drum-horse shabracque, and one of the drum banners.

The next recorded comes under the heading 'Shabracque,' and is dated 1834.



SILVER TRUMPET AND BANNER.

DRUM HORSE'S SHABRACQUE

DRUM-BANNER.



THE MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY.

SHABRACQUE:—Of scarlet cloth, of a diagonal shape in the fore part, 25½ inches deep, embroidered with double cipher W.R. and imperial crown; the hind part pointed, 3 feet 9 inches deep, embroidered with larger cipher and crown, and the regimental devices displayed ornamentally with wreath of laurel, &c., trimmed with 2½-inch gold lace, with two stripes of blue, lined with fustian; the fore and hind parts faced with strong japanned linen; a flap of black Spanish leather 15½ inches long on the near side, and the same 10½ inches long on the offside; a seat cover of the 'spotted tiger skin' (leopard), hollowed in the fore part and rounded in the hind part so as to be clear of the lace and embroidery; edged with blue cloth, and gold fringe one.

blue cloth, and gold fringe one inch deep.

For undress:-

SHABRACQUE. — Of the spotted tiger-skin, round in front, 16½ inches deep; square behind; 15 inches deep, 1 yard and 6 inches long.

It may be as well here to note that in the well-known equestrian portrait of the Marquess of Anglesey as Colonel of the 7th Hussars, a genuine tiger-skin (not a spotted tiger-skin or leopard) appears. The front claws hang down in front, the hind claws behind, and the tail similarly. The head of the tiger does not seem to be employed, nor is there any edging or fringe. If this picture was taken from a genuine example, the tiger-skin must have been greatly mutilated, fully one-third of the body as well as the head being cut away and the residue joined up.

The last shabracque, of which a sealed pattern specimen is now preserved in the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution, may be described as follows:—

Dark blue cloth, front corner shaped somewhat after a half hexagon—hind corner peaked as formerly. Edged with broad gold lace. Front corner, V.R. surmounted by an eight arch crown (Queen Consort Crown). Hind corner, V.R. within a garter, surmounted by an eight arch crown and beneath the garter  $\frac{7}{H}$ .

This shabracque was in use when shabracques were abolished.

# CHAPTER XXXVIII

#### ARMS

NINE different swords have at various times been in use in the Regiment.

The earliest was of what, for want of a better method of naming, we will call the claymore type.

We use the term 'claymore' because that is the designation commonly given to the swords even now in use in Highland regiments.

But as a 'claymore' is a long, heavy, two-handed, cross-hilted weapon, or was in the days when claymores proper were in use, it is not easy to see any valid reason for thus naming the present weapon of Highland infantry officers. This steel basket-hilted sword was gradually evolved for cavalry (Scots) during the seventeenth century. It started as a double-edged weapon, which was grooved down the major part of the blade, sometimes having two, at others three, and occasionally four grooves.

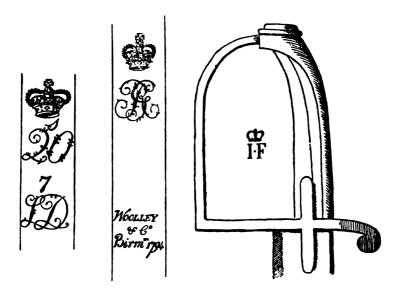
Many of the ancient ones were the manufacture of Andrea Ferrara and his imitators, and those which have come down to us are beautiful blades. On their hilts, too, much artistic craftsmanship was expended. But in those days a sword was more than a weapon, it was a cherished family possession.

Hence it was that when the era of dragoons set in after the Restoration, we find a modified type of the old Cromwellian 'claymore' adopted for the cavalry of the standing army. Neither was it at all wonderful that this weapon should be selected for adoption. At Naseby and Marston Moor, and elsewhere, its sufficiency had been amply proved, and the basket-hilt in no way interfered with the use of the sword according to the rules of swordsmanship of the period.

ARMS 253

One change had, however, been made. Instead of being double-edged the blade of the cavalry sword had now a flat (or rounded) back (No. 1). As time went on there was a tendency to lighten the basket-work of the hilt, and a sword more resembling the old English broad-sword was adopted (No. 2). How long this sword lasted it is not easy to determine, but it is possible that it was in use till 1714 or thereabouts.

The next weapon (No. 3) we find officially the weapon of dragoons in 1742, as the hilt with its four curious twisted single-barred piercings is so represented in the Duke of Cumberland's book.



That the hilt is accurate we have no doubt after a careful consideration and examination of the plates, for in the case of certain cavalry regiments quite different hilts are figured, some being steel and some brass. Clearly, therefore, No. 3 was the dragoon sword in the Regiment of the period (1743).

But when this particular pattern was adopted, or when it was discontinued in favour of No. 4 again, we cannot exactly determine. What we do know is this, that a sword of this type made by 'Woolley & Co. Birmingham, 1794,' is in the possession of the Mess.

The details of this weapon we have sketched and insert here. Corroborative evidence as to the existence of this particular type of hilted sword is to be found in the coloured illustration of an officer of 1793. The great fault in this sword and the same defect, only more so, which was to be found in its successor (No. 5) was the absence of anything approaching a proper guard for the hand. The knuckle-guards of both No. 4 and No. 5 were practically useless.

It may be asked, if this was so, why was the basket-hilt abandoned and the single knuckle-guard adopted? The reply is that it was found, if not impossible, at any rate very inconvenient to perform the sword exercise recently introduced with the basket-hilt then in use, and with the usual zeal for mischievous and ill-considered changes in equipment which existed then, and probably ever will, the ridiculous single knuckle-guard was devised.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that among the cavalry in the Peninsula War wounds in the hand were very common.

The 1794 sword in the mess is worth notice for two reasons.

The blade bears a very old incised mark, probably the initials of the makers' name, I.F., surmounted by a crown. The engraving on the blade is the only place in which the writer has met with 'Qs O.' except on the belt plate. It is an officer's sword and lacks the semicircular riveted flange to be found on the grip of the swords of privates.

We will now consider the scabbards of the first four swords.

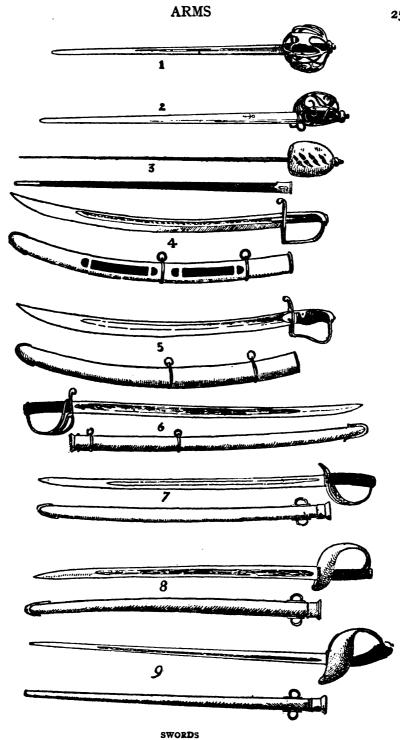
These were leather, probably lined with wood, at any rate in part in the cases of Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and all these swords and scabbards were straight.

No. 4 was a curved sword of an increased breadth, measuring rather over one and a quarter inches in width, and with the cutting edge sharply curved on only the cutting side towards the point.

The scabbard was partly of steel and partly of leather, the steel having two pierced openings, each crossed by a couple of bars, through which the leather lining was visible.

This was the first sword to be hung from rings, those which preceded it having been passed through a frog.

The illustration explains the peculiarities of this scabbard, and it may be added this was the only scabbard which was ever thus pierced or panelled.



No. 5, the 'Peninsula' sword, came into use in the earlier years of the nineteenth century. In the scabbard the panels were dropped and steel alone was used.

No. 6 superseded No. 5 towards the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and continued in use until 1880.

The hilt, as will be seen, was of the half-basket type, the blade rather longer and narrower than that of the 'Peninsula' sword. It was straighter too and double-edged towards the point. The grip, which was straight, had lost the steel backing and flange, and the swollen centre of the grip was also abandoned. As the illustration shows, the blade was not absolutely straight, still it was a weapon which could be used for pointing and thrusting—a use, by the way, which was much less effective with either No. 4 or No. 5.

To this succeeded No. 7. This sword was straighter and nearly two inches shorter. The scabbard was of steel with two rings near the top in lieu of the sling-rings of No. 6. This change was to enable the sword to be attached according to the new regulations. In the solid hilt were four triangular openings arranged in the form of a Maltese cross. The grip remained the same as in No. 6. But it was found that through these openings it was possible for a sword-point to penetrate, and as the No. 6 type of hilt (a half-basket) had been abolished because of the comparatively small amount of protection it afforded to the hand, it was not long before No. 8 took the place of No. 7. Here the four triangular holes were done away with. The hilt was somewhat heavier than that of No. 7, the only difference in the scabbard being that it had a rather lighter shoe.

The last and present cavalry sword (No. 9) was introduced only a few years ago, and differs in many details from any of its predecessors.

The blade is longer, quite straight and comparatively slender. It is intended for lungeing only. The balancing point of the sword is nearer to the hilt.

In the hilt, which is large, wide, and of plain steel, there is an increase of weight. There is also a great increase in the weight of the pommel, which returns in an exaggerated form to the model of Nos. 4 and 5. It

ARMS 257

will be noted that in Nos. 6, 7, and 8, the pommel-knob had practically disappeared.

But it is in the grip of this sword that the chief peculiarities are manifested. It is curious and novel in shape, for it bends backwards on the side of the edge of the blade. In it is a long oval-topped depression designed to receive the thumb.

Prior to the introduction of No. 7 a sword had to be gripped with the thumb and fingers, but with Nos. 7 and 8 the thumb had been permitted to be extended. This extension of the thumb was in accordance with the Italian school of swordsmanship.

It will be remembered that to give room for an extended thumb a few years ago the sword-grips throughout the army for infantry officers were ordered to be lengthened, and at the same time a new type of infantry hilt was introduced.

The scabbard of No. 9 in the main resembles Nos. 7 and 8, but is narrower and without a shoe.

Up to the present time the new cavalry sword has not been used in action; it is therefore impossible to state with certainty what its value may be when opposed to the lance. It is needless to add that on this point opinions differ, but with any discussion as to the merits or demerits of the weapon we are not here concerned. It is, however, only just to observe that after very careful inquiry the writer gathers that the balance of professional opinion is strongly in favour of the new weapon.

Our illustrations of swords, except No. 3 and No. 7, have been sketched from actual weapons in the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution.

As to firearms, the Regiment has in the past been equipped first with flintlock muskets and bayonets, later with carbines (flint, percussion cap, and breech-loading); and at one time with pistols (flintlock and percussion). With regard to pistols; we find that they were in use until 1839. In that year we have the following information with regard to them. Against this, however, we have a notice in the MS. Record of the Regiment that twenty-one vol. II.

new pattern rifled pistols were issued for trial on July 19, 1857.

4 May 1839.—The abolition of pistols required provision to be made for the carriage of certain necessaries for which there was no room in the valise. Holsters had hitherto taken these things,



but on 4 May 1839 a pattern leathern wallet was sealed.

4 May 1839.—Pistols for Light Cavalry and Hussars abolished except in the case of officers, sergeant-majors and trumpeters, who were authorised to retain one pistol.

We give a few illustrations of the earlier weapons, in which it

will be seen that the tendency was to gradually reduce the length of barrel from that of the original dragoon firelock to the ridiculous travesty of a warlike weapon the percussion-cap carbine.

With the two earliest the bayonet was used.

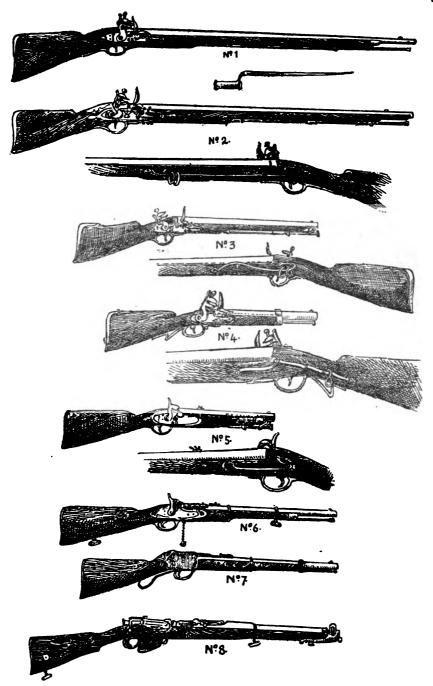
The illustrations also show the bar and ring attachment by which the weapon was with a swivel hung on to the cross-belt. This method of attachment vanished with the percussion-cap carbine.

It is needless to add that the very short carbines Nos. 3, 4, and 5 were as weapons absolutely useless.

The earlier weapon had very primitive arrangements for sighting—a groove or possibly a nick did duty for a back-sight, a small knob for a fore-sight.

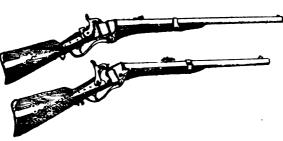
The first projecting back-sight occurs in No. 4, the first folding back-sight in No. 5.

What was known as the 'Victoria' carbine was in use in 1857, when it was replaced by the Sharp's breech-loading carbine. The 'Victoria' was a heavy barrelled percussion weapon of large bore. The barrel was 22 inches in length. The stock was carried right along to the end of the barrel, as in the early musket. A large flatheaded ramrod was used, and the sling attachment was a bent short bar and ring. The trigger guard and mountings were brass. The 'Sharp' carbine was of American manufacture, and was made



CARBINES AND RIFLES

at Hartford, Connecticut. It had a long bar slide and ring. The mounting of the stock was brass. The back-sights were sliders, in one case having four ranges. The barrel of the earlier Sharp



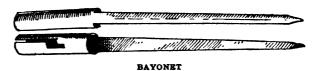
SHARP'S BREECH-LOADING CARBINE

carbine was longer than that of the second. We are glad to be able to illustrate the Sharp, as specimens of this carbine are very uncommon. The Royal United Service Institution Museum, however, possesses two.

A description of the details of the Snider, the Martini-Henry, and their successors need hardly be given here.

As regards the bayonets, it may be well to observe that plug and ring bayonets had both been superseded by the socket bayonet

before the Regiment came into being. The pistols, both flintlock and percussion, were of the



ordinary type of military horse-pistols of the period.

They may at times have differed in length, but their details were practically unchanged.

The illustrations of the two equipments here given are interesting.

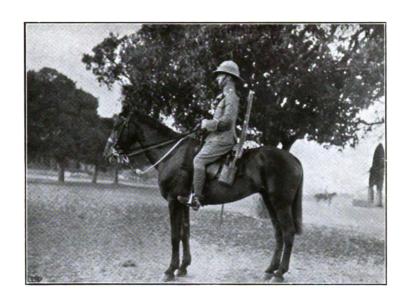
The first one, known as 'Taylor's,' was issued to the Regiment when they went to India in 1911. It was, however, withdrawn early in 1913.

In the 'Taylor' equipment the rifle is carried in a small bucket on the 'near' side and attached to the man's shoulder, while the sword is hung on the 'off' side.

In the equipment which this had for a time superseded, the rifle is carried in the bucket on the 'off' side and the sword on the 'near.'

This was the method employed at home before leaving for India, and has now again been adopted.

The illustrations explain the various differences and details.



'TAYLOR' EQUIPMENT.

1911





EQUIPMENT.

1913.



## CHAPTER XXXIX

#### GUIDONS

It is impossible to state what the designs of the guidons carried by the Regiment on its being raised in the year 1600 may have been.

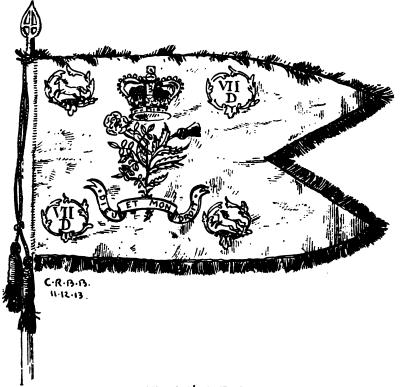
Assuming, however, that the Colonel (Richard Cunningham) was entitled to bear coat armour, the probability is that either in its entirety or in part his coat armour in some form or other appeared upon the guidons. Whether these original guidons were in use during the colonelcy of any of his successors, William Lord Jedburgh, Patrick Lord Polwarth, the Hon. William Ker or Sir John Cope, we do not know, and moreover are unable to obtain any information on the subject. It is, however, most probable that when the original set became too ragged for use and a new set was required, the coat armour or portions of the coat armour of the colonel for the time being was duly displayed on the new guidons.

It was not until the year 1743 (Sept. 14) that an order appeared by which the colonel of a regiment was forbidden to place upon the standards, guidons, or colours or appointments of his regiment his arms, crest, device or livery. Now we know that during the colonelcy of Sir John Cope new guidons were issued to the Regiment in 1744. These guidons were in use until 1756, but of what their design may have consisted we are absolutely without information.

The first full and official description of the guidons comes from the Warrant dated July 1, 1751; by which date the facings of the Regiment had been fixed as white, whatever colour they may have been prior to 1742, when they are so painted in the 'Cumberland' Book. The Warrant thus describes them:

'GUIDONS.—The first or King's guidon to be of crimson silk, embroidered and fringed with gold and silver; in the centre the rose

and thistle conjoined and crown over them, with the motto *Dieu et mon Droit* underneath: the white horse in a compartment in the first and fourth corners, and VII.D., in gold characters, on a blue ground, in a compartment in the second and third corners. The second and third guidons to be of white silk, in the centre the Queen's cipher within the garter on a crimson ground; the white horse on a scarlet ground in the first and fourth compartments, and VII.D. within a wreath of roses

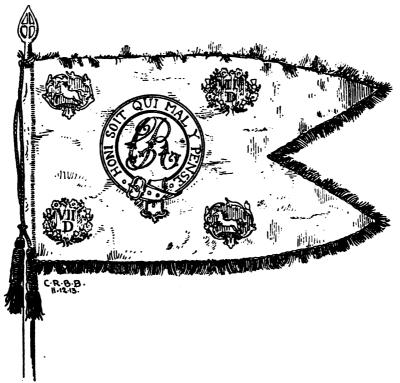


THE KING'S GUIDON

and thistles upon a scarlet ground in the second and third compartments. The third guidon to have a figure 3, on a circular red (? scarlet) ground under the wreath.' The third guidon would of course only be in use when the establishment of the Regiment was three squadrons. This will account for only two 'standards' (guidons) being mentioned in some of the Inspection Reports, notably those of 1753 and 1770; but in 1784 three 'standards' (guidons) are recorded, and these three were then new.

In the same Warrant we have a reference to Camp Colours, which are ordered to be 'of the colour of the facings of the Regiment and swallow-tailed with the rank of the Regiment in the centre.'

From the same source we learn that new guidons had been issued in 1756, and in all probability these were the first regulation guidons which the Regiment ever possessed, for when we consider how little



THE SECOND GUIDON

attention was paid to regulations as to clothing before the date of the Warrant of 1751 we may well doubt whether coat armour had disappeared from the guidons of the 7th Dragoons. It is a somewhat curious fact that the standards and guidons of cavalry were never held as quite so sacred a regimental possession as the colours of an infantry regiment. In the first place they were not consecrated, though if any 'flag' was the lineal descendant of the knightly banner of the so-called days of chivalry it was the standard or guidon of cavalry.

And in this connection we are face to face with almost a paradox.

After November 9, 1822, it was ordered that the standards and guidons of cavalry should in future be carried by troop sergeant-majors, and not by cornets as heretofore.

On May 18, 1832, guidons altogether disappeared from the cavalry of the line, and in these days it is only in the Household Cavalry, Dragoon Guards, and Dragoons that standards are retained. But when the Territorial Force was established, replacing the constitutional Militia and the Volunteers, to the Territorial Cavalry not only were guidons presented, but, what is more, in one case they were consecrated.

Bearing very closely on the question of the guidons of cavalry, and all the more interesting from the fact that the very guidons in question now hang in the crypt of the Royal United Service Institution Museum, is the following letter, which is also preserved in the Manuscript Case in the Banqueting Hall.

It was written under the following circumstances. Major Elliot, of the Westminster Volunteer Cavalry, on 26 June, 1798, wrote to the Dean of Westminster, who was also Bishop of Rochester, asking that prelate to consecrate the standards of the regiment.

This was the reply:

'Sir,—A very great reluctance which I feel in bringing myself to say that I cannot comply with the request of the Volunteer Cavalry of Westminster, and a desire to take time to turn the matter very deliberately in my thoughts before I give this answer, is the reason that your favour of the 28th ult. has not been sooner acknowledged. I certainly would not refuse to that respectable corps what I did not think myself restrained from doing by considerations of professional propriety. The Church of England has provided no office for the consecration of military standards, and it seems to me to be a rite not to be introduced without the authority of the Church, and I have some considerable doubts whether it be not a thing which the Church ought not to authorise. No precedent is to be found for it in the ancient customs of the Jews. For altho' the armies of the Israelites were in a very peculiar sense God's own armies, making war upon the Canaanites and other Idolatrous nations under an immediate commission from the Almighty Himself, I have never read that their standards underGUIDONS 265

went any ceremony of consecration. Those of the Romans indeed, before the conversion of the Empire, were dedicated to their Idols, and in the Church of Rome there may have been consecrations of Military Weapons and of Standards by the authority of the Pope, upon particular occasions. But I doubt whether anything of the kind was ever heard of among Christians of any denomination, before the times of the Crusades, or since the reformation among Protestants to before the present War, when the Practice has suddenly started up, I know not how, in this country. Under these circumstances, whatever may have been done by very respectable private Clergymen, I cannot think it would become my situation to assist at a ceremony for the use of which there is no authority. A ceremony I must add of very indefinite and doubtful interpretation; and if it be understood to confer anything of sanctity on the colours, highly superstitious.

'I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most Obedient, Most Humble Servant,
S. Rochester.

'Bromley House, July 4, 1798.'

Samuel Horsley, D.D., F.R.S., was a Cambridge man; Vicar of Albury in Surrey; afterwards Rector of Newington Butts, then Bishop of St. Davids 1788, next Dean of Westminster and Bishop of Rochester 1793, and finally Bishop of St. Asaph 1802. He was born 1733 and died in 1806 (October 4).

It appears to be doubtful whether the consecration of Military Standards has ever been officially sanctioned by the Church. By this we mean that no special form of prayer or dedication service has ever been compiled and issued with the authority of the Church.

We find in Military Tracts (1814) a form of consecration is suggested in which the troops are drawn up on three sides of a square, with the drums piled in the centre. The chaplain faces the troops, and on the other side the band is formed into a semicircle. The service was to consist of the Lord's Prayer, several other prayers, and a long original consecration prayer.

The writer states that the service is 'his own invention,' as he never could learn that there was a form from authority, and he gives his idea of a service as 'a submission merely.'



In the Military Panorama (1815) there is a full description of the consecration of the colours of the 3rd Garrison Battalion. It is there stated that the battalion was then stationed in the Tower of London, and that it embarked on foreign service on the next day.

The service appears to have been held in church, but whether this means in either of the two chapels in the Tower or at a neighbouring church is not clear.

The account declares that a description in print of a Consecration Service has never appeared before. We doubt the correctness of this statement, as a printed account of a 'consecration' occurred as far back as 1759.

Now in the War Office there is a letter dated April 30, 1830, written by the 'Rev. Dr. Dakins, Principal Chaplain of Forces':—he would now be styled Chaplain-General. Dr. Dakins tells us that there are no regulations in his recollection:—that the custom is 'prevalent, but the manner varied.' Sometimes consecration takes place in the field, at others the colours are 'laid on a table in a tent,' and sometimes they are consecrated in church.

He suggests a form of service which much resembles that proposed in 1814 if in the open. But in a consecrated building only the service of the Prayer Book may be used, any deviation therefrom without authority being contrary to the rubric.

Of his suggested service he writes that 'no form having been enacted this might be observed, being in strict conformity with the canons of the Church, and being also 'short, impressive, and suitable.'

He excludes the long original consecration prayer, using instead the prayer for the Church Militant. As a matter of fact it would seem as if no Church authority—i.e. legal ordinance—exists for the service now used. It is purely a matter of custom. At any rate, if any authority exists the ecclesiastical authorities of the present day possess no record thereof.

The writer has been at no little pains to obtain the information here collected on the subject, and his only regret is that he is compelled to leave the subject still in a state of uncertainty.

Perhaps it will be well to state that the difference between a standard and a guidon is one of shape:—a standard is square, while a guidon is swallow-tailed. The guidons of the 7th Queen's Own Hussars remained

GUIDONS 267

of the same design as that given in the Warrant of 1751 until the Union with Ireland, when the shamrock was introduced.

Of course the 'Queen's Cipher' changed according as the name of the Queen varied.

As regards the cost of guidons:—In 1823 it amounted to £13 13s. 6d., the poles to 11s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ ., and the cases to 10s. each. The dimensions of a guidon at the same date were fixed as follows:

'Three feet two inches in extreme length to the end of the swallowtail and one foot nine inches on the lance.' This did not include the depth of the fringe.

The cost of standard belts varied—some were as little as £3 17s. each, others as much as £7 14s. 2d.; the difference of course depending on the elaboration of their decoration.

In 1814 the honour 'Peninsula' appeared on the guidons, and 'Waterloo' was bestowed after the campaign of 1815.

From the Inspection Returns for 1820 we obtain the following information: 'The Regiment does not carry standards but have them.'

From this it would appear that as hussars the 7th (Queen's Own) discontinued using their guidons—for guidons must be meant—prior to the date upon which they were ordered to be disused in general. The precise date when the order was issued was 1832. It is to be observed that in Cavalry Inspection Reports the word 'standard' was always used and that 'guidon' does not occur.

12 March 1834.—Standards discontinued for regiments of Hussars and Lancers.

Apparently not one single example of the guidons of the Regiment now exists. Letters to various likely places have failed to produce tidings of any example preserved. Advertisements too have been similarly unproductive of results.

A tradition existed that some guidons (one or more) still remained in the possession of the Marquess of Anglesey. Letters of inquiry on the subject received courteous reply, and a search was promised to ascertain if they still existed, or ever had existed, either at Beau Desert or Plås-Newydd. Apparently, however, none have been discovered, and in this most unsatisfactory manner we are reluctantly compelled to close our notice of the guidons of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

### CHAPTER XL

#### BAND

THE history of the Band of the 7th Hussars, like the history of nearly every other band in the service, can only be written in what is unfortunately a very fragmentary manner.

It is possible that if an exhaustive search could be made in the books of the various army agents of the eighteenth century a few facts might be obtained, but these would, in all probability, merely consist of a record of band fund subscriptions. The search, even if it were possible, would even then hardly repay the labour. However, from various sources, certain facts have been obtained, and these we shall proceed to state here.

The first reed instrument introduced into the British service was the oboe. The date of its introduction was 1678, when the Horse Grenadiers had six granted to them. When dragoons were first raised for the Standing Army a few years later, they were similarly supplied with oboes. The musical resources of a cavalry regiment at this time consisted in one oboe and two drums to each troop.

As a body of musicians, these oboe players and drummers left much to be desired. At this time England was, as far as military music is concerned, a long way behind foreign nations; some critics consider that she is still musically in arrear, but from this view we beg to dissent. Abroad, certain other instruments had been added, especially in the German Army, and it would appear that Germany supplied military musicians to both Russia and Portugal. England at that time possessed but few military instruments, and the supply of military marches was equally scanty. This state of things continued for nearly a century.

In 1751 the drums were ordered to be of 'Brass, the front to be painted with the colour of the facings of the Regiment, upon which is to be the Badge of the Regiment, as in the Second Guidon.' BAND 269

Incidentally we may here note that the 'Bells of Arms' were to be painted in the same manner as the drums.'

Apparently in England the bassoon, the horn, and the clarionet were known and in use in some military bands in 1760 or thereabouts.

In 1764, in the 7th Light Dragoons, we find a mention of '6 Drum Carriages,' which would point to the employment of kettledrums.

Two years later drummers were superseded by trumpeters.

Previously to this a change had been made in the oboes. The bass oboe or courtal had been replaced by the bassoon, and two horns had similarly taken the place of two ordinary oboes. This had happened in various cavalry regiments, and if a band then existed in the 7th Light Dragoons this alteration probably took place in that Regiment as well. Still the years which intervened between 1740 and 1780 were not exactly favourable times for the formation of regimental bands, as campaigns were the order of the day. It is fairly clear that in the infantry regiments bands were considered as of far more importance than in the cavalry—by the officers at least. Drums and fifes now made their appearance, or rather were revived in 1748.

It is curious to note that fifes were even adopted in some cavalry regiments, notably in the 7th Light Dragoons. As stated elsewhere, General Johnston in his Inspection Report (Salisbury, 1782) mentions the trumpeters of the 7th as 'very good musicians and fifers.' This is in addition to recording that the 'soundings' of the trumpeters were good. Clearly we think this points to a band of some kind. As a general rule, however, cavalry regiments were quite content with the performances of their trumpeters and kettle-drummers, for kettledrums had now superseded the side drum.

Trumpets and kettledrums were used when the regiment was mounted, and the 'band,' whatever that might be, was employed when a mounted regiment manœuvred on foot.

Practically, as regards dragoons, the changes had been as follows:

They began with oboes, then bassoons and horns were added in place of some of the oboes.

Next the side drum was found unsuitable, and the trumpet was substituted in 1764, though its complete adoption did not take place until about two years later. Another factor entered into the question—trumpeters were provided by the State, while bands had to be maintained by the officers themselves, and were consequently a considerable expense.



As regards the 'bands' of both cavalry and infantry regiments the authorities ever looked on them with a most unfavourable eye.

The 'use of Musick or Drums to regulate the march of infantry is absolutely forbid,' so we read in a paper dated 1792—the alleged reason being that 'it is incompatible with the just and combined movements of any considerable body and giving a false aid to the very smallest.' We cannot say that the reason alleged errs on the side of clearness.

Three years later (1795) rules were issued for cavalry bands where such existed.

The trumpet-major—for by this time trumpet-majors had been created—was ordered:—

- 1. Never to take the band out to play anywhere without the permission of the Commanding Officer—and this rule still obtains.
- 2. Trumpeters were ordered to 'arrive at as much perfection as possible in playing upon the trumpet and the instruments on which they are taught, following in the most minute particulars the Trumpet-Major's directions.' From this it is manifest that in those days the trumpet-major occupied as regards the band the position now held by the bandmaster.
- 3. Trumpeters were ordered to attend to their horses except when the band 'is going to play by permission, when they pay 2d. to the man who dresses the horse that night, and they must take care that being musicians does not spoil them as Dragoons.' They were soldiers, not civilian bandsmen.
- 4. It was the unpleasant duty of the trumpeters to 'inflict the corporal punishment of the Regiment.' Later this became the proud privilege of the farriers.

During the last years of the eighteenth century the band of a cavalry regiment, as a mounted band, was considerably improved; hitherto the 'band' had only been used for dismounted duties.

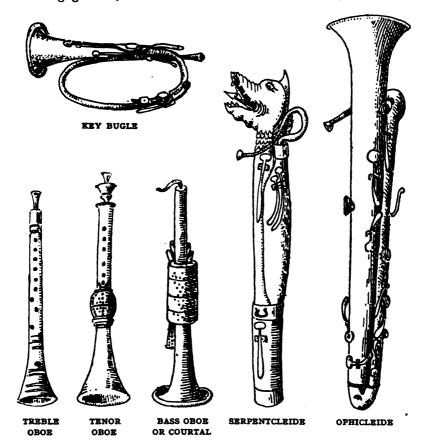
The French horn was introduced; next we have a curious instrument known as the 'serpentcleide.' About the year 1810 the key-bugle was invented and a few years afterwards the ophicleide. We have now reached the Peninsula and Waterloo periods.

In these campaigns it is certain that some infantry bands accompanied their regiments into the field. The storing of the band instruments of the 85th King's Light Infantry in the church at Urogne, and also at

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other times the playing of the band, is mentioned by Gleig, and there are other instances. Twice indeed we read of infantry bands actually performing during the course of a battle.

But of cavalry bands being on active service, either on the march or in an engagement, there are no traditions or records, save a solitary



notice in the Catalogue of the Exhibition of the Worshipful Company of Musicians in 1904.

In this, as an exhibit, was shewn a bass drum (grosse caisse) belonging to the 7th Hussars. This drum was stated to have been picked up on the battlefield of Waterloo. We are inclined, without more definite information, to discredit the story, not because the instrument in question was a grosse caisse, for cavalry bands even when mounted carried one of these instruments at that period, but because, as far as it is possible to ascertain, the band did not accompany the Regiment.

At or about this period the band subscriptions varied for the various officers as follows:—Colonel, 10 guineas; lieut.-colonel and major, 5 guineas each; captains, £3 13s. 6d. each; lieutenants and cornets, £2 12s. 6d. each; paymaster and surgeon, £3 13s. 6d. each.

By 1824 the rates of subscription had risen to—Field officers, 13 guineas; captains, 9 guineas; subalterns, adjutant, quartermasters, veterinary surgeons and assistant surgeons, 6 guineas each.

Meanwhile in 1821 by the King's Regulations regimental bands were limited to one sergeant for bandmaster and one musician per troop—the reason alleged being that it had been found that men were withdrawn from the ranks to be put into the band; there was also the still-heard cry of expense to junior officers.

Obviously in a two-squadron regiment a band of five (assuming that the bandmaster assisted) was an absurdity, and a band of seven in a three-squadron regiment was little better.

Accordingly a grudging permission was given by the authorities for a 'sergeant-master and ten musicians.'

Colonels were warned not to exceed this number, and were threatened with being held responsible for any breach of the rule. All musicians over and above the official number permitted were ordered to be at once returned to the ranks.

But this limited band was found hardly any better than the one it had replaced.

In 1823 another augmentation was permitted. The official numbers in a cavalry band now appear as 'a sergeant-master and fourteen musicians.' The order concludes with the words 'but on no account more.' Somehow or other, official numbers notwithstanding, bands have very seldom been found to be thus limited in numbers. We know that in early times the practice obtained of dressing the trumpeters, hautboys, and drummers in coats the colour of the facings of their regiments and with facings the colour of the regimental coats. We also know that this practice was abolished on the sensible grounds that it rendered trumpeters a mark for the enemy, and that the loss of trumpeters was too serious to be lightly permitted. It was not however until 3 April, 1835, that uniformity of pattern throughout the cavalry was enforced.

A 'Submission to the Sovereign' of that date tells us as follows:

'That the men employed in Bands of Cavalry shall be supplied

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with clothing of the pattern and description prescribed for the Trumpeters of the respective Regiments. The above regulation, it is submitted, is calculated to ensure uniformity throughout the Cavalry of the Line, and if your Majesty shall be pleased to approve of the same, immediate orders will be given for all future supplies being prepared accordingly.' This submission was approved. Still it may be recorded that frequently since 1835 cases have been known where the braid of a band differed entirely in colour from the pattern of braid officially recognised by the dress regulations. Now and then inspecting officers have noted the variation from the regulations and reported on it, thus causing a flutter in the sartorial dovecot of the band, but often, and perhaps wisely, the divergence from orthodoxy in dress was permitted to pass unnoticed.

In these later days, and not for the first time, attempts, hitherto happily unsuccessful, to 'do away with bands' have been renewed.

Disregarding the fact that a band is almost the greatest incentive to recruiting—oblivious of the fact that the French have tried the scheme of practical abolition of bands and failed, and have now by the institution of military promenades and tattoos discovered, or rather re-discovered, a certain and powerful means of increasing the popularity of and augmenting the prestige of their army, yet these attempts have been made in England. After all, the expense of the band falls, not upon the nation—it is no burden on the taxpayer, but is simply the voluntary and patriotic gift of the officers of the regiment. Bands are not perhaps the oldest portions of a regiment considered historically; still, as regiments go, they possess a respectable antiquity and moreover have their traditions—so why destroy them?

One point more needs to be mentioned. In early times it was the custom to employ negroes largely in the bands as kettle-drummers. So common was this practice that by a special order it was permitted that, if a negro, a kettle-drummer might wear either a turban or a helmet (i.e. before the conversion into hussars) according to the will of the colonel. Unfortunately, we have no picture by which to illustrate the negro kettle-drummers of the Regiment, though examples of those employed in other regiments exist, and hence we can well imagine their probable appearance.

A few scattered pieces of information regarding Bands, Bugles, Trumpets, &c., are here inserted in chronological order.

1810.—Trumpet-majors were first appointed in this year on 20 October.

When there were ten troops in cavalry regiments there were henceforth to be one trumpet-major and nine trumpeters.

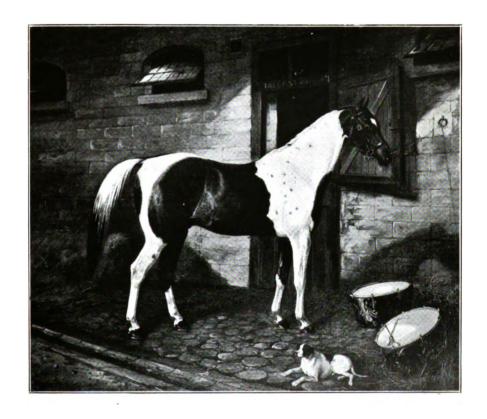
- 3 April 1812.—A new pattern trumpet was adopted, but its use was not to become general till the existing instruments were worn out.
- 2 December 1833.—Uniformity in bugle soundings required for cavalry regiments on field exercises. Certain modifications in the calls were ordered in order that they might be more easily and clearly sounded.
- 6 November 1834.—Buglers forming no part of the establishment of a regiment of cavalry, under the existing regulations, can therefore only be recognised as privates belonging to the band, to whose dress they must strictly conform in all respects.
  - 18 February 1835.—Regimental depôt bands forbidden.
- II April 1835.—The men of cavalry bands were in future to be supplied with clothing of the pattern and description prescribed for the trumpeters of their respective regiments.
- I July 1835.—Regulations for trumpet-duties of the cavalry issued, and two copies sent to the 7th Hussars. These were to be strictly adhered to. The duty-soundings of every regiment were to be invariably performed on trumpets, in the key of E flat. The number of soundings for camp and quarters was fourteen; for field exercise eleven.
- 12 February 1845.—Regimental bands always accompanied the service companies or troops. Officers commanding regimental depôts are strictly forbidden to form depôt bands. No contributions to such bands from officers are to be permitted.

The names of three staff bandmasters connected with the Regiment have come down to us.

William Van Der Heuval, bandmaster 9th Foot, 1858, 7th Hussars, 1859, and 1st Life Guards, 1879-90.

Carli Zoeller, bandmaster 7th Hussars, 1879; 2nd Life Guards, 1887-89. Educated at the Berlin Royal Academy of Art. Composer of a lyrical drama, 'Mary Stuart'; cantata, 'Qui sedes Domine'; three masses; and 'Ave Maria' for eight voices. He also wrote the 'Art of Modulation' and 'The Viole d'Amour.'

James P. Clarke, bandsman 61st Regiment; bandsman 7th Hussars; bandmaster 47th Regiment, 7th Hussars, 11th Hussars, 36th Regiment, 83rd, 43rd and 54th Regiments; Royal Irish Constabulary, 1872, Scots Guards, 1875-87.



THE 'DRUM' HORSE.

BAND 275

The present bandmaster is Cecil Victor Richardson, who was appointed on 21 October 1911.

In conclusion we now give in brief a notice of the regimental music. The regimental march is 'The Garb of Auld Gaul.' This air was composed about 1789 by General John Reid.

A brief account of this soldier musician will not be without interest, and it has not hitherto appeared in any other Regimental History.

John Reid, whose real name was Robertson, was born in 1721. His first commission was in Lord Loudoun's Regiment of Highlanders, when he was styled 'John Robertson or Reid' of Straloch. Reid almost at once dropped the name of Robertson. He saw a good deal of service both against the Jacobites and in Flanders. He was among the defenders of Bergen-op-Zoom. When peace was proclaimed, the regiment was reduced, and Reid purchased a captain-lieutenancy in the 42nd Highlanders on 26 January 1751. He became captain on 3 June 1752, and Major on 1 August 1759.

Reid served with distinction in Martinique, where he was wounded. His reward was a brevet lieut.-colonelcy on 3 February 1762. He was present at the siege of Havannah.

The regiment was then reduced to one battalion and proceeded to British North America.

Reid served as second-in-command in Bouquet's expedition against In 1770 he was placed on half-pay. Seven years later he was promoted colonel and in 1781 major-general. Reid raised a regiment (then numbered as the 95th), and commanded it as colonel till its disbandment. He became a lieut.-general 1793, and was colonel of the 88th Foot (Connaught Rangers) in the following year. While in America he had bought no less than 35,000 acres of land in the State of Vermont, and had spent much thereon, clearing, improving, and building houses and mills; but the settlers seized the whole, and Reid was unable to obtain any redress. Reid became full general on I January 1798, and died in London in the Haymarket on 6 February 1801. He was a proficient flautist and musical composer. He wrote an 'introduction, pastorale, minuet and march,' probably for flute and bass. These were orchestrated by Sir Henry Bishop. He also composed 'Twelve Marches,' which were arranged for a full band of wind instruments by P. Winter, early in the nineteenth century.

At his death General Reid left more than £50,000 despite his heavy

losses in America. In this fortune, his only daughter, who had married a Mr. Robertson contrary to her father's wish, was left but a life interest; and on her death the whole was bequeathed to Edinburgh University to found a professorship of music, and to purchase a library. nately, the testator gave the Principal and Professors extensive powers as to the variation of his bequest. In 1839 his daughter died, by which time the £50,000 had become £70,000. The university diverted most of it from the primary object. They cut down the salary of the professor to \$300 per annum, which Reid had named as a minimum. This pittance was, however, increased in 1845. One provision in his will was that a concert should annually be given on his birthday which should begin with his compositions: even this inexpensive desire on the part of a generous testator was not for long carried out as fixed by the terms of the will, but in lieu thereof it was arranged for one of the winter concerts to be held on the anniversary of Reid's birth, and that some of his compositions should be performed. Possibly 'The Garb of Auld Gaul' was one of the 'Twelve Marches' already mentioned; be this as it may, the few facts as to the composer, who was evidently a gallant soldier, here mentioned will, perhaps, invest the Regimental March with extra interest.

The original 'Trot' of the Regiment was the well-known Monymusk, but this has now been changed, and 'Encore' is the air at present in use since 1898 (circa). There was a reason for this alteration. At Aldershot it was found that so many regiments trotted to Monymusk, and hence the 7th Hussars abandoned it for the more modern air.

For the Regimental Canter, the well-known 'Campbells are Coming' is employed.

It is worth noting that the Regiment, originally a Scots Regiment as it was, had through all these years marched, trotted and cantered to Scots music. It seems therefore a pity that the tradition should have been broken by the introduction of 'Encore.'

The Regimental Trumpet Call, which we here give, needs no comment, and is merely reproduced for the sake of recording it.



THE REGIMENTAL TRUMPET CALL







REGIMENTAL MEDALS.

#### CHAPTER XLI

#### REGIMENTAL MEDALS

Only four regimental medals, as far as is known, were ever issued by the officers of the 7th Light Dragoons.

The names of the recipients were as follows: Sergeant Joseph Duncan, 1804; Sergeant P. White, 17 July 1808; J. Jennings, 1811, and Cornet Thomas Jeffs.

In certain catalogues and publications the Christian name of Sergeant Duncan has erroneously been given as James and the initial of that of Cornet Jeffs as 'I.'

Sergeant Duncan's tomb at Ipswich has elsewhere been referred to in this book, and the commission dates of Cornet Jeffs will be found against his name in Appendix II.

The medals appear to have been of two kinds, those presented to Duncan, White, and Jennings being alike, while that of Jeffs was entirely different.

The medal presented to Duncan has been thus described: A silver engraved medal, one and three-quarter inches in diameter, with a beaded border, and loop for suspension. The obverse has in the centre the royal cypher 'G.R.' crowned, and surrounded by a garter. Above is inscribed '7th Regiment Light Dragoons,' and below 'Reward of Merit.' On the reverse is the inscription:

'Presented to Sergeant Jas. [? Jos.] Duncan by the Officers of the Regiment. For a worthy man and a soldier, 1804.'

Sergeant White's medal was similar, differing only in the inscription, which ran:



'The gift of the Officers of the Regiment to Sergeant P. White for merit with the sword, 17 July, 1808.'

The medal presented to Jennings bears this inscription:

'Reward of Merit, 1811; J. Jennings.'

The medal of Cornet Jeffs took the form of a silver-and-blue enamelled cross, with '7 L.D.' in the centre, and the date 'MDCCCXVII' on the upper arm, 'Waterloo,' 'For Military Merit,' and 'Peninsula' occupying the other three. The reverse is not enamelled and merely bears the name of the recipient, T. Jeffs.

Duncan we know died in 1804. Whether the initial of White's Christian name was P. or R. is open to question. There is no trace of a P. White as having survived till the general service medal was issued, but a Sergeant Robert White, a pay-sergeant, bears against his name 'Orthes, Toulouse [? Toulouse].'

The name of Jennings is not in the medal list of the 7th Hussars, neither is that of Jeffs, the reason in the latter case being that his Peninsula service was performed in the ranks as a non-commissioned officer in another cavalry regiment.

It is, however, clear that Cornet Jeffs must during his previous service have distinguished himself not a little, otherwise the officers of his new regiment would hardly have made him the recipient of what was at that period a great distinction, and moreover at least a year after he had obtained his commission as cornet.

It may be noted that in the Manuscript Regimental Record no mention is made of the presentation of any of these medals.

### REGIMENTAL SOBRIQUETS

There is considerable difficulty in ascertaining definitely what sobriquets or nicknames are and have been applied to the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

The question of regimental nicknames has been investigated on many occasions in the pages of Notes and Queries, mainly by a

# THE OLD SAUCY SEVENTH.

Or Queen's Own Regt. of Lt. Dragoons.

COMMANDED BY THAT GALLANT AND WELL ENOWN HERO.

Lieut. General

## HENRY LORD PAGET.

YOUNG Fellows whose hearts best high to tread the paths of Glory, could not have a better opportunity than now offers. Come forward then, and Enrol yourselves in a Regiment that stands unrivalled, and where the kind treatment, the Men ever experienced is well known throughout the whole Kingdom.

Rach Young Hero on being approved, will receive the largest Bounty allowed by

A few smart Young Lads, will be taken at Sixteen Years of Age, 5 Feet 2 Inches, but they must be active, and well limbed. Apply to SERJEANT HOOPER, at

N. B. This Regiment is mounted on Blood Horses, and being lately returned from SPAIN, and the Horses Young, the Men will not be allowed to HUNT during the next Season, more than once a week.

BOOTH AND WRIGHT, PRINTERS, MORWICH,

writer who conceals his identity under the nom-de-guerre of 'Juverna,' though others joined in the correspondence.

The nicknames mentioned are five in number. Of all, the origins are not given, nor indeed in any case is the cause for the sobriquet satisfactorily stated.

They are as follows: 'Black Horse,' 'Lily White 7th,' 'Old Straws,' 'Saucy Seventh' and 'Young Eyes.' We will now consider each in turn.

We are told that the name 'Black Horse' is applied to both the 7th Hussars and the 6th (or Inniskilling) Dragoons; that the term originated in the black facings of the 7th Hussars as far as that Regiment is concerned. This, however, is not the case, as the regimental facings of the 7th Hussars never were black. The 'Black Horse' were the 7th Dragoon Guards, and apparently from the fact of both regiments possessing the same numeral the mistake arose.

'Lily White 7th': Other regiments have been known as 'Lily White,' notably the 13th Hussars. It is quite true that white lace was worn by the 7th Hussars and that their shabracques were edged with white vandykes in the Peninsula War period, but beyond this we cannot go, and must confess to having doubts as to whether the term 'Lily White' was ever really applied to the 7th Hussars.

'Old Straws': The writer in *Notes and Queries* asserts that this is a sobriquet of the Regiment, and adds that 'the 7th Dragoon Guards' are known as 'Strawboots,' but gives no reason, nor can any reason be discovered.

'Saucy Seventh': This we believe to have been of old, as it is still, the real nickname of the Regiment. The old-time recruiting poster, a copy of which we insert on page 279, at any rate confirms the fact that such a sobriquet existed in the past. This poster was, however, only printed at Norwich, as the Regiment did not lie there at the date. It was probably the flamboyant composition of some recruiting sergeant and was used in many places when recruiting was going on. As reading it is amusing. That the Regiment was very much under strength after Coruña we can well believe, and that strong inducements were required to fill its ranks was not improbable. The poster is an interesting old relic of a past age. The copy from which this is reproduced is preserved in the Officers' Mess. That the name yet exists we know,

and its origin has always been attributed, with every probability of correctness, to the smart and, if we may use the term, the 'dandy' appearance of the officers and men.

'Young Eyes': This, if it ever had an existence as a nickname, which is open to doubt, has defied all attempts to obtain any information as to its origin, and may be, we think, disregarded.

While on the subject, it may be well to note with regard to 'Black Horse' that both the 6th (or Inniskilling) Dragoons and the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars were raised as Dragoons and not Horse.

The whole question of the nicknames or sobriquets of regiments is very involved. Sometimes a really satisfactory origin can be assigned, at others it seems impossible to even guess at the origin. Take the case of the 68th Regiment, known as the 'Faithful Durhams.' This would seem to point to some well-known or probably well-known meritorious act on the part of the regiment, something which would not easily be forgotten, just as Exeter is called 'The Ever-Faithful City.' But queries have been inserted in vain in *Notes and Queries* to endeavour to ascertain the origin of the sobriquet 'Faithful Durhams' as applied to the 68th, and no response has ever been forthcoming.

Reverting to the 'Lily White 7th.' One writer in the same periodical assures us that the nickname really belongs to the 7th Hussars, but advances no reason for his statement. Both Frey and Latham, who have compiled dictionaries of nicknames, are silent on the regimental nicknames of the 7th Hussars. Latham, however, ascribes the 'Black Horse' to its proper owners, the 7th Dragoon Guards—for two reasons: their black facings and their black horses, on which at one period they were mounted.

#### AN OLD SOLDIER'S LETTER

The letter which we give in facsimile here tells its own story. The original was kindly furnished to the writer by Major-General Sir H. A. Bushman, K.C.B., now Colonel 9th (Q.R.) Lancers.

There need be no apology for publishing this characteristic epistle from this loyal old Irish soldier.

Canterbury October the oficer Commanding 1 Huston I Lave received me maale money one Thousands thanks Thanks Wishing the Commandy officer oficers mon & In Oficers and men

heatth with and
prosperity where ever
the go

Patt Murry
Late of the Hussans

God save the

Leans

#### CHAPTER XLII

#### CURIOSITIES FROM INSPECTION REPORTS

SCATTERED through the Inspection Reports for the latter half of the eighteenth century we have found a number of items which for convenience sake have been gathered together in one place.

They refer to absence with or without leave, prisoners, horses (colour and condition), manœuvres, &c.

The first, bearing date I January 1749, Dorchester, tells us that twelve officers were absent from the inspection.

On 1 May 1750 Captain Septimus Robinson is noted as Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Onslow.

Sir William Kerr, Bart., who had obtained his lieutenancy vice Grove, on 3 March was reported absent, the reason alleged being that he was ill in Scotland.

In July, August, and September he was still absent. On I September his leave was prolonged to I October by Major Guerin. He did not return. On I November and again on I December he was still reported as away. On I June 1751 his leave was prolonged for six weeks. In July 1751 a further term of six weeks was allowed him. Still he did not return, and succeeded on 27 January 1751-2 in obtaining six months' leave.

When the six months had expired Lieutenant Kerr still failed to put in an appearance. The patience of the authorities was now exhausted, and no wonder. A court-martial followed, and Lieutenant Sir William Kerr, Bart., was by its sentence cashiered for absence without leave.

From the Inspection Report of 1753 we gather a good deal of information.

The then existing standards—guidons are not mentioned, and

the term 'standard' in this connection means guidon—were two in number and dated from 1744. The two standard belts had been furnished in 1749. The Regiment possessed twelve drums.

The officers we are told, were 'properly armed and accoutred, salute well and are perfect in their duty.' They were in general 'well mounted on different coloured horses.'

The quarter-masters were 'pretty well mounted,' the sergeants and privates also, and were perfect in their duty. The report goes on to state that they were 'very clean and appear well under arms, their hats put on well and accountrements well fixed.'

In their exercises they were 'perfect in manual, their foot evolutions very well, carry their arms well and wheel well. Perfect in evolutions on horseback but rather too slow.' The drummers were 'perfect in their beatings.'

In firing they performed the following: 'Firing standing; chequered firing standing, also advancing and retreating.' Street firing 'standing, advancing, and retiring. Volley close and well.'

We learn that the horses were 'well chosen' and 'of good mould.' The drums were 'mounted on greys.' This was for some years a regimental custom. The greys were 'remarkably pretty horses.' The horse furniture was all new and according to the regulation (of 1751), and the inspecting officer adds 'They are very handsome and are very good of the sort.'

The recruits were in general good and young and the recruit horses very good.

3 August 1758.—The Regiment was inspected by Colonel Archibald Douglas at Blackheath.

From his report it appears that new standards and belts were supplied in 1756 and that the sergeants' sashes dated from 1750.

The sergeants were not well mounted, their horses being too small.

1759.—The Light Troop were inspected at Chelmsford and are reported as being a 'fine body of men, well mounted, do their business well on foot and horseback' but 'ride too long.'

The recruits for the augmentation were 'remarkably fine' and their horses good.

1764.—'Six drum carriages' are mentioned for the first time.

These must have been for the kettledrums—one pair of drums to each 'carriage'—and were borne on the pommel of the saddle.

It would appear that some of the equipment was unserviceable, as it is recorded that 'anything unserviceable to be supplied by the late Colonel Mostyn and is believed to be bespoke.' This inspection took place on 28 April and the Regiment 'passed before the King' on 30 April 1764.

In October at Worcester in the same year General Eliott gave a good report of the Regiment.

1767.—In this year it is noted that the trumpeters' waist-belts were of 'different sort,' meaning non-regulation. It must be remembered that trumpeters were first employed in the Regiment in 1766.

The trumpeters are stated to have been 'well taught and mounted on quiet horses.'

It will be well to mention here that long-tailed horses were but recently introduced. We read in this year that there were '26 long tails, 20 since last review.'

It is also stated that there was a great improvement in the Regiment since 1765.

A curious note on the position of the Secretary at War occurs in this report. It appears that two officers were absent from the inspection 'on leave from the Secretary at War.'

The inspecting officer against their names states that the Secretary at War could not grant leave of absence and that he is therefore 'under the necessity of reporting these officers as absent without leave.'

In May 1768 the officers were 'well mounted, rode and saluted well.' The Regiment was 'well trained and a very handsome corps.'

The trumpeters were 'not very perfect.' The firings pretty good; the horses good, large boned, square and strong, steady and well bitted. There were thirty full-tailed (long tails) recruit horses, but these were 'slight and not very good.' The horses cast the last year had not been replaced.

6 May 1769.—The horses were 'black, of good size but in low condition'—hence the 'horse evolutions' were reported as 'not well performed.'

Forty recruit horses with long tails had been added since the last inspection. The Regiment was then stationed at Coventry.

On 4 May 1770 at Newbury the horses were not up to the standard required by the inspecting officer, who stated that the Regiment was 'indifferently mounted.'

The trumpets, he says, were 'pretty well.'

The hats of the men were 'well cocked' and according to regulation. There were now eighty-five long-tailed horses. Clearly there was a slackness all round at this time. We find a complaint that the 'Regimental Book for the Entry of General Orders' is 'incompleat.' The Regiment was 'very deficient in arms and not fit for service.'

Perhaps it was lucky that owing to the very bad weather the 7th on this occasion were not called upon to execute any manœuvres.

1770.—Firelocks and bayonets are still reported as 'bad.' The remainder of the arms (swords and pistols) were 'good.'

There were only six trumpets. Two standards and belts and the special pattern trumpeters' waist-belts and slings were still in use. The uniform of the officers was regulation but their horses were 'indifferent'; the same term is applied to the horses of the quarter-masters. Of the horses of the Regiment several were indifferent 'though in good order as to flesh.' The recruit horses were unequal in size, and twenty were 'not broke.' The number of long-tails was still eighty-five.

Again owing to 'violent rain' there was 'no exercise.'

1772.—St. Albans. Inspected by Major-General Pitt. For a wonder two prisoners are noted. They had been recaptured after desertion.

It was many years since a prisoner was recorded in the reports. The defective and useless firelocks and bayonets had been replaced by new ones on 16 September 1771. A great improvement is observed in the horses, which were stated now to be good; those returned from 'coast duty' being especially so and well broken.

There were thirteen new recruits and twenty-four new recruit horses, of which twenty-three were 'fit for the ranks.' The long-tails now numbered one hundred and thirty-eight.

The hats—a most important matter of course—were 'cocked and of the size according to regulation,' but the firing was unsteady and not at regular intervals. The horse manœuvres and evolutions were indifferently performed and there was a want of exactness in 'field

discipline.' Otherwise the inspecting officer records that the Regiment is 'fit for immediate service.'

Apparently this report was not deemed very satisfactory and another review took place on II May. What happened we cannot tell, but it appears that six trumpets were received on 30 April. The space usually allotted to remarks is, however, a blank.

On 4 June 1773 the Duke of Argyll inspected the Regiment and he found the horses, men, and recruits to be good, but the recruit horses 'not remarkably good.' There were one hundred and forty-seven long-tails, and owing to a 'tempest' there were neither manœuvres nor evolutions.

At Manchester next year Major-General Evelyn has nothing of importance to report, and the same remarks apply to that officer's Inspection Report for 25 May 1775, when the Regiment was stationed at Worcester, except that we learn that all the officers were well mounted on long-tailed horses and that what is believed to be the earliest notice of a mess is found therein as follows: 'The officers mess and live well together.'

A mess may of course have existed previously, but this is the earliest date on which its existence is recorded, and as such is of great interest.

7 May 1776, at Wimbledon, Major-General Johnston reports that all the horses in the Regiment save one are long-tailed. He also mentions a Regimental Band for the first time, as follows:

'Trumpeters, very good and Musicians and Fifers.'

This is also of interest, and practically fixes the date of the Regimental Band.

He goes on to state that none of the officers have black horses, but that the farriers all have them and the trumpeters grey.

In the firing exercises he states the men were 'rather quick,' by which he means that they occupied less than the prescribed amount of time in performing this duty.

On this occasion the Regiment was reviewed with the 10th Dragoons, and in General Johnston's opinion 'would have done better by itself.' The manœuvres were rather more complicated than usual.

The 7th 'all in front' feigned an attack on the supposed enemy, the 10th attacked the supposed enemy on the flank. The 7th retreated and were pursued, or supposed to be. The 10th then attacked the enemy and pursued them through a pass. The enemy retreated. The 7th, we must suppose, then rallied, for they are reported as having charged and totally repulsed the enemy. On the whole a somewhat childish performance.

General Johnston again inspected the Regiment on 9 May 1777. He again notes that all the horses have long tails and that there are no blacks except those of the farriers and that the trumpeters still ride greys. He evidently had his knife into the officers for some reason, and he certainly does not mince matters in his remarks. He writes of them that there is in them 'nothing very remarkable either in gentility or stiffness.' They are 'in general young.' He, however, admits that they 'salute alike and are very attentive.' Clearly he was not satisfied with the condition of the 7th, as he concludes:

'I think more might be made of the materials of this Regiment than are [sic] not from want of attention or care in the officers but from the want of the Air Militaire.' The 'want of the Air Militaire' is distinctly precious as a wind-up.

A sidelight on inspection reports at this period came under the notice of the writer during his investigations. It referred to an infantry regiment and was an extremely bad report. Among other alleged deficiencies occurred these words: 'N.B.—No lunch!'

1779. Musselburgh. Lieut.-General Sir Adolphus Oughton, K.B. For this year we read that six sergeants, one trumpeter, ninety rank and file and ninety-five horses had been transferred to the 21st Dragoons. Three standards and belts were new this year and six trumpets, and fourteen swords being bad were ordered to be replaced. Two pairs of pistols were wanting. The trumpeters, owing to the badness of their instruments, 'sounded but indifferently.' Musicians and fifers are not mentioned. The six new trumpets arrived a few days later.

1780. At Inveresk, General Mackay's report points to an improvement in the state of the Regiment.

1781. At Durham, General Gordon notes that the trumpeters' belts and slings are still 'of other sort.' The drummers and fifers are 'good and know their duty.' It is, however, curious to notice that the trumpeters are not mentioned. The report on the whole is a very good one—the best, in fact, for years. The conduct of the Regiment in garrison appears you. II.

to have commanded great respect as the 'inhabitants along the North Eastern district had petitioned to have them [the Regiment] continued [in those parts].'

1782. Salisbury. General Johnston again is inspecting officer. He finds that both the squadrons (the Regiment now had only two) did well, but of these two that of Major Warburton was the best. The reason he gives for this is that Major Warburton was much younger than the Lieutenant-Colonel (Thomas Bland). The trumpeters were 'very good musicians and fifers.' The firelocks and bayonets were in general bad: they had been issued in 1766. They were, however, well kept. The uniforms of the men were 'not well fitted.'

1784. Ashford. Lieut.-General Warde. Three squadrons again, as three standards and belts are in use, and these were all new as also were the carbines and pistols and swords.

This was the period of conversion from a heavy to a light cavalry regiment. General Warde writes: 'the Regiment has been converted from heavy with great diligence and promises being a good light corps and fit for immediate service.'

Io June 1785. Ashford. Major-General Phillipson. Sir Henry Clinton, K.B., was at this time colonel of the Regiment, and he appears to have had a relative, W. H. Clinton, who was appointed to a cornetcy in the 7th Light Dragoons. Cornet Clinton's commission date was 22 December 1784, but he was immediately given leave of absence by his relative. Cornet Clinton became a lieutenant 7 March 1787 and retired 14 July 1790. He never joined the Regiment at all except for a few weeks prior to 5 June in the year he left it. This officer was seemingly a very keen soldier!

Major-General Phillipson falls foul of the uniforms of all the officers, which he states were 'not agreeable to the late Regulation, in a jacket and shell.' The remainder of the Regiment was as regards its uniform 'regulation.'

When, however, General Phillipson inspected the Regiment at Guildford on 9 May 1786 he found the officers' uniforms all in order and gave them a very good report, stating that the Regiment was fit for service.

Major-General Douglas, who inspected the Regiment, at Blackheath on 18 May 1787, remarks of the Regiment, 'a genteel corps' which is 'good and fit for immediate service.' He states that the horses and

men are good and that the 'Horse Evolutions are agreeable to the Heads of Cavalry Exercise which by the Commanding Officer is approven of.' 'Echellon'—this term occurs for the first time in the reports of the manœuvres, and there is a good deal that is fresh in the evolutions. General Douglas, however, remarks that what was done was performed 'too far from the Inspecting Officer.' Apparently it did not occur to him to ride nearer the Regiment.

Lieutenant Clinton meanwhile had obtained leave of continued absence from the King.

20 May 1789. Ashford Common. Major-General Harcourt. Officers' horses indifferent, two or three very bad. Quarter-masters' also very indifferent. Non-commissioned officers well mounted and the rest of the Regiment good.

The manœuvres are stated to have been 'rapid but with very little precision and bordered on confusion.' The skirmishing left 'much to be acquired.' Under a new heading, 'Deviations,' we hear of '3 extra musicians, which are taken from the ranks': evidently the strength of the band was being augmented.

The officers' sword-belts are noted as being worn under the jacket instead of over it.

5 June 1790. General Harcourt's report of the inspection on Ashford Common is interesting.

New standards had just been supplied and also new housings and caps. The horses were in general very good. He tells us that 'after marching past on foot they presented their arms and also turned into File, instead of wheeling by Divisions.'

There were no sword-slings or pouches but cartouche-boxes. The horses were in the highest condition, yet the performance of the Regiment mounted was not so good as on foot. He reports that there was 'Too much use of the Trumpet, as it creates a necessity for the manœuvres to follow in exact routine.'

He gives the weight of a dragoon in review order as 15 stone and in marching order as 17 stone. General Harcourt concludes by stating that it is not, as a regiment, his ideal of perfection either in 'horsemanship, smoothness of pace in squadron, equality of intervals or correctness of formation.'

At Lewes, 31 May 1791, Major-General Lascelles reports that the

officers are 'pretty well looking' and their horses 'tolerably good.' The quarter-masters were 'pretty well mounted' and the horses of the rest of the Regiment were good.

There is a curious feature in this report, and it also occurs in the reports for the following two years. This is an extraordinary list of the horses which are proposed to be cast, giving not only their ailments but their names. We have Bully (3), Tristram (2), Airy (2), Huzzar (2), Dasher, Noble (2), Brazen (2), Hector (2), Glory, Marquis and Peevish.

One of them is stated to be 'a roarer, and make such a noise after he has trotted a little way that he cannot be sent out on any detachment.'

Most of the rest are 'Worn out,' 'Broken Winded,' 'Lame,' 'Old,' or 'Blind.'

'Marquis' was a 'very bad horse, and not in the least fit for a Light Dragoon Regiment.' Desertions in the Regiment had hitherto been very few indeed, but this year seven cases occurred, six being from Lewes and one from Chichester.

Some other horses' names include the following: 'Corporal,' Pouter,' Toby,' Attack,' Diamond,' Blueskin,' Lofty,' Contest,' Nimble,' Constable,' Skirmish,' Trim,' and 'Tartar.'

It would be interesting to know if any of these names ever occur in the present day. 'Blueskin' probably originated in the celebrity of Jack Sheppard.

- 5 May 1792. Blackheath. General Lascelles. Out of forty-four recruits this year four were discharged, being either consumptive, scorbutic, or mad; ten deserted, one who was recaptured being transferred as a punishment to the New South Wales Corps for life.
- 9 July 1796. Birmingham. Major-General Gwyn. The report for this inspection is very favourable. The horses are stated to be 'very fine indeed and very tall.'

The analysis of the nationality of the officers and men during the latter half of the eighteenth century as given by the Inspection Reports is interesting.

It will be remembered that the Regiment was originally Scottish. Also that there was a considerable leaven of Scots in the Regiment when re-raised in 1715. But apparently within fifty years the Scottish element had nearly died out and, more curious still, the Irish element in the Regiment was so small as to be neglected. Frequently out of

all the officers in the Regiment only two or at most three would be Scots and often not one Irishman. It was the same among the non-commissioned officers and men. To have twenty Irishmen in the Regiment would be extremely rare; in fact the writer does not remember more than one or two years between 1750 and 1800 when this was the case.

It may be objected by some readers that it was hardly necessary to include in these pages the extracts given above. The writer may be told that what he has given here is calculated to represent the Regiment, for no ostensible reason, in a somewhat unfavourable light.

This is not, however, the case. A Regimental History should, if it be truly and fairly written, contain ascertained facts, and the ascertained facts in this case distinctly show that for the period in question the Regiment was not in quite so high a state of efficiency as it had previously been, or as it was in the future and as it now is. When we look for a reason for any lack of efficiency, whether in the officers, the men or their horses, it is not difficult to come to certain conclusions. Between 1758 and 1794, a period of thirty-six years, the Regiment was engaged on foreign service for six years. During its home service it was seldom more than two years at a stretch either in England or Scotland. At one time a Light Troop was added, at another its constitution was entirely changed as it became a Light Cavalry Regiment instead of a heavy one. The campaigns upon which it was engaged were on the whole though not inglorious, hardly successful.

The period embraced that in which the 'Proprietory Colonel' system was perhaps at its worst. For nineteen years Sir John Cope was its colonel and was followed by General Mostyn, who, as we know, absolutely resented being appointed Colonel.

He was succeeded by Sir George Howard, who in turn was followed by Sir Henry Clinton.

The Colonels, certainly as regards equipment and uniform, were responsible for any defects. It was their duty to see that all things were in order.

With regard to the horses, the blame rests on the shoulders of the Lieutenant-Colonels, who should have been more zealous in obtaining good horses for the Regiment. That the officers of the Regiment should ever have been one and all ill-mounted—and this we know to have been the case—could only have occurred through the laxity of the Lieutenant-Colonel in command for the time being.

Of course it is admitted that the proprietory system was not only a bad one but a very bad one, but that is no excuse. But with the right sort of Lieutenant-Colonel—and these followed one another in succession after 1794—we find the Inspection Reports telling a different tale. Energy and soldierly qualities soon restored the Regiment to its pristine smartness, and its services in the two Peninsula Campaigns, at Waterloo, and in subsequent wars, have not only maintained the glories of but added fresh laurels to the record of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.



#### CHAPTER XLIII

#### REGIMENTAL PLATE

THE store of plate which is the property of the officers' mess of the Regiment is very large. It is, however, mostly of modern date. In the illustrations here given a selection has been made of those pieces which, by their associations, are of the highest sentimental value to their owners. Considering, however, that we have a record of the existence of what appears to have been a mess as far back as the year 1775, when the Inspecting General reports that 'the officers mess and live well together,' it requires to be discussed why the oldest plate in the possession of the Regiment consists only in the quaint pair of small silver claret jugs known as the 'Waterloo Jugs.'

These jugs are of Dublin make, their marks being as follows: PL.; George III (head); Crowned Harp; Hibernia and R. Now, the date of this, as the 'R' tells us, is 1812, and the conclusion to which we arrive is, that the pair of jugs made in 1812 were either purchased by the Regiment or presented to the mess a few years later. Unfortunately, the circumstances in which they came into the possession of the mess have not been recorded, but they are known as the 'Waterloo Jugs.' In design they are curious and bear a striking resemblance to a rather celebrated antique model. The entire surface of the jugs is mottled with tiny dints, and the small animals visible (now much worn) are intended for goats. One of this pair of claret jugs, it may be observed, appears on a small table in one of the illustrations which we have reproduced.

It has not been recorded that the regimental plate was lost in the shipwreck of the *Despatch* transport, but it is by no means improbable that such was the case. With a second Peninsula campaign shortly afterwards and the Waterloo campaign in 1815, the acquisition of plate would have been unlikely, and it is reasonable to suppose that it was not until the peace after Waterloo that objects of silver began to be accumulated, if indeed there had previously been any collection. Nothing is recorded in the Manuscript Book to assist in any way in the elucidation of the matter.

In point of date the next oldest objects seem to be the huge soup tureen and wine coolers presented by the notorious John Mytton.

These are very heavy pieces of silver. The hall marks are much rubbed, but as Mytton did not join the Regiment until 1816, left it two years later, and died in 1834 a ruined man, if we do not know the exact date of manufacture we can at any rate obtain an approximate date for their presentation to the Regiment—i.e. 1818.

To this period apparently belong the series of silver spoons and forks even now in use.

Of these the hall letters visible are R. T. d & e., their respective dates being 1812, 1814, 1819, and 1820. All these are of the same pattern, and each dozen bears not only the regimental badge but the private crest of the giver. In addition, upon five sets no letter can be now deciphered; and hence their dates cannot be fixed. There are in all twenty-two sets, and of these it has been possible after some little trouble to identify nineteen. The time expended in the search was not wasted, at any rate from a sentimental point of view, as we find that not a few of them were presented to the mess by officers who have left their traces in the history of the Regiment, and of whose gifts to their comrades there had hitherto been no suspicion.

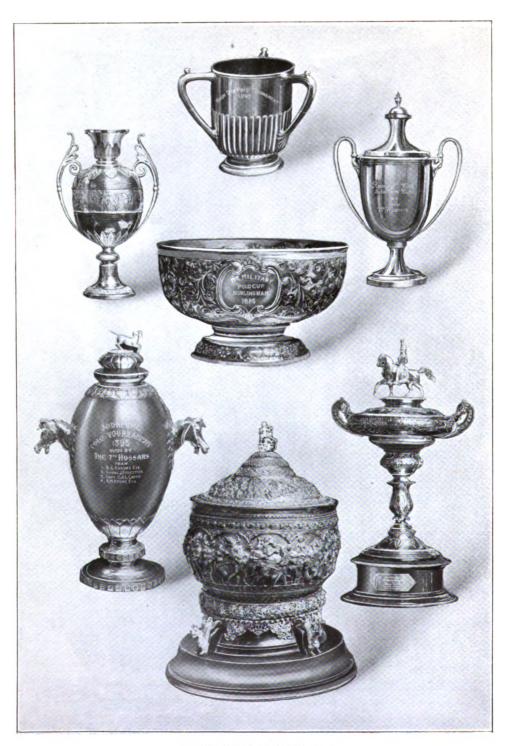
We will take them in chronological order—chronological, that is to say, as far as the plate marks are concerned. The earliest are marked R, and date therefore from 1812.

This is a series of six.

- 1. Lion statant holding a sword in the dexter paw (unidentified).
- 2. Fleur-de-lys between two dolphins (unidentified).
- 3. Lion's head erased. WHITE.
- 4. A pelican encircled with two branches of laurel; all ppr. Daniel (of Trelissick, co. Cornwall).



REGIMENTAL PLATE.-I,



REGIMENTAL PLATE.-II.

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- 5. A mount, thereon a thorn tree ppr. charged in branches (represented as on the trunk) with a mascle or. Thornhill. Second crest. A demi lion rampant reguard, pean, holding in paws a bezant (Bache). A Thornhill had married the heiress of the Baches of Stanton, co. Derby. The Thornhills of Stanton were a branch of the family of Thornhill of Thornhill, co. Cork.
- 6. A lady from the middle, well attired ppr., holding in her dexter hand a tower or, and in her sinister a laurel wreath ppr. Motto, 'Cause Causit' (Cause Caused it). Elphinstone.

The next two are marked T, and date from 1814.

A dexter hand couped above the wrist and erect ppr. grasping a crescent argent. Cathcart.

A dexter arm armed embowed grasping a dagger. HILL.

Marked 'd,' and therefore of date 1819: A demi lion holding in his paws an escutcheon charged with an eagle. WILLIAMS.

There is some doubt as to this specimen, but it probably was given by Williams (formerly Hamlyn).

An escallop within two branches of palm in orle ppr. Pringle (of Clifton, co. Roxburgh).

A heron ppr. wings expanded, holding in its beak a snake argent head or. CHICHESTER. One blazon gives an eel instead of a snake.

On a chapeau azure turned up ermine, a fox sejant or. (Fox.)

Second crest. A lion passant, paly of 6, or and gu. (? ar. and gu.) Strangways.

Two battle axes in saltire ppr. enfiled with a ducal coronet or. INGE (of Thorpe Constantine, co. Stafford).

A chapeau gules turned up ermine with a plume of peacock's feathers ppr. MOLYNEUX.

A talbot sejant or. PORTMAN. Second crest. A unicorn passant gules (Berkeley). A Berkeley married a Portman and took the name.

A tower, not to be identified.

Those bearing mark 'e,' and therefore of date 1820.

Another THORNHILL having only the Thornhill crest but with the addition of the motto 'Amantes ardua dumos' (The thorns which love the hills).

Another similar.

Those with no letter owing to wear and the friction of a century's polishing.

A leopard's face ppr. Biggs.

Another CHICHESTER, with this variant, that the heron has its wings differently expanded. It is surmounted by an earl's coronet and bears the motto 'Invitum sequitur honor.' This was probably the gift of the Earl of Belfast.

A broken globe under a rainbow with clouds at each end all ppr. HOPE. Given by John Earl of Hopetoun.

A demi lion holding a cross in his dexter paw. There is some doubt as to the donor. It may have been James Winsloe Phillips (1819-1829).

The Phillips family, of Garendon Park and Grace Dieu Manor, co. Leicester, have three crests recorded, those of Phillips, March, and Lisle. The crest engraved on the plate is apparently March; but we cannot definitely decide the point.

Reference to Appendix II will show the exact donors of these spoons and forks. As all were given within the years 1812 and 1820 (the utmost limit) it is clear that the collection of plate for ordinary table use was being systematically made.

We will now enter upon a brief record of the plate selected for our illustrations.

#### Plate I.

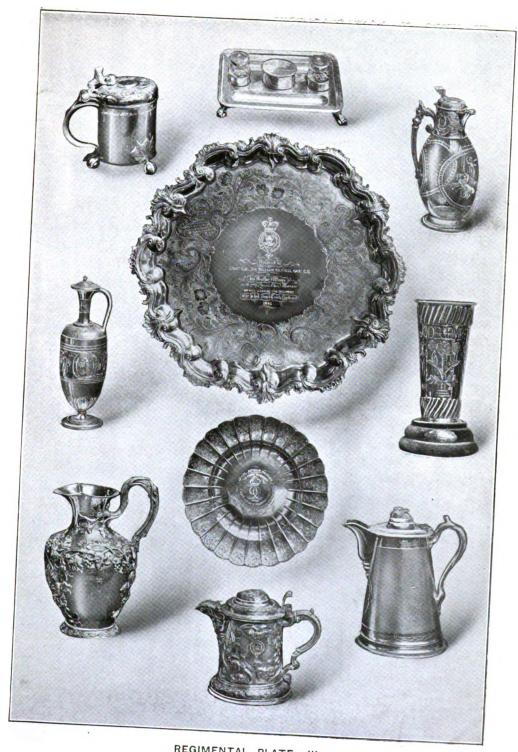
The pair of 'Waterloo' jugs already described need no further mention. Two sets of candelabra are here shown. The specimen with four lights in the top corner left was presented to the mess by Lieut.-Colonel John Lombard Hunt, who commanded the Regiment and retired in 1893.

The other, with five lights, of which the design is more severe, was presented by General Charles Hagart, C.B., who was the Colonel of the Regiment from January 1873 till his death in July 1879.

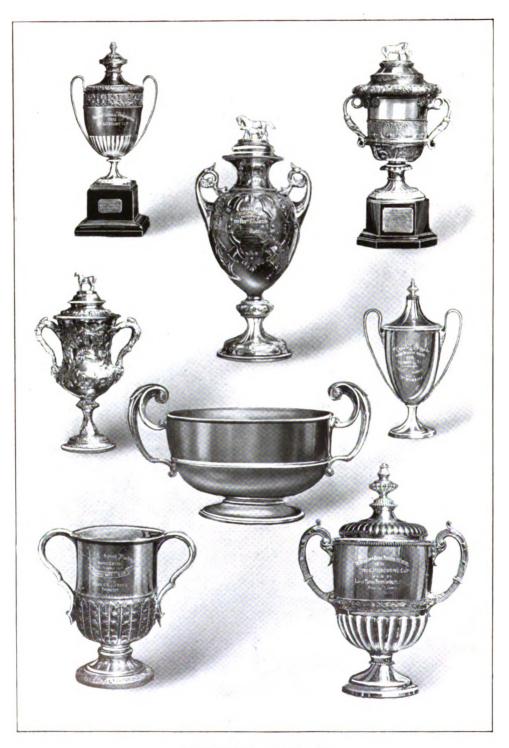
The soup tureen, which has already been noticed, was given by John Mytton, probably when he left the Regiment.

The large vase dated 1871 was presented by Brevet Colonel Hamilton Ashly Trevelyan.

The two-handled cup with a horse surmounting the cover is known as the Jodhpur Cup and was presented by the Maharaja of Jodhpur, G.C.S.I., in 1895.



REGIMENTAL PLATE.—III.



REGIMENTAL PLATE.-IV.

In the centre of the lower row is shown one of the Aytoun goblets. These were presented by Captain James Aytoun in 1863, when he left the Regiment and exchanged into the 85th K.L.I. on 12 May.

Plate II.

Beginning in the middle row, the large silver bowl in the centre is the Military Polo Cup, Hurlingham, won in 1886.

The course of the tournament was as follows: 10th Hussars beat 11th Hussars; 7th Hussars beat 7th Hussars (second team); 5th Lancers beat 10th Hussars (second team); 7th Hussars beat 10th Hussars; 5th Lancers drew a bye. Final game: 7th Hussars beat 5th Lancers.

The winning team consisted of Captain the Hon. R. T. Lawley, Captain T. Hone, C. A. Carew, Esq., and D. Haig, Esq. Above it is the three-handled cup won in 1893 at the Mhow Polo Tournament. Beneath it is the large silver-gilt Burmese polo bowl with a cover, won at Hyderabad in 1889. On the left the upper cup is the 'Subalterns' Cup,' Captain Jay, 1871. The large vase or cup with a small horse on the cover and horses' heads for handles is the 'Jodhpur Polo Tournament Cup,' won in 1895 by the regimental team consisting of: (1) R. G. Brooke, Esq., (2) the Hon. J. Beresford, (3) Captain C. A. L. Carew, and (4) R. M. Poore, Esq.

On the right at the top is the Ranelagh Club Subalterns' Cup for Polo, won in 1910. The handsome piece of plate beneath it, which has a hussar in full uniform on the cover, was presented to the Regiment and is known by the name of its donor as the 'Kennard Cup.'

Plate III.

The inkstand was presented by H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught in 1907. The salver, a piece measuring 22 inches in diameter and which was used when taking the photographs for these illustrations as the index of scale for all or almost all the others in the collection, is of great weight. It was presented by Lieut.-Colonel Sir William Russell, Bart., C.B., on his leaving the Regiment after he had served in it for twenty years—date 1861.

Beneath it is one of the dessert stands presented by Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Shirley in January 1852, on leaving after twenty-one years' service in the Regiment.

At the bottom of this line is the handsome 'Lumley Flagon' or



covered tankard. It was presented by Aldred Frederick George Beresford, then Viscount Lumley and now tenth Earl of Scarbrough.

At the top on the left is the Reid Tankard, presented by Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Reid on leaving the Regiment, 26 June 1895. Beneath it is the silver-gilt claret jug presented by Captain Powell in 1870 on his retirement.

At the bottom is the 'Beaufort Jug,' which was presented by the Duke of Beaufort in 1854.

On the right at the top, an engraved-glass silver-mounted claret jug presented by Colonel William Babington, 1876. Colonel Babington died at Sarisbury House, Hants, 4 November 1913, aged eighty-seven.

Beneath this is the tall silver vase, a fine replica of an antique which was presented to the Regiment by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

The last specimen on this plate is a heavy silver water-carafe.

Plate IV. is entirely composed of sporting trophies. The tall two-handled vase with a mare and foal on the lid is the 'Tally Ho!' Challenge Cup presented to the Regiment by the Hon. John Edward Leveson Jervis (afterwards fourth Viscount St. Vincent). This officer was mortally wounded at Metemmeh, 17 January 1885.

Beneath it is the 'Norwich Cup,' more properly a bowl. This is a Point-to-Point Challenge Cup, and was presented by some of the followers of the Regimental Staghounds at Norwich in 1900.

On the left the 'Aldershot Cup'—Aldershot Divisional Steeplechase, 1872.

Beneath it the 'Ferozepore Cup' won at the Spring Meeting there in 1869.

At the bottom the 'Maritzburg Cup' won at the Spring Meeting there in 1898.

On the right at the top the Aldershot Divisional Steeplechases Town Cup, 1885, won by Lieutenant J. S. Nicholson's Hambledon, ridden by Captain W. B. Morris.

Beneath is the 1st Cavalry Brigade Point-to-Point Cup, 1910. This trophy was for an inter-regimental team race. It was presented by Brigadier-General Kavanagh. The 7th Hussar team, the winner, consisted of Captain Gibbs on Deighton, Captain Pollock on





REGIMENTAL PLATE .- VI.

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Hackler, Mr. Paget Tomlinson on Molly, and Mr. D. M. McCalmont on Spoke. A second horse of Mr. McCalmont's, Carmen II, was ridden by Mr. G. Meyrick.

The large cup at the bottom was won by Lord Marcus Beresford at the Alexandra Park Autumn Meeting in 1876.

Plate V.

Centre at the top the 'Subalterns' Ranelagh Polo Cup,' won in 1899. Beneath it the 'Hurlingham Cup,' won at the Hurlingham Tournament, also in 1899.

On the left the 'Hurlingham Cup' (Military Polo Cup), won by the Regiment in 1883.

Opposite this on the left is the Military Polo Cup, Hurlingham, won in 1884.

The two statuettes in silver at the bottom commemorate the polo tournaments in India and Natal won by the Regiment.

Plate VI.

In the centre at the top the 'Newman' silver dessert-stand. The donor was Sir Lydston Newman, Bart., who retired in 1856, having succeeded to the baronetcy in the preceding year.

The two-handled cup with a cover was the gift of Captain Alfred Sartoris, who retired in 1852.

The next jug was presented by Captain John Daye Barker, who retired in 1873.

The last jug was the gift of Captain Thomas Hone on leaving the Regiment in 1890.

On the left is the 'Camel Statue.' This was presented to the officers 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars by Major-General Sir Hugh McCalmont, K.C.B., C.V.O., Colonel 1907. (2) The Light Camel Regiment, Sudan, 1884-5. Officers 7th Hussars, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Hugh McCalmont, Captain Harold Paget, Lieutenant the Hon. R. T. Lawley. The modelling of this piece is remarkably good.

Beneath it is the 'Phipps Cup,' which is rather more nearly allied to a flagon. It was the gift of Captain Thomas Hele Phipps, whose death after the Egyptian campaign has been recorded.

At the bottom is the large silver-mounted case for stationery presented to the Regiment by Colonel Arthur Peel on leaving in 1888.

On the right at the top is a clock presented by Colonel Robert Hale in 1879.

Beneath the clock is one of the wine-coolers which we have already mentioned as having been given to the Regiment by John Mytton.

The last piece is the fine silver statuette given to the Regiment by its Colonel the Marquess of Anglesey. As a specimen of silversmith's work this is very good. It dates from 1843. Great care must have been taken by the silversmith to obtain the details of the uniform and equipment, and to reproduce them with such correctness.

As a table or sideboard decoration this statuette is very handsome, standing as it does about two feet in height.

The selection we have here made includes only the more important pieces—important, that is to say, from a sentimental point of view, as recording contests successfully waged in sport or gifts tending to keep in remembrance the names of some of those who have served with the Regiment. There are scores—we might perhaps say a hundred or more—of other objects in the plate-chests of the Regiment which might have been included, but it would have been impossible to illustrate all, and indeed would have served no good purpose. Hence we confined ourselves to the selection described above.

Preserved in the Mess, it may be well to mention, is a plain old mahogany table which dates from Waterloo. It is not, however, a relic which lends itself to illustration.

#### THE ORTHES DISH

In the Mess of the Regiment, mounted on a plush plaque, the dish which is here shown in the illustration is carefully preserved.

It appears to have been picked up in a dak bungalow near Mhow, in India, about 1895—a solitary specimen.

The dish evidently once formed part of a dinner service, but whether all the vignettes referred to the 7th Hussars or whether each plate, dish, vegetable-dish, tureen or sauce-boat bore a different vignette showing an episode in the history of some other regiment cannot now well be decided, though probably this was the case. The dish was made by Copeland, and reference to that firm was productive of the following information.

In his answer to our query Mr. R. P. Copeland kindly replied as follows:—



'We have searched high and low about the dish and cannot trace it in any of our price books, and the old ledgers are "no more."

'This dish must have been made and painted here somewhere about 1840.'

Both the vignette and the border are in a green colour.

Mr. Copeland gives it as his opinion that 'a series of battles must have been executed in the centres of these dishes,' as the same printed border occurs in the transfer paper of a Fuentes Oñoro dish which he kindly enclosed.

This transfer paper bears the stamp of Copeland and Garrett under a crown and surrounding the words 'New Blanche,' which fixes its date.

The transfer print is in itself interesting from the fact that some other design has been executed on the back of the Fuentes Oñoro view, for which purpose the copper plate has been 'knocked up' and in consequence the impression is considerably blurred.

In various collections the writer has seen many objects in porcelain and pottery upon which representations of naval and military engagements were depicted.

Mugs and jugs seem to have been the utensils most commonly selected for such decoration.

Occasionally, dinner and desert services are so adorned, and the writer once saw a foreign coffee service of this character. English dinner services of the kind in porcelain, pottery or stoneware are, however, rare; and though the example here figured is not absolutely artistically valuable, it is much to be hoped that further specimens of this service which probably exist may come to light. That all the pieces differ in their ornamentation is, after the information kindly given by Mr. Copeland, almost a certainty, and it would be of great interest to other regiments in the service if, whenever such specimens chanced to be found, they were able to acquire them for their messes.

After all, any object which helps to keep alive the remembrance of a gallant exploit possesses a sentimental value which cannot possibly be estimated by mere pounds, shillings and pence.

Beyond this it is not possible to give any more information on the subject. We are, however, glad to record the fact that an example of an old-time dinner service of such interest to the Regiment should have survived in such a perfect state of preservation.

#### CHAPTER XLIV

#### SPORT

#### **POLO**

THE following list gives the results of eighty-three of the principal Polo Matches in which a regimental team has been concerned since 1878.

The number of successes is very considerable, and shows a regimental polo record of which the 7th Hussars may well be proud.

It is well that the names of the players and the matches in which they took part should be preserved, in case any accident should cause the loss of the Regimental Polo Book.

The writer would have gladly given details of the matches had these been furnished to him. Still, anything more than the most brief account would have occupied more space than the thickness and weight of this volume would permit.

In the chapter on the Regimental Plate will be seen figured the trophies of the chief polo contests which have been secured by the Regiment.

#### **TOURNAMENTS**

1878. THE ALL IRELAND TOURNAMENT.

Played at Phœnix Park, Dublin. 6th to 10th August.

7th Hussars team:—Captain J. L. Hunt (Capt.). Captain F. Shuttleworth. Lieutenant Hon. R. T. Lawley. Lieutenant R. Roper. Lieutenant T. Graham Smith.

Result :-- Won by the 7th Royal Fusiliers.

1879. THE ALL IRELAND TOURNAMENT.

Cup, value £25.

Played at Phœnix Park, Dublin.

Last tournament played by 7th Hussars with 5 aside.

7th Hussars team:—Captain J. L. Hunt (Capt.). Captain T. H. Phipps. Lieutenant Hon. R. T. Lawley. Lieutenant R. Roper. Lieutenant Lord Lumley.

Result :-- Won by the 7th Hussars.

## 1883. INTER-REGIMENTAL TOURNAMENT.

Cup, value 50 guineas.

Played at Hurlingham. 20th to 23rd June.

3 periods of 20 mins. Total 60 mins.

7th Hussars team: —Major J. L. Hunt (Capt.). Captain R. Roper. Lieutenant Hon. R. T. Lawley. Lieutenant T. Hone.

Result :-- Won by the 7th Hussars.

## 1884. Inter-Regimental Tournament.

Cup, value 50 guineas.

Played at Hurlingham. 18th to 21st June.

3 periods of 20 mins. Total 60 mins.

7th Hussars (1st team):—1. Lieutenant Hon. R. T. Lawley. 2. Lieutenant T. Hone. 3. Major J. L. Hunt (Capt.). 4. Captain R. Roper.

7th Hussars (2nd team):—1. Lieutenant J. Reilly. 2. Lieutenant B. E. Mumm. 3. Captain H. M. Ridley. 4. Captain T. H. Phipps.

Result :- Won by 7th Hussars 1st team.

#### 1885. INTER-REGIMENTAL TOURNAMENT.

Cup, value 50 guineas.

Played at Hurlingham. 23rd to 27th June.

3 periods of 20 mins. Total 60 mins.

7th Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant D. Haig. 2. Lieutenant T. Hone.

3. Captain R. Roper. 4. Major J. L. Hunt (Capt.).

Result :-- Won by the 7th Hussars.

#### 1886. THE CHAMPIONSHIP CUP.

Cup, value £50.

Played at Hurlingham. 2nd to 5th June.

4 periods of 15 mins. Total 60 mins.

7th Hussars team:—1. Captain Hon. R. T. Lawley (Capt.). 2. Lieutenant T. Hone. 3. Lieutenant G. A. L. Carew. 4. Lieutenant D. Haig.

Result :-- Won by Freebooters.

#### 1886. Inter-Regimental Tournament.

Cup, value £60.

Played at Hurlingham. 21st to 26th June.

4 periods of 15 mins. Total 60 mins.

7th Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant D. Haig. 2. Captain T. Hone. 3. Lieutenant G. A. L. Carew. 4. Captain Hon. R. T. Lawley (Capt.).

Result :-- Won by the 7th Hussars for the fourth consecutive year.

VOD. II.

## 1887. INTER-REGIMENTAL TOURNAMENT (India).

Played at Umballa. 9th to 16th March.

6 periods of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant Hon. E. H. Lascelles. 2. Captain T. Hone. 3. Lieutenant G. A. L. Carew. 4. Captain Hon. R. T. Lawley (Capt.).

Result:—Won by the 8th Hussars.

N.B.—Owing to Lieutenant D. Haig being ill, the 7th Hussars played the 17th Lancers with only three players; and on winning this wired for the lightest player from the Regiment, on which Lieutenant Hon. E. H. Lascelles was sent. In the finals, against the 8th Hussars, Lieutenant Carew was incapacitated early, reducing the 7th Hussars again to three players.

## 1887. BOMBAY CHALLENGE CUP.

Played at Bombay. 4th to 6th October.

6 periods of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

7th Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant D. Haig. 2. Captain T. Hone. 3. Captain G. A. P. Evans. 4. Captain Hon. R. T. Lawley (Capt.).

Result:—Won by the Poona A.D.C.'s.

## 1887. HYDERABAD TOURNAMENT.

Played at Secunderabad. 10th to 21st November.

6 periods of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant D. Haig. 2. Captain T. Hone. 3. Captain G. A. P. Evans. 4. Captain Hon. R. T. Lawley (Capt.).

Result :--Won by the Paigah team.

# 1888. Inter-Regimental Tournament (India).

Played at Meerut. 5th to 9th March.

6 periods of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

7th Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant D. Haig. 2. Captain T. Hone. 3. Lieutenant G. A. L. Carew. 4. Captain Hon. R. T. Lawley (Capt.).

Result:—Won by the 17th Lancers.

The 7th Hussars were in the finals.

#### 1888. SECUNDERABAD TOURNAMENT.

Played at Secunderabad. 10th to 20th September.

7th Hussars (Captains' team):—1. Captain G. A. P. Evans. 2. Captain H. M. Ridley. 3. Captain T. Hone. 4. Captain Hon. R. T. Lawley (Capt.).

7th Hussars (Subalterns' team):—1. Lieutenant Hon. J. G. Beresford.
2. Lieutenant D. Haig (Capt.).
3. Lieutenant G. A. L. Carew.

4. Lieutenant J. S. Nicholson.

Result :-- Won by the Palace team.

The 7th Hussars Subalterns' team were in the finals.

N.B.—Not more than two members of a first team were allowed to play in any team.

#### 1888. HYDERABAD TOURNAMENT.

Played at Secunderabad. 27th November to 1st December.

6 period of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

7th Hussars team:—1. 2nd Lieutenant L. R. Crawley. 2. Lieutenant D. Haig. 3. Lieutenant G. A. L. Carew. 4. Captain Hon. R. T. Lawley (Capt.).

Result:-Won by the 7th Hussars.

#### 1880. BOMBAY CHALLENGE CUP.

Played at Bombay. 2nd to 5th October.

6 periods of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

7th Hussars team:—1. 2nd Lieutenant L. R. Crawley. 2. Lieutenant D. Haig. 3. Lieutenant G. A. L. Carew. 4. Captain Hon. R. T. Lawley (Capt.).

Result :-- Won by the 7th Hussars.

## 1889. HYDERABAD TOURNAMENT.

Played at Secunderabad. 19th to 23rd November.

6 periods of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

7th Hussars (1st team):—1. 2nd Lieutenant E. W. Sutton. 2. Lieutenant D. Haig. 3. Lieutenant G. A. L. Carew. 4. Captain Hon. R. T. Lawley (Capt.).

7th Hussars (2nd team):—I. Lieutenant R. G. Brooke and 2nd Lieutenant Hon. R. H. Marsham. 2. Lieutenant Hon. J. G. Beresford. 3. Lieutenant Hon. E. H. Lascelles. 4. Captain R. L. Walter (Capt.).

Result:—Won by the 7th Hussars 1st team.

The 1st and 2nd teams of the 7th Hussars played off in the finals.

#### 1800. SECUNDERABAD TOURNAMENT.

Cup, value Rs. 400.

Played at Secunderabad. 8th to 15th September.

6 periods of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

7th Hussars (1st team):—1. 2nd Lieutenant Hon. R. H. Marsham.
2. Lieutenant J. L. Stewart. 3. Lieutenant B. R. Liebert. 4.
Lieutenant R. M. Poore.

7th Hussars (2nd team):—1. 2nd Lieutenant E. W. Sutton. 2. Lieutenant D. Haig (Capt.). 3. Captain Hon. E. H. Lascelles.
4. Lieutenant R. G. Brooke.

Result:—Won by 7th Hussars 2nd team.

N.B.—Not more than two players who had taken part in an open tournament were allowed to play for any one team.

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## 1890. BOMBAY CHALLENGE CUP.

Cup, value Rs. 400, presented by the Bombay Gymkhana.

Played at Bombay. 6th to 11th October.

6 periods of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

7th Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant E. W. Sutton.
 Lieutenant D. Haig. (Capt.).
 Lieutenant R. G. Brooke.
 Lieutenant R. M. Poore.

Result:—Won by the 7th Hussars.

## 1890. HYDERABAD TOURNAMENT.

Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by H.H. The Nizam of Hyderabad.

Played at Secunderabad. 26th to 31st January 1891.

6 periods of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

7th Hussars (1st team):—1. 2nd Lieutenant E. W. Sutton. 2. Lieutenant D. Haig (Capt.). 3. Captain G. A. L. Carew. 4. Lieutenant R. M. Poore.

7th Hussars (2nd team):—1. Lieutenant Hon. R. H. Marsham. 2. Captain R. L. Walter (Capt.). 3. Lieutenant B. R. Liebert. 4. Lieutenant R. G. Brooke.

Result:—Won by the 7th Hussars (1st team).

## 1891. INTER-REGIMENTAL TOURNAMENT (India).

Played at Umballa. 3rd to 9th March.

6 periods of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant E. W. Sutton. 2. Lieutenant D. Haig (Capt.). 3. Captain G. A. L. Carew. 4. Lieutenant R. M. Poore.

Result:—Won by the 7th Hussars.

## 1891. HYDERABAD TOURNAMENT.

Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by H.H. The Nizam of Hyderabad.

Played at Secunderabad. 15th to 21st September.

6 periods of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

7th Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant Hon. J. G. Beresford. 2. Captain D. Haig (Capt.). 3. Captain J. S. Nicholson. 4. Lieutenant R. M. Poore and Lieutenant B. R. Liebert.

Result:—Won by the 7th Hussars.

#### 1891. BOMBAY CHALLENGE CUP.

Cup, value Rs. 400, presented by the Bombay Gymkhana.

Played at Bombay. 5th to 10th October.

6 periods of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant Hon. J. G. Beresford. 2. Lieutenant D. Haig (Capt.). 3. Captain J. S. Nicholson. 4. Lieutenant B. R. Liebert.

Result:—Won by the 7th Hussars for the third consecutive time, who therefore retained the Challenge Cup.

## 1892. Inter-Regimental Tournament (India).

Played at Umballa. 7th to 11th March.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

6 periods of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant L. R. Crawley. 2. Captain D. Haig and Captain J. S. Nicholson. 3. Lieutenant Hon. J G. Beresford. 4. Lieutenant R. M. Poore.

Result:—Won by the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

The 7th Hussars were in the finals.

## 1892. Poona Tournament.

Played at Poona. 12th to 17th September.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

7th Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant L. R. Crawley. 2. Lieutenant R. G. Brooke. 3. Captain G. A. L. Carew (Capt.). 4. Lieutenant Hon. J. G. Beresford.

Result: - Won by the Poona Gymkhana.

## 1892. BOMBAY CHALLENGE CUP.

Played at Bombay. 5th to 8th October.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

4 periods of 10 mins. Total 40 mins.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant R. G. Brooke. 2. Lieutenant Hon. J. G. Beresford. 3. Captain G. A. L. Carew. 4. Lieutenant R. M. Poore.

Captain Carew was incapacitated through an accident and Lieutenant L. R. Crawley took his place, on which the team was reconstructed as follows:—

Lieutenant L. R. Crawley.
 Lieutenant R. G. Brooke.
 Lieutenant Hon. J. G. Beresford.
 Lieutenant R. M. Poore.

Result:—Won by the Poona Gymkhana.

The 7th Hussars were in the finals.

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#### 1893. CENTRAL INDIA TOURNAMENT.

Played at Nasirabad. 8th to 12th January.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

7th Hussars team: —1. Lieutenant L. R. Crawley. 2. Lieutenant R.

G. Brooke. 3. Captain J. S. Nicholson. 4. Lieutenant Hon. J.

G. Beresford.

Result :-- Won by the 7th Hussars.

## 1893. MHOW OPEN TOURNAMENT.

Cup presented by Captain J. S. Nicholson, 7th Hussars.

Played at Mhow.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

7th Hussars (Captains' team).



7th Hussars (Subalterns' team):—1. Lieutenant H. Fielden. 2 Lieutenant F. W. Wormald. 3. Lieutenant J. Vaughan. 4. Lieutenant Hon. J. G. Beresford.

Result:—Won by the 7th Hussars Subalterns' team.

## 1893. Inter-Regimental Tournament (India).

Played at Umballa. 8th to 13th March.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

5 periods of 8 mins. Total 40 mins.

7th Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant H. Fielden. 2. Lieutenant R. G. Brooke. 3. Lieutenant E. W. Sutton. 4. Lieutenant Hon. J. G. Beresford.

Result :-- Won by the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

## 1893. POONA TOURNAMENT.

Played at Poona. 11th to 16th September.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

4 periods of 8 mins. Total 32 mins.

7th Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant H. Fielden. 2. Lieutenant B. R. Liebert. 3. Captain J. S. Nicholson. 4. Lieutenant F. W. Wormald. Result:—Won by Jodhpur.

The 7th Hussars were in the finals.

## 1893. MHOW TOURNAMENT.

Played at Mhow. 17th to 22nd September.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

7th Hussars (1st team):—1. Lieutenant H. B. Dalgety. 2. Captain R. L. Walter. 3. Captain J. S. Nicholson. 4. Lieutenant C. E. G. Grenville.

7th Hussars (2nd team):— 1. 2nd Lieutenant C. H. Rankin. 1. Lieutenant Hon J. G. Beresford. 3. Lieutenant B. R. Liebert. 4. 2nd Lieutenant Hon, C. F. Greville.

Result :-- Won by the Durham Light Infantry 1st team.

## 1894. Inter-Regimental Tournament (India).

Played at Umballa, March.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

6 periods of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant F. W. Wormald. 2. Captain D. Haig (Capt.). 3. Captain G. A. L. Carew. 4. Lieutenant Hon. J. G. Beresford.

Result: - Won by the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

## 1894. POONA TOURNAMENT.

Cup, value Rs. 1000, presented by H.H. Sir Pratab Singh.

Played at Poona. 10th to 15th September.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

5 periods of 8 mins. Total 40 mins.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant J. Vaughan. 2. Lieutenant F. W. Wormald. 3. Captain G. A. L. Carew (Capt.). 4. Lieutenant R. M. Poore.

Result :-- Won by the 7th Hussars.

## 1894. BOMBAY CHALLENGE CUP.

Cup presented by the Bombay Gymkhana.

Played at Bombay. 1st to 6th October.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

4 periods of 10 mins. Total 40 mins.

7th Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant J. Vaughan. 2. Lieutenant F. W. Wormald. 3. Captain G. A. L. Carew (Capt.). 4. Lieutenant Hon. I. G. Beresford.

Result :-- Won by Jodhpur.

The 7th Hussars were in the finals.

## 1894. CENTRAL INDIA TOURNAMENT.

Played at Nasirabad. 19th to 24th November.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

7th Hussars team:—I. Captain R. L. Walter. 2. Lieutenant H. B. Dalgety. 4. Lieutenant R. G. Brooke. 4. Lieutenant C. E. G. Norton.

Result:-Won by the 7th Hussars.

#### 1895. JODHPUR TOURNAMENT.

Cup presented by H.H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

6 periods of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

7th Hussars (1st team):—1. Lieutenant R.G. Brooke. 2. Lieutenant Hon. J. G. Beresford. 3. Captain G. A. L. Carew (Capt.). 4. Lieutenant R. M. Poore.

7th Hussars (2nd team):—1. Lieutenant Hon. C. F. Grenville. 2. Captain J. S. Nicholson (Capt.). 3. Lieutenant H. B. Dalgety. 4. Lieutenant C. H. Rankin.

Result:—Won by the 7th Hussars 1st team.

N.B.—A 2nd prize was given for this tournament, and was played off by the teams beaten by the 7th Hussars 1st team, and won by the 21st Hussars.

## 1895. Inter-Regimental Tournament (India).

Played at Umballa. 18th to 22nd March.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

6 periods of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant R. G. Brooke. 2. Lieutenant Hon. J. G. Beresford. 3. Captain G. A. L. Carew (Capt.). 4. Lieutenant R. M. Poore.

Result:—Won by the 7th Hussars 1st team.

## 1895. POONA TOURNAMENT.

Played at Poona. 9th to 17th September.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

4 periods of 8 mins. Total 32 mins.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant H. Fielden. 2. Captain B. R. Liebert. 3. Lieutenant H. B. Dalgety. 4. Lieutenant R. M. Poore (Capt.).

Result:-Won by the Paigah team.

## 1895. PIETERMARITZBURG TOURNAMENT.

Played at Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

Result:—Won by the 7th Hussars.

## 1896. PIETERMARITZBURG TOURNAMENT.

Played at Pietermaritzburg, Natal. September.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

4 periods of 8 mins. Total 32 mins.

7th Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant H. A. Johnston. 2. Lieutenant H. Fielden. 3. Major G. A. P. Evans. 4. Lieutenant H. Dibble.

Result:—Won by the 7th Hussars.

## 1898. PIETERMARITZBURG TOURNAMENT.

Played at Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

7th Hussars team:—I. Captain C. E. G. Norton. 2. Captain Hon. J. G. Beresford. 3. Major G. A. L. Carew (Capt.). 4. Major R. L. Walter.

Result:—Won by the 7th Hussars.

## 1800. Inter-Regimental Tournament.

Played at Hurlingham. 5th to 10th June.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant J. Vaughan. 2. Captain Hon. J. G. Beresford. 3. Major G. A. L. Carew (Capt.). 4. Major R. M. Poore.

Result:—Won by the 7th Hussars in their first year on return from abroad.

N.B.—This was the last Inter-Regimental Tournament played in its entirety at Hurlingham.

## 1899. RANELAGH NOVICES' CUP.

Played at Ranelagh. 19th to 24th June.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant F. W. Wormald. 2. Lieutenant H. Fielden. 3. Lieutenant J. H. E. Holford. 4. Mr. A. Price.

Result: - Won by The Trekkers.

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## 1899. RANELAGH SUBALTERNS' CUP.

Played at Ranelagh and Salisbury Plain. 17th to 22nd July.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

6 periods of 10 mins. Total 60 mins.

7th Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant H. Fielden. 2. Lieutenant F. W. Wormald. 3. Lieutenant J. H. E. Holford. 4. Lieutenant J. Vaughan.

Result :- Won by the 7th Hussars.

## 1899. WIMBLEDON PARK CHALLENGE CUP.

Played at Wimbledon.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

7th Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant H. Fielden. 2. Lieutenant F. W. Wormald. 3. Lieutenant J. H. E. Holford. 4. Lieutenant J. Vaughan.

Result :-- Won by the 7th Hussars.

## 1902. ALDERSON'S CHALLENGE CUP.

Played at Quagga's Port, Pretoria. 20th to 28th August.

Played under I.P.A. Rules.

7th Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant G. Robarts. 2. Lieutenant O. Haig. 3. Captain Hon. J. G. Beresford and Lieutenant E. W. Hermon. 4. Major R. G. Brooke.

Result:—Won by the 20th Hussars.

The 7th Hussars were in the finals.

## 1903. CLEMENT'S CHALLENGE CUP.

Cup presented by Major-General R. A. Clements, D.S.O., A.D.C.

Played at Pretoria. 16th to 25th February.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

8 periods of 5 mins. Total 40 mins.

Pony limit-24 per team.

7th Hussars team:—1. 2nd Lieutenant E. D. F. Kelly. 2. Captain F. W. Wormald. 3. Captain H. B. Dalgety. 4. Lieut.-Colonel Hon. R. T. Lawley (Capt.).

Result: -- Won by the 20th Hussars.

## 1903. RANELAGH (ALDERSHOT DAY) TOURNAMENT.

Played at Ranelagh. 1st July.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

2nd Provisional Regiment of Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant G. Gibbs (7th Hussars). 2. Major Hon. T. W. Brand (10th Hussars). 3. Captain H. Dibble (7th Hussars). 4. Captain H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck (7th Hussars).

Result:—Won by the 18th Hussars.

## 1903. Inter-Regimental Tournament.

Finals and semi-finals played at Hurlingham. 16th July.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

7th Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant W. Gibbs. 2. Captain H. Dibble. 3. Major J. Vaughan (Capt.). 4. Captain H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck.

Result :-- Won by the 17th Lancers.

## 1903. POTCHEFSTROOM TOURNAMENT.

Played at Potchesstroom. 13th to 20th July.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

7th Hussars (senior team):—1. Captain C. E. G. Norton. 2. Captain F. W. Wormald. 3. Captain H. B. Dalgety. 4. Major R. M. Poore (Capt.).

7th Hussars (Subalterns' team):—I. Lieutenant E. D. F. Kelly. 2. Lieutenant O. Haig. 3. Lieutenant E. P. Brassey. 4. Lieutenant E. W. Hermon.

Result:-Won by the 7th Hussars senior team.

#### 1903. ALDERSON'S CHALLENGE CUP.

Played at Pretoria, 8th to 12th October.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

7th Hussars team:—I. Captain F. W. Wormald. 2. Lieutenant O. Haig. 3. Lieutenant E. W. Hermon. 4. Major R. M. Poore (Capt.).

Result: -- Won by the 7th Hussars.

For the year 1903 it will be noticed that the regimental polo teams were successful both in England and in South Africa. The explanation is this. It happened that a number of officers were home on leave during the polo season, so many in fact, that it was possible to enter a team both at Ranelagh and Hurlingham, without detriment to the players who were still serving with the Regiment in South Africa. The results speak for themselves. It should also be remarked that the playing of a team in England simultaneously with one in South Africa was the subject of much comment at the time. It is understood that there was some attempt at objection, but that this was over-ruled, and rightly.

#### 1904. POTCHEFSTROOM TOURNAMENT.

Played at Potchesstroom. June. Under I.P.A. Rules.

7th Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant E. D. F. Kelly. 2. 2nd Lieutenant E. P. Brassey. 3. Captain H. B. Dalgety. 4. Captain F. W. Wormald (Capt.).

Result:—Won by the 6th Mounted Infantry.

The 7th Hussars were in the finals.

## 1904. CLEMENTS' CHALLENGE CUP.

Cup presented by Major-General R. A. Clements, D.S.O., A.D.C.

Played at Pretoria. 28th June to 2nd July.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant E. D. F. Kelly. 2. Major C. E. G. Norton. 3. Captain F. W. Wormald. 4. Lieutenant E. W. Hermon.

Result :-- Won by the 7th Hussars.

## 1905. CLEMENTS' CHALLENGE CUP.

Cup presented by Major-General R. A. Clements, D.S.O., A.D.C.

Played at Pretoria. 26th June to 1st July.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

8 periods of 5 mins. Total 40 mins.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant E. D. F. Kelly. 2. Captain F. W. Wormald. 3. Lieutenant E. P. Brassey. 4. Major R. M. Poore.

Result:—Won by the 7th Hussars.

#### 1905. BLOEMFONTEIN TOURNAMENT.

Played at Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony. 5th to 12th August. Under I.P.A. Rules.

7th Hussars team:—I. 2nd Lieutenant E. G. K. Cross. 2. 2nd Lieutenant Hon. D. P. Tollemache. 3. Lieutenant E. P. Brassey. 4. Captain F. W. Wormald (Capt.).

Result:—Won by the 5th Dragoon Guards.

#### 1906. Inter-Regimental Tournament.

Semi-finals and finals played at Hurlingham.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant E. D. F. Kelly and 2nd Lieutenant E. G. K. Cross.
2. Lieutenant E. P. Brassey.
3. Major Hon. J. G. Beresford.
4. Lieutenant E. W. Hermon.

Result: -- Won by the 20th Hussars.

#### 1908. Inter-Regimental Tournament.

Semi-finals and finals played at Hurlingham.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

7 periods of 8 mins. Total 56 mins.

Pony limit-15 per team.



7th Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant E. D. F. Kelly and Captain C. H. Rankin. 2. Lieutenant E. P. Brassey. 3. Major Hon. J. G. Beresford. 4. Lieutenant E. W. Hermon.

Result :-- Won by the 11th Hussars.

## 1908. RANELAGH (ALDERSHOT DAY) TOURNAMENT.

Played at Ranelagh. 2nd July.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

4 periods of 8 mins. Total 32 mins.

7th Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant A. C. Watson. 2. Lieutenant E. D. F. Kelly. 3. Lieutenant E. P. Brassey. 4. Lieutenant E. W. Hermon.

Result :-- Won by the 16th Lancers.

## 1908. RANELAGH SUBALTERNS' CUP.

Played at Ranelagh. 6th to 11th July.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

6 periods of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

Open to teams quartered in London or within a radius of 40 miles.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant E. D. F. Kelly. 2. Lieutenant E. P. Brassey. 3. Lieutenant E. W. Hermon. 4. Lieutenant A. C. Watson.

Result:—Won by the 21st Lancers.

The 7th Hussars were in the finals.

## 1909. Inter-Regimental Tournament.

Semi-finals and finals played at Hurlingham.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

Pony limit—18 per team.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant Hon. D. P. Tollemache. 2. Lieutenant E. P. Brassey. 3. Lieutenant A. C. Watson. 4. Major R. M. Poore and Captain C. H. Rankin.

Result :-- Won by the Royal Horse Guards.

## 1909. RANELAGH SUBALTERNS' CUP.

Played at Ranelagh. 5th to 21st July.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

6 periods of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

Open to teams quartered in London or within a radius of 40 miles. 7th Hussars team:—1. 2nd Lieutenant D. H. McCalmont. 2. Lieutenant

E. P. Brassey. 3. Lieutenant A. C. Watson. 4. Lieutenant Hon.

D. P. Tollemache.

Result:—Won by the 1st Life Guards.

The 7th Hussars were in the finals.

#### 1909. WEST SUSSEX TOURNAMENT.

Played at Stopham, Pulborough. Under Hurlingham Rules.

Brixworth (7th Hussars) team:—1. 2nd Lieutenant D. H. McCalmont.

- 2. 2nd Lieutenant C. L. Meyrick. 3. Lieutenant E. P. Brassey.
- 4. Captain A. B. Pollock.

Result: -- Won by Brixworth (7th Hussars) team.

## 1910. RANELAGH (ALDERSHOT DAY) TOURNAMENT.

Played at Ranelagh. 18th June.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

4 periods of 8 mins. Total 32 mins.

7th Hussars (A) team:—1. Lieutenant E. G. K. Cross. 2. Captain W. Gibbs. 3. Lieutenant E. P. Brassey. 4. Captain C. H. Rankin.

7th Hussars (B) team:—1. Lieutenant D. H. McCalmont. 2. Lieutenant E. D. F. Kelly. 3. Lieutenant A. C. Watson. 4. Captain L. W. de V. Sadlier-Jackson (9th Lancers).

Result: -Won by the 7th Hussars (A) team.

## 1910. Worcester Park Cicero Cup.

Played at Worcester Park, Surrey. 4th to 8th July.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant Hon. D. P. Tollemache. 2. Lieutenant E. D. F. Kelly. 3. Lieutenant E. P. Brassey. 4. Lieutenant A. C. Watson.

Captain W. Gibbs' (7th Hussars) team:—1. Lieutenant G. L. Meyrick. 2. Lieutenant E. G. K. Cross. 3. Captain W. Gibbs. 4. Captain C. H. Rankin.

Result:—Won by the Crusaders.

Captain W. Gibbs' (7th Hussars) team were in the finals.

## 1910. INTER-REGIMENTAL TOURNAMENT.

Semi-finals and finals played at Hurlingham. 7th to 13th July.

Tournament played from 13th June to 13th July.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

7 periods of 8 mins. Total 56 mins.

Pony limit—15 per team.

7th Hussars team:—I. Captain W. Gibbs. 2. Lieutenant E. P. Brassey. 3. Lieutenant A. C. Watson. 4. Lieutenant Hon. D. P. Tollemache.

Result:—Won by the Royal Horse Guards.

## 1910. HAMPSHIRE CARABINIERS' INVITATION TOURNAMENT.

Played at Winchester. 18th to 23rd July.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

Hilltop team:—1. Captain W. Gibbs (7th Hussars). 2. Major P. D. Fitzgerald (11th Hussars). 3. Lieutenant Hon. D. P. Tollemache (7th Hussars). 4. Captain C. H. Rankin (7th Hussars).

Result:-Won by Hilltop.

## 1910. RANELAGH SUBALTERNS' CUP.

Played at Ranelagh. 19th to 23rd July.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

Open to teams quartered in London or within a radius of 40 miles. 6 periods of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant G. L. Meyrick. 2. Lieutenant E. D. F. Kelly. 3. Lieutenant E. P. Brassey. 4. Lieutenant A. C. Watson.

Result:—Won by the 7th Hussars.

## 1910. WEST SUSSEX TOURNAMENT.

Played at Stopham, Pulborough. 9th to 13th August.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

Captain C. H. Rankin.

Hollington (7th Hussars) team:—1. Lieutenant Hon. D. P. Tollemache.
2. Lieutenant E. D. F. Kelly.
3. Lieutenant A. C. Watson.
4.

Result:—Won by Hollington (7th Hussars) team.

## 1911. ROEHAMPTON JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

Challenge Cup presented by Mr. Hazard.

Played at Roehampton. 5th to 10th June.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant D. H. B. McCalmont. 2. Captain W. Gibbs. 3. Lieutenant E. P. Brassey. 4. Lieutenant A. C. Watson.

Result: -- Won by Swillington.

# 1911. RANELAGH (ALDERSHOT DAY) TOURNAMENT.

Played at Ranelagh. 17th June.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

4 periods of 8 mins. Total 32 mins.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant D. H. B. McCalmont. 2. Lieutenant G. L. Meyrick. 3. Captain E. D. F. Kelly. 4. Lieutenant A. C. Watson.

Result:—Won by the 7th Hussars.

## 1911. WORCESTER PARK CICERO CUP (Handicap).

Played at Worcester Park, Surrey. 3rd to 7th July.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

Open to any team whose total handicap does not exceed 20.

Brixworth (7th Hussars) team (handicap 17):—1. Lieutenant D. H. B. McCalmont. 2. Lieutenant G. L. Meyrick. 3. Captain E. D. F. Kelly. 4. Lieutenant E. P. Brassey.

Result:—Won by the Pilgrims.

## 1911. Inter-Regimental Tournament.

Semi-finals and finals played at Hurlingham. 5th to 8th July.

Tournament played 1st June to 8th July.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

7 periods of 8 mins. Total 56 mins.

Pony limit—18 per team.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant D. H. B. McCalmont. 2. Captain W. Gibbs. 3. Lieutenant E. P. Brassey. 4. Lieutenant A. C. Watson.

Result:—Won by the 4th Dragoon Guards.

## 1911. RANELAGH SUBALTERNS' CUP.

Played at Ranelagh. 17th to 22nd July.

Under Hurlingham Rules.

Open to teams quartered in London or within a radius of 40 miles.

6 periods of 8 mins. Total 48 mins.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant D. H. B. McCalmont. 2. Lieutenant E. G. K. Cross. 3. Lieutenant G. L. Meyrick. 4. Lieutenant A. C. Watson.

Result:—Won by the 9th Lancers.

## 1912. IX. Division Inter-Regimental Tournament.

Challenge Cup presented by Lieut-General Sir C. C. Egerton, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Played on the British Cavalry ground, Trimulgherry, India. 5th to 10th February.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

6 periods of 71 mins. Total 45 mins.

Pony limit-16 per team.

7th Hussars team:—1. Captain W. Gibbs. 2. Captain E. D. F. Kelly. 3. Captain E. P. Brassey. 4. Captain A. C. Watson.

Result :-- Won by the 20th Deccan Horse.

## 1912. THE BANGALORE NOVICES' TOURNAMENT.

Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by the Bangalore Gymkhana. Played at Bangalore. India. 8th to 12th April.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

6 periods of 71 mins. Total 45 mins.

Pony limit—14 per team.

7th Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant S. G. Bates. 2. Lieutenant T. A. Thornton. 3. Captain E. P. Brassey. 4. Captain A. C. Watson. Result:—Won by the 7th Hussars.

## 1912. BANGALORE HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.

Played on the Palace Ground, Bangalore. 8th to 12th April.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

Gross handicap of teams not to exceed 12.

6 periods of 71 mins. Total 45 mins.

Pony limit—14 per team.

7th Hussars team:—I. Lieutenant A. T. M. Kavanagh. 2. Major H. B. Dalgety. 3. Captain W. Paget-Tomlinson. 4. Major C. H. Rankin and Major C. E. G. Norton.

Result:—Won by the 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

The 7th Hussars were in the finals.

## 1912. Mysore Birthday Tournament.

Challenge Cup presented by H.H. the Maharajah of Mysore.

Played at Mysore. 24th June to 1st July.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

6 periods of 71 mins. Total 45 mins.

Pony limit-18 per team.

7th Hussars (A) team:—1. Lieutenant D. H. B. McCalmont. 2. Captain E. P. Brassey. 3. Captain A. C. Watson. 4. Captain W. Paget-Tomlinson.

7th Hussars (B) team:—1. Captain S. G. Bates. 2. Lieutenant T. A. Thornton. 3. Captain W. Gibbs. 4. Major C. H. Rankin.

Result:—Won by the 7th Hussars (A) team.

## 1912. BANGALORE TOURNAMENT.

Challenge Cup presented by H.H. the Maharajah of Mysore.

Played on the Palace Ground, Bangalore. 17th to 24th July.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

6 periods of 71 mins. Total 45 mins.

Pony limit-18 per team.

7th Hussars (A) team:—1. Lieutenant D. H. B. McCalmont. 2. Captain W. Gibbs. 3. Captain E. P. Brassey. 4. Captain A. C. Watson.

7th Hussars (B) team:—1. Captain S. G. Bates. 2. Lieutenant T. A.

Thornton. 3. Captain W. Paget-Tomlinson. 4. Major C. H.
Rankin.

Result:—Won by the 20th Deccan Horse.

The 7th Hussars (A) team were in the finals.

# 1912. BANGALORE 'COUNTRY LIFE' TOURNAMENT (Handicap).

A trophy presented by the proprietors of 'Country Life' to be competed for annually.

Played on the Palace Ground, Bangalore. 19th to 24th August. Under I.P.A. Rules.

6 periods of 71 mins. Total 45 mins.

Pony limit-16 per team.

7th Hussars (A) team (handicap 13):—1. Lieutenant D. V. Creagh.
2. Lieutenant T. A. Thornton.
3. Captain W. Gibbs.
4. Captain E. P. Brassey.

7th Hussars (B) team (handicap 9):—1. Lieutenant B. O. Hutchison 2. Lieutenant G. D. Hill. 3. Major C. E. G. Norton. 4. Major C. H. Rankin.

Result:—Won by the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers team (handicap 9).

The 7th Hussars (A) team were in the finals.

## 1912. POONA JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.

Challenge Cup presented by Lieut.-General Sir G. L. R. Richardson K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Played at Poona. 23rd September to 2nd October.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

Gross handicap of teams not to exceed 12.

5 periods of 71 mins. Total 371 mins.

Pony limít—14 per team.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant D. V. Creagh. 2. Lieutenant B. O. Hutchison. 3. Captain S. G. Bates. 4. Captain E. P. Brassey.

Result:—Won by the 26th Light Cavalry (handicap 10).

## 1913. BANGALORE NOVICES' TOURNAMENT.

Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by the Bangalore Gymkhana. Played on the Palace Ground, Bangalore. 3rd to 7th March.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

Gross handicap not to exceed 10.

6 periods of 71 mins. Total 45 mins.

Pony limit—14 per team.

7th Hussars (A) team (handicap 9):—1. Lieutenant G. D. Hill.
2. Lieutenant G. C. A. Breitmeyer.
3. Captain Hon. D. P. Tollemache.
4. Captain W. Paget-Tomlinson.

7th Hussars (B) team (handicap 10):—I. Lieutenant E. G. K. Cross. 2. Captain S. G. Bates. 3. Major H. B. Dalgety. 4. Major C H. Rankin.

Result:—Won by the 7th Hussars (A) team.

The 7th Hussars (A) and (B) teams played off the finals.

## 1913. MADRAS TOURNAMENT.

Challenge Cup, value Rs. 1500, presented by the Rajah of Venugopaul. Played at Guindy, Madras. 24th to 28th March.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

6 periods of 71 mins. Total 45 mins.

Pony limit-18 per team.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant G. D. Hill. 2. Lieutenant G. C. A. Breitmeyer. 3. Captain E. P. Brassey. 4. Captain W. Paget-Tomlinson.

Result:—Won by the 7th Hussars.

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## 1913. Mysore Birthday Tournament.

Challenge Cup presented by H.H. the Maharajah of Mysore.

Played at Mysore. 23rd to 27th June.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

6 periods of 71 mins. Total 45 mins.

Pony limit-18 per team.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant G. D. Hill. 2. Lieutenant G. C. A. Breitmeyer. 3. Captain E. P. Brassey. 4. Captain W. Paget-Tomlinson.

Result:—Won by Government House (Madras) team.

The 7th Hussars were in the finals.

## 1913. BANGALORE TOURNAMENT.

Challenge Cup, value Rs. 1000, presented by H.H. the Maharajah of Mysore.

Played on the Palace Ground, Bangalore. 14th to 21st July.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

6 periods of 71 mins. Total 45 mins.

Pony limit-18 per team.

7th Hussars team:—1. Captain Hon. D. P. Tollemache. 2. Captain W. Paget-Tomlinson. 3. Captain E. P. Brassey. 4. Major C. H. Rankin.

Result :- Won by the 26th Light Cavalry.

# 1913. BANGALORE 'COUNTRY LIFE' TOURNAMENT (Handicap).

A trophy presented by the proprietors of 'Country Life' to be competed for annually.

Played on the Palace Ground, Bangalore. 15th August.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

6 periods of 71 mins. Total 45 mins.

Pony limit—16 per team.

7th Hussars team (handicap 10):—I. Lieutenant N. E. Weatherall,
2. Captain Hon. D. P. Tollemache.
3. Captain W. Paget-Tomlinson.
4. Major C. H. Rankin.

Result:—Won by the 26th Light Cavalry (handicap 9).

The 7th Hussars were in the finals.

## 1913. MADRAS TOURNAMENT.

Challenge Cup, value Rs. 1500, presented by the Rajah of Venugopaul. Played at Guindy. 23rd to 27th December.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

6 periods of 71 mins. Total 45 mins.

Pony limit—18 per team.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant N. E. Weatherall. 2. Captain T. A. Thornton. 3. Captain W. Paget-Tomlinson. 4. Lieutenant G. C. A. Breitmeyer.

Result:—Won by the 26th Light Cavalry.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM BAINES MORRIS.

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## 1913. Mysore Birthday Tournament.

Challenge Cup presented by H.H. the Maharajah of Mysore.

Played at Mysore. 23rd to 27th June.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

6 periods of 71 mins. Total 45 mins.

Pony limit-18 per team.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant G. D. Hill. 2. Lieutenant G. C. A. Breitmeyer. 3. Captain E. P. Brassey. 4. Captain W. Paget-Tomlinson.

Result:—Won by Government House (Madras) team.

The 7th Hussars were in the finals.

## 1913. BANGALORE TOURNAMENT.

Challenge Cup, value Rs. 1000, presented by H.H. the Maharajah of Mysore.

Played on the Palace Ground, Bangalore. 14th to 21st July.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

6 periods of 71 mins. Total 45 mins.

Pony limit-18 per team.

7th Hussars team:—1. Captain Hon. D. P. Tollemache. 2. Captain W. Paget-Tomlinson. 3. Captain E. P. Brassey. 4. Major C. H. Rankin.

Result:—Won by the 26th Light Cavalry.

## 1913. BANGALORE 'COUNTRY LIFE' TOURNAMENT (Handicap).

A trophy presented by the proprietors of 'Country Life' to be competed for annually.

Played on the Palace Ground, Bangalore. 15th August.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

6 periods of 71 mins. Total 45 mins.

Pony limit-16 per team.

7th Hussars team (handicap 10):—1. Lieutenant N. E. Weatherall, 2. Captain Hon. D. P. Tollemache. 3. Captain W. Paget-Tomlinson. 4. Major C. H. Rankin.

Result:—Won by the 26th Light Cavalry (handicap 9).

The 7th Hussars were in the finals.

## 1913. MADRAS TOURNAMENT.

Challenge Cup, value Rs. 1500, presented by the Rajah of Venugopaul. Played at Guindy. 23rd to 27th December.

Under I.P.A. Rules.

6 periods of 71 mins. Total 45 mins.

Pony limit-18 per team.

7th Hussars team:—1. Lieutenant N. E. Weatherall. 2. Captain T. A. Thornton.
 3. Captain W. Paget-Tomlinson.
 4. Lieutenant G. C. A. Breitmeyer.

Result:—Won by the 26th Light Cavalry.





CAPTAIN WILLIAM BAINES MORRIS.

#### STEEPLECHASING

By the courtesy of *The Cavalry Journal* it is possible to give a list of those occasions since 1841 in which the winners of the Grand Military Steeplechase have been horses the property of officers of the 7th Hussars and ridden either by the owner or by some other officer of the Regiment; the cases also are added in which the winners have been the property of officers of other regiments, but ridden by officers of the 7th Hussars.

Excluding the years 1855 and 1856, in which, owing to the Crimean Campaign, there was no race, and the years 1900, 1901 and 1902, when in consequence of the South African War there was similarly an abandonment, and one year, 1842, when the race did not fill, it would appear that the Grand Military has been decided sixty-six times. The 7th Hussars have won with regimentally-owned horses on two occasions, and have supplied the riders of the winning horse on eight.

#### THE GRAND MILITARY STEEPLECHASE

- 1851. Owner, Colonel A. Shirley (7th Hussars); Horse, 'Fugleman' (age not recorded); Weight, 12 stone 10 lbs.; Rider, Lieutenant C. C. Fraser; Place, Warwick; Number of starters, 15.
- 1873. Owner, Mr. W. H. S. Heron-Maxwell (7th Royal Fusiliers); Horse, 'Revirescat'; Aged; Weight, 12 stone 10 lbs.; Rider, Mr. W. W. Hope-Johnstone (7th Hussars); Place, Liverpool; Number of starters, 16.
- 1875. Owner, Colonel T. Byrne (Royal Horse Artillery); Horse, 'Lady Sneerwell'; Aged; Weight, 12 stone; Rider, Mr. W. W. Hope-Johnstone (7th Hussars); Place, Liverpool; Number of starters, 5.
- 1876. Owner, Lord Downe (10th Hussars); Horse, 'Earl Marshal'; 5 years; Weight, 12 stone 10 lbs.; Rider, Mr. W. W. Hope-Johnstone (7th Hussars); Place, Liverpool; Number of starters, 3.
- 1877. Owner, Mr. A. W. M. Fitzroy (Coldstream Guards); Horse, 'Chilblain'; Aged; Weight, 12 stone 7 lbs.; Rider, Mr. W. B. Morris (7th Hussars); Place, Sandown Park; Number of starters, 10.
- 1878. Owner, Captain A. H. Paget (Scots Guards); Horse, 'Chilblain'; Aged; Weight, 13 stone 7 lbs.; Rider, Mr. W. B. Morris (7th Hussars); Place, Sandown Park; Number of riders, 7.

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- 1886. Owner, Captain C. Childe (Royal Horse Guards); Horse, 'Standard; Aged; Weight, 12 stone 7 lbs.; Rider, Mr. T. Hone (7th Hussars); Place, Aldershot; Number of starters, 9.
- 1911. Owner, Mr. D. H. B. McCalmont (7th Hussars); Horse, 'Vinegar Hills'; 6 years; Weight, 11 stone; Rider, Mr. D. H. B. McCalmont (7th Hussars); Place, Sandown Park; Number of starters, 7.

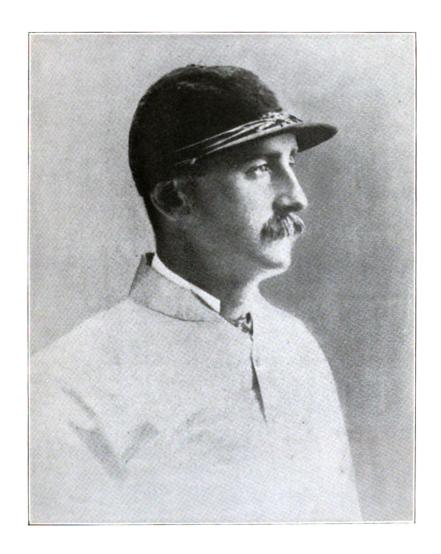
It may be noted that the 1911 Grand Military, as far as the 7th Hussars are concerned, is the only occasion on which the owner has ridden his own horse and won.

Any notice of the steeplechasing of the Regiment, however brief, would necessarily require some more than passing notice of the winning rides of those two great sportsmen, Wentworth William Hope-Johnstone and William Baines Morris. Both these celebrated steeplechase riders are now no longer living, but the writer is happy to be able to present their portraits in these pages.

A list of the chief winning mounts of these two riders follows. It was furnished through Sir Hugh McCalmont, by the courtesy of the Secretary of the Turf Club Registry in Dublin.

# PRINCIPAL WINNING RIDES OF CAPTAIN W. HOPE-JOHNSTONE 1873

	10/3	
Rugby, Grand Military Hunt Cup . Windsor, Light Weight Grand	Prince Saphieha's	Rescue
Military and Naval Sweepstakes	Capt. R. Thorold's	Merlin
	1875	
Rugby, Grand Military Hunt Cup . Rugby, Light Weight Grand Military	•	Fiddle Lopez
	1877	
Sandown Park, Grand Military and Household Brigade Meeting .	Lord Torphichen's	Alcyone
	1878	
Fairyhouse, Dunboyne Plate Punchestown, Conyngham Cup . Navan, Farmers' Plate Navan, Steward's Cup		The Badger Foreman Penelope Dick
	1879	
Fairyhouse, Spencer Cup Punchestown, Downshire Plate .	Mr. P. J. Dunne's Mr. P. J. Dunne's	Foreman Dick



CAPTAIN W. W. HOPE-JOHNSTONE.

Kittiwake

#### 1880

Punchestown, Conyngham Cup	Mr. P. J. Dunne's	Foreman
Navan, Meath Plate	Mr. P. J. Dunne's	Foreman

#### PRINCIPAL WINNING RIDES OF MR. MORRIS

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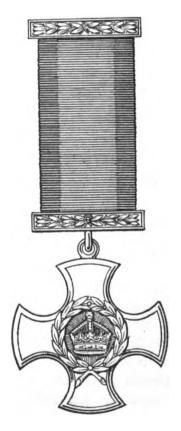
	1876	
Rugby, United Service Hunters Plate	Mr. H. Robertson's	Sultana
	1877	
Galway, Corinthian Plate	Mr. Thornhill's	Bouncing Bessie
	1878	
Bellewstown, Duffers' Plate	Mr. N. Reynolds' Lord Gormanstown's Mr. N. Reynolds'	Juno Collar Juno
Hurdle Race	Capt. A. Paget's	Birbeck
	1879	
Punchestown, Irish Grand Military . Punchestown, Irish Military Hunters	Capt. Shuttleworth's Own	Witch Hazel Wild Norah II
	1880	
Cork, Hunters' Plate Fairyhouse, Ward Hunt Cup	Capt. Woodley's Mr. W. G. Jameson's	Blue Rock Oatcake

Sir Hugh McCalmont, himself a successful steeplechase rider, among other wins, can claim the Conyngham Cup at Punchestown in 1871, when he rode Mr. Allen McDonagh's 'Garde Civique,' and in the following year similarly in the Irish Grand Military Steeplechase at Punchestown, riding Captain James McCalmont's 'Bel Espoir.'

Punchestown, Irish Grand Military. Capt. Thompson's

His son, Captain Dermot McCalmont, who, as has been already mentioned, is the only owner who has ridden the winner in the Grand Military as far as the 7th Hussars are concerned, has also won a number of steeplechases. Among these he includes the Hurst Park Naval and Military Gold Cup, 1911, in which he rode his horse 'Ballymadun.'

The only other officer, 7th Hussars, who has ridden a winner in the Irish Grand Military Steeplechase, Punchestown, is Lord Marcus T. de la Poer Beresford, who rode 'Revenge' in 1876 for Mr. E. E. Swaine of the 17th Lancers. In the same year he also won the Grand National Hunt Steeplechase at Irvine, on Mr. G. Ballard's 'Barford.'



THE
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE
ORDER
(Reverse)

# **APPENDICES**

#### APPENDIX I

- LIST OF OFFICERS FROM 1690 TO 1714, GIVING COMMISSION DATES, SERVICES, HONOURS AND DISTINCTIONS, AND BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES AS FAR AS THEY CAN BE OBTAINED.
- AITKIN, ANTHONY.—Adjutant Lord Polwarth's Dragoons March 6, 1708; out of regiment 1709.
- AINSLEY, ANDREW.—Quartermaster of Colonel Preston's Troop May 14, 1711; not to be traced after 1713.
- BAILLIE, ALEXANDER.—Quartermaster January 28, 1697.
- BERKELEY, —.—Supposed to be the Hon. Henry Berkeley, third son of Charles, second Earl of Berkeley; first commission apparently that of Captain in Ker's Dragoons, 1713. Captain Berkeley had been a page of honour to the Duke of Gloucester and also to Queen Anne; in December 1717 he was Colonel of the King's Own Regiment of Foot; he was removed to the Scots Troop of Horse Guards in 1719; died a Brigadier in 1736. He is stated also to have been Colonel of the 4th Foot; M.P. for Gloucester and Equerry to George I.
- BLAIR, ——.—Quartermaster 1713.
- BLAND, JOHN.—Lieutenant June 13, 1695; out of regiment 1702. Lieutenant in Lieutenant-Colonel Duncanson's Regiment of Foot, formerly Lord Huntingdon's 33rd Foot, March 10, 1702; Captain and Major, dates wanting; wounded at Almanara, 1710; Colonel 2nd Dragoon Guards, vice Lieutenant-General Hervey, January 1, 1712; Brevet-Colonel of Horse, November 15, 1711. He held Colonelcy of 2nd Dragoon Guards till February 9, 1715.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN.—Lieutenant to Major Guidett at Queensferry, September 22, 1703, here styled Captain. A John Campbell is still a Lieutenant in Ker's Dragoons in 1713, possibly the same officer.



CONWAY, WILLIAM.—Cornet to the Troop commanded by the Colonel, Richard Cunningham, signed Whitehall May 7, 1694; out of regiment shortly after; fate unknown.

CRESPIGNY. See de Crespigny.

CUNNINGHAM, ——.—Quartermaster to the Troop commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Torpichen 1713.

CUNNINGHAM, RICHARD.—The first Colonel of the regiment which was raised as Cunningham's Dragoons December 30, 1600. The Christian name of this officer is wrongly given by Cannon as Robert. The dates of his commissions as Cornet or Ensign, Lieutenant and possibly Captain-Lieutenant cannot be ascertained. All that is known of Cunningham's earlier military career is that he held a commission in the Scots Brigade in the service of Holland, that he was present at the battle of St. Denis in 1678 and was wounded on that occasion. It is, however, an established fact that Cunningham had reached the rank of Captain in March, 1688; and was serving as such in the Regiment of Foot known then as Colonel Bartholomew (or Barthold) Balfour's. Half of this regiment fought, or did not fight, at Killicrankie, where Balfour was killed. He refused quarter offered to him, when deserted by his men, at the hands of the Rev. Robert Stewart, the nephew of Stewart of Ballochin. Balfour at the time held the rank of Brigadier-General. His regiment was in Flanders later (1601) and fought well at Steinkirk and Lauden. Balfour was a name well-known in the history of the Scots Brigade. Cunningham, hitherto in the infantry, on December 31, 1688, obtained a majority in the Earl of Selkirk's (late) Regiment of Horse. He was now in Scotland and was an ardent anti-Jacobite. His services were rewarded by the Colonelcy of a Regiment of Foot which was modelled out of the existing forces in Scotland. A paper dated from Holland House, December 18, 1689, and addressed to the Earl of Severn, Major-General Mackay and Sir George Munroe, orders as follows: 'You are to form a regiment to be commanded by Richard Cunningham.' This was one of seven regiments of which three were to remain in 'our ancient kingdom' and the other four to be employed 'for our service in Ireland.' The whole paper, which is too long to quote in full, contains much of interest. Cunningham's commission bears the same date. The regiment was known as Colonel Cunningham's Regiment of Foot. In a News Letter from Aberdeen dated August 21, 1600, we read that on the 14th the Highlanders came within a mile of that place and had taken one Peyton, and having detained him some time they sent him back with a letter addressed to the Magistrates of Aberdeen, saying that if they would stand neutral and release immediately several persons now in their gaol, they would treat them as friends and do them no injury. To this letter the Magistrates made no answer. The Master of Forbes was near with "seven troop" of horse, and Colonel Cunningham was met by the express with 1,200 foot, 40 miles from there, who charged the messenger to acquaint the Council at Edinburgh that having heard the condition of Aberdeen. "he would not put off his clothes till he got there." On the 14th General Mackay marched from Edinburgh towards Aberdeen to command the army there, Sir Thomas Levinston's Dragoons being marched with all speed.' On December 30, 1690, Cunningham was given the Colonelcy of a newly-raised regiment of Dragoons, the regiment now known as the 7th (or Queen's Own) Regiment of Hussars. The regiment served in Scotland until February 1694, when, on arrival at Berwick, en route for London, it was placed on the English Establishment. Ordered to the Netherlands, Cunningham landed with his regiment at Williamstadt. Colonel Cunningham remained in command until he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General (Brigadier of Horse) at Mariekirk on June 1, 1606. As Brigadier he served in Flanders. Unfortunately the date of the birth and the date of the death of this officer cannot be ascertained. A petition of Colonel Richard Cunningham and his officers relative to arrears due to the said regiment is extant. The arrears claimed amounted to £17,000. The officers were willing to compound for £5,000 down. The regiment referred to is Cunningham's Foot. It was disbanded after the peace of Ryswick and the officers placed on half-pay. The following warrant seems to refer to the arrears. Dated December 15, 1601, from Kensington, a warrant was issued for the payment of £500 to Colonel Cunningham for arrears to his regiment.

CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT.—Lieutenant June 1, 1695; out of regiment in 1702.

CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM.—Captain in Cunningham's Dragoons July 20, 1695.

There was an officer of this name an Ensign in Colonel George Lauder's Regiment of Foot (Scots Brigade) in 1694; had left Cunningham's Dragoons in 1702.

DAVIS, JOHN.—Captain in Colonel Cunningham's Regiment 1694. No further information.

DE CRESPIGNY, THOMAS.—Second son of Claude Champion de Crespigny, a French refugee officer, who was ultimately a Colonel in the British Army. The grandson of Thomas de Crespigny was the first Baronet of that name; Cornet to the Colonel (Lord Cardross's Regiment of Dragoons), Hampton Court, August 7, 1869; Captain-Lieutenant 1695; Captain-Lieutenant of Lord Jedburgh's Troop before 1702; Captain in Sir Charles Hotham's Regiment of Foot April 8, 1710.

Douglas, Archibald, second Earl of Forfar.—Son of Archibald, first Earl; had the courtesy title of Lord Wandell; granted a pension of £200 per annum by Queen Anne for the purposes of his education

- in 1704; Cornet and to rank as eldest Captain in 2nd (Scots Troop) Horse Grenadier Guards March 6, 1708; Guidon and to rank as do.; Major, Ker's Dragoons September 22, 1711; Lieutenant-Colonel, Ker's Dragoons October 30, 1711; succeeded as second Earl of Forfar December 1712; Colonel of H.R.H. the Prince of Denmark's Regiment of Foot (now the Buffs), vice John Selwyn, April 14, 1713; envoy to Prussia, 1714; Brigadier-General 1715; fought at Sheriff Muir, where he was shot in the knee, November 13, 1715; removed to Stirling, where he died on December 8, 1715; buried in Bothwell Church, where there is a monument; title extinct; his estates went to Archibald, first Duke of Douglas; in a petition he begs for the arrears of his own and his father's pension, amounting to £1,400, and states that he has in addition incurred debts to the amount of £3,000 in her Majesty's Service.
- Douglas, George.—Lieutenant of the New Company of the Foot Guards November 7, 1685; Captain-Lieutenant of Lieutenant-General James Douglas's Company in 'Our Regiment of Guard,' Whitehall, June 18, 1688; had left this regiment before March 1, 1689; Captain in Cunningham's Dragoons September 8, 1692 (commission signed at Gramen); commission renewed 1702; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (in Scotland) March 29, 1703; was commanding his troop at Costorphine September 28, 1703; Major April 28, 1707; Brevet Colonel of Dragoons October 10, 1709; out of regiment 1710.
- DRUMMOND, ARCHIBALD.—Cornet to Colonel Richard Cunningham's Troop February 27, 1695; was serving at Jedburgh as Cornet in the Marquis of Lothian's Troop September 11, 1703.
- DUNBAR, ALEXANDER.—Lieutenant in Colonel Cunningham's Dragoons 1695; Captain in Lord Blantyre's Regiment of Foot 1689; this last appears from a petition by his widow to the Scots Parliament for arrears of pay due to her late husband during the year of the Revolution.
- DUNDAS, JAMES.—Lieutenant, Ker's Dragoons vice Nasmyth April 15, 1714; half-pay when regiment was broken; on Half-pay List in 1722.
- Forbes, Hon. William.—Eldest son of Lord Forbes; Captain of Independent Troop of Scots Horse 1689; acted same year in Aberdeenshire against General Buchan and the Jacobites with success; July 31, 1690. News Letter from London: 'the Highlanders have burnt several houses in Perthshire, and continue to ravage the country, whilst General Mackay is in the north, whence we hear that the Master of Forbes with some Dragoons had defeated a party of Highlanders, taking some prisoners, among whom is his own brother '—an instance of the good old custom when brothers took opposite sides in any case to save the estates! Privy Councillor; Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham's Dragoons December 30, 1690; succeeded his father as thirteenth Baron Forbes 1691;

left Cunningham's Dragoons March 30, 1697; Lieutenant-Colonel of Scots Troop of Grenadier Guards when first raised May 5, 1702; Lieutenant-Colonel Scots Troop of Life Guards May 4, 1704; died 1716. This officer was also in Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Eglinton's Regiment of Horse for a short time in 1690 as a Captain.

FORFAR, EARL OF. See Douglas.

FOSTER, ——.—Quartermaster to the Troop commanded by Major Guidet 1713.

GUIDETT, BALTHAZAR.—Otherwise written Guidet, Guydett, Guydet and Guyditt; Adjutant Royal Dragoons (Colonel Edward Lord Cornbury). Commission signed at Windsor July 6, 1686; still Adjutant 1687; styled Major in Colonel Henry Slingsby's Regiment of Horse October 8, 1688, but about this there appears to be a doubt; from Adjutant in the Royal Regiment of Dragoons Guidett became Captain of the Company in the Royal Regiment of Foot, 'of which Frederick, late Duke of Schomberg, was Captain,' March 13, 1601; Captain in the Earl of Essen's Regiment of Dragoons (Additional Company) February 16, 1604 (now 4th Hussars); Captain of Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes' Troop in Cunningham's Dragoons, Hague, October 1, 1606; styled Major though apparently only a Captain in Lothian's Dragoons when at Queensferry September 22, 1703; still in the regiment in 1713; Captain in Brigadier-General Humphrey Gore's Regiment of Dragoons (10th Hussars) February 25, 1715; resigned from Gore's and retired December 25, 1717, when he was styled Major.

HOME, ALEXANDER.—Quartermaster Ker's Regiment of Dragoons (to Ker's Troop), no date.

Hume, Alexander.—Adjutant Ker's Dragoons February 11, 1709; Quarter-master in Colonel's Troop 1713; out of regiment 1714.

Hume, later Lord Polwarth and subsequently Earl of Marchmont; born about 1664; educated in Holland; enlisted with George Baillie of Jerviswoode in the Prince of Orange's Guards; held a commission in the Dutch Army; came to England with William III; Holland House December 18, 1689.—'You are to model 3 troops of Dragoons, each troop to consist of 50 men and the Lord Cardross to be Colonel and Captain of one troop, Robert Jackson to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain of another, and Patrick Hume of Polwarth to be Captain of the third troop, and —— Guthrie to be Major without any troop.' This was apparently Lord Polwarth's first commission in the British Army. The paper is to be found in the 'Calendar (William and Mary)' State Papers,' and has hitherto escaped notice. Captain in Cunningham's Dragoons 1692; Major in Cunningham's Dragoons 1694;

Lieutenant-Colonel in Lord Jedburgh's (late Cunningham's) Dragoons May 30, 1697; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding vice William Forbes till April 28, 1707; Brevet Colonel March 30, 1704; Colonel April 28, 1707; Lord Polwarth suffered from consumption; in 1708 his health occasioned great anxiety; during the summer of 1700 he felt obliged to ask the permission of the Queen to dispose of his regiment; this was granted; he retired prior to October 10, 1700; died at Kelso November 25 in that year, aged 45; Lord Polwarth, who predeceased his father, appears to have been a man much beloved; his portrait is at Marchmont House; the George Baillie mentioned above married Grisell, the sister of Lord Polwarth, in 1600; it is related that while in the Guards of the Prince of Orange Patrick Hume when on duty at the door when the Prince dined in public was wont to refuse admission -the public being always admitted-to any pretty girl unless she first paid toll with a kiss; to the father of Lord Polwarth, who was high in the favour of William, and who was afterwards created Earl of Marchmont, the King granted the augmentation of 'an orange proper ensigned with an imperial crown'; this heraldic honour appears many times at Marchmont, and if Lord Polwarth, when Colonel of the regiment, had any new guidons made during his Colonelcy this badge would in all probability figure thereon; hence it is fitting that mention of the fact should here be made.

JEDBURGH, LORD. See Kerr, Hon. William.

JOHNSTON, SIR JOHN.—Elder son of Sir James Johnston, Kt., of Westerhall (Westraw), and related to the Earl of Annandale, who was created a Marquis in 1701; Cornet in the Earl of Annandale's Independent Troop of Scots Horse 1689; Captain in Cunningham's Dragoons before 1694; Major March 30, 1697; father died 1699; created a Baronet of Nova Scotia 1700; Lieutenant-Colonel April 28, 1708; removed in 1711: Major Sir John Johnston commanded his Troop when at Dunse September 10, 1703; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding vice Hon. Patrick Hume from April 28, 1707; to October 29, 1711; he was related to the Sir John Johnston who was tried, condemned, and hanged at Tyburn December 23, 1600, for assisting at the abduction of a young lady; as a matter of fact, he was the least guilty of any concerned in the matter, but was the only man apprehended, and being politically obnoxious to the Government was treated with exceptional rigour. The Proclamation for the apprehension of Captain James Campbell, Archibald Mongomery, Sir John Johnston, and divers others was issued from Whitehall November 15, 1690. They were charged with the abduction from Great Queen Street of Mary Wharton, 'a virgin of great estate,' the only child of Philip Wharton Eyre, 'about 13 years of age.' When Sir John Johnston was apprehended a certain Hutton Byerley, Esq., was most active in prosecuting him. From a London News Letter dated May 25, 1695, and addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, Newcastle-on-Tyne, we glean the following story. 'On Thursday Hutton Byerley, Esq., died of the wound he had received some days before from a gentleman of the Middle Temple Lane upon a sudden quarrel.' (Here a part of the letter is torn away.) 'It seems this gentleman was the person who with great violence persecuted Sir John Johnston some time since for assisting in stealing Madam Wharton for his friend Mr. Campbell, for which he was tried and executed. Hence some tender-hearted ladies who much regretted the occasion of that gentleman's death, will needs conclude this unhappy accident was a prosecution of divine justice against him.'

Johnston, William.—Cornet to the Troop commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Wandell January 1, 1713; Adjutant later; commission as Adjutant renewed by George I in 1715; Cornet (en second) in Princess of Wales's 1 Own Regiment of Dragoons (7th Hussars) August 22, 1715; Cornet to Captain Renovard's Troop June 15, 1716; promoted Lieutenant June 3, 1721; serving in 1727; no other particulars.

KEIRE (or Kerr), JAMES.—The career of this officer is not very clear; possibly he was a Lieutenant in Colonel James Ferguson's Regiment of Foot (Cameronians) in 1694; he certainly was Adjutant in Lord Jedburgh's Regiment of Dragoons (7th Hussars) April 15, 1697, commission signed at Kensington; Quartermaster do. February 15, 1700; was Lieutenant in Major Johnston's Troop at Dunse, September 10, 1703; Captain-Lieutenant May 31, 1705; out of regiment before 1711; he may be identical with the Captain-Lieutenant of the 3rd Foot Guards, commission signed at Kensington March 6, 1708; out of 3rd Foot Guards April 1712; half-pay 1714; Captain-Lieutenant in Lord Mark Kerr's Regiment of Foot (29th Regiment) November 10, 1715.

KERR, WILLIAM, SECOND MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN.—Born 1662; eldest son of first Marquess and grandson of William, third Earl; on the death of his kinsman Robert, third Lord Jedburgh, in 1692, he succeeded to that title and as Lord Jedburgh sat in Parliament. Previously William Kerr had been known as Lord Newbattle; in 1691 he was given the command of a regiment of Dragoons known as Lord Newbattle's Dragoons; this regiment was disbanded in 1697 and was on the Scots Establishment; Lord Newbattle commanded as Lieutenant-Colonel, not as Colonel; he was appointed Colonel of the regiment (late Cunningham's Dragoons, now the 7th Hussars) October 1, 1696; Brigadier-General 1702; succeeded his father as second Marquess of Lothian 1703; Major-General 1704; Knight of the Thistle 1705; elected a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Regiment had just received its new title, the full style of which was, 'Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales's Own Royal Regiment of Dragoons.'

Representative Peer of Scotland 1708, but his election was cancelled owing to some informality: he was re-elected 1715: Lieutenant-General January 1707: Colonel of the 3rd Foot Guards April 25, 1707: removed from his command for political reasons 1713 on change of the Administration; on accession of George I received an appointment on the North British staff: died in London February 28, 1722, aged 60; buried in Henry VIIth's Chapel, Westminster Abbey; married, it is said out of pity, Lady Jane Campbell, the daughter of the ninth Earl of Argyle, who was beheaded in 1685; a full-length portrait still hangs at Newbattle: Mackey's character of the Marquess is curious: 'He hath abundance of fire and may prove a man of business when he applies himself that way: laughs at all revealed religion, yet sets up for a pillar of presbytery, being very zealous though not devout. He is brave in his person; loves his country and his bottle; a thorough libertine; very handsome; hair black; with a fine eye; 45 years old.' Truly a strange mixture!

- KER, HON. WILLIAM.—Younger son of second Earl of Roxburghe and brother of the first Duke of Roxburghe; dates of commissions of Cornet, Lieutenant, Captain-Lieutenant, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel are lacking; he served in Flanders in the years 1710, 1711, 1712, under Marlborough and Ormond, being then Colonel of the regiment, to which he had been appointed in succession to Lord Polwarth October 10, 1709. Groom of the Bed Chamber to the Prince of Wales; fought with distinction at Sheriffmuir November 13, 1715, two horses shot, wounded; Brigadier-General May 18, 1727; Major-General November 10, 1735; Lieutenant-General July 2, 1739; M.P. for Berwick; died unmarried in 1741, having commanded the regiment since 1709.
- LANGLANDS, JOHN.—Cornet Lord Polwarth's Dragoons March 6, 1708; Cornet in Major's Troop 1713; half-pay when the regiment was broken in 1714, and survived on half-pay till 1740.
- LINDSEY, ANDREW.—Mr. Andrew Lindsey to be Lieutenant to Captain John Davis in Colonel Cunningham's Regiment 1694. No further information.
- LOTHIAN, MARQUIS OF. See Kerr, William.
- MACKGILL, ——.—Cornet to Major William Preston, Ker's Regiment of Dragoons 1713.
- MARSHALL, JOHN.—The identity of this officer presents difficulties; he was a Lieutenant in 1695 and served as a Lieutenant in Captain Preston's Troop at 'Innerkeithing,' September 29, 1703; possibly he might have been the Lieutenant John Marshall of the Grenadiers in the 2nd Troop of Life Guards in 1691; also he might have been the Captain

- John Marshall appointed to Colonel Lillingston's Regiment of Foot (38th Regiment) May 11, 1710; if this be so, Marshall died in the West Indies, whither the regiment proceeded.
- MAXWELL, ROBERT.—Cornet in Hon. William Ker's Dragoons 1713.
- Montgomery, Hugh.—Quartermaster in Colonel William Wolesley's Regiment of Inniskilling Horse (on the Irish Establishment) 1689; signed the address to William III at Inniskilling August 6, 1689; Quartermaster, Cunningham's Dragoons Opprebaix June 15, 1691; Lieutenant and Adjutant in Colonel George Hamilton's Regiment of Scots Foot July 1694; stated to be the elder son of Nicholas Montgomery of Derrybrusk, Co. Fermanagh.
- MULLIKEN, REV. THOMAS.—Chaplain; commission signed at Mont St. Andrée July 26, 1694.
- NASMYTH (or Nesmith), JAMES.—Major vice Lord Torphichen April 15, 1714, He was the eldest son of Sir James Nasmyth, a Baronet of Nova Scotia, whom he succeeded as second Baronet in 1720. His commission dates for Cornet and Captain are unknown, but Nasmyth became a Lieutenant March 6, 1708. He died in 1779, apparently a very old man.
- NEWBATTLE, LORD. See Kerr, William.
- OGILVIE, DAVID.—Cornet to Major Sir John Johnston at Dunse September 10, 1703; Lieutenant 1713; it is possible that this officer is identical with the David Ogilvie who was Ensign to Captain Alexander Grant in Sir Roger Bradshaigh's (Bradshaw's) Regiment of Foot which was disbanded in 1713; the date of this commission is February 28, 1711; if so, he in 1713 returned to his old regiment, and was gazetted Captain-Lieutenant when the regiment was re-established in 1714-15.
- OGILVIE, JAMES.—Cornet in 'Major Guydet's Troop' at Queensferry September 22, 1703; Lieutenant in 1711; Lieutenant to Lord Torphichen's Troop January 1, 1713; still a Lieutenant in the regiment in 1727.
- PATTEN, ARCHIBALD.—Was Major in Cunningham's Dragoons in 1692. Commissions lacking. There is some doubt as to the identity of this officer. He was, however, probably identical with the Major Archibald Patten in Colonel George Lauder's Regiment of Foot, Scots Brigade, November 6, 1694, who 'had been Captain and Brevet Major in Scots Brigade.' He was Major in the Earl of Donegal's Regiment of Foot (35th Regiment) January 28, 1701; commission renewed in 1702. In the Embarkation Returns, July 1702, his name appears as 'Archebald Patten,

- Captain,' who sailed on board the 'Albin Frigate' with this regiment for Cadiz, proceeding thence to the West Indies. His company consisted of '2 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, I Drummer and I Drummer deserted, 45 private men I whereof with Collo. Fox.' The regiment, or what remained of it, returned to Ireland in November 1703; in 1705 it went to Spain and fought at Almanza. The loss by disease among the officers while in the West Indies was terrible. Patten left the regiment on its return to Ireland in 1703. Among the 'Treasury Papers' a petition of his for 'subsistence money' is to be found. The name is also written Patoun and Payton.
- POLLOCK, JOHN.—The brother of Sir Robert Pollock; Cornet to Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. William Forbes (Cunningham's Dragoons) July 26, 1694, commission signed at Mont St. Andrée; possibly identical with the Lieutenant John Pollock in Major Sir Robert Pollock's Troop of the Earl of Hyndford's Dragoons at Gorbells, September 5, 1703.
- Pollock, Robert.—'State Papers William and Mary, 1691 (S.P. Scotland Warrant Books),' Blank Commissions for Officers in Captain Robert Pollock's Troop in Richard Cunningham's Regiment of Dragoons, signed June 18, Opprebaix 1691; from a paper in 'King William's Chest,' vol. 13, dated 1692, we find Robert Pollock a Captain commanding a Troop in the regiment. The only other reference to this officer is 'William Preston February 7 (? year), Kensington, to be Captain to Major Robert Pollock's Troop,' from which it must be inferred that he at least attained the rank of Major.
- POLWARTH, LORD. See Hume, Hon. Patrick.
- PRESTON, GEORGE.—Surgeon, Opprebaix June 15, 1691; out of regiment May 7, 1694.
- PRESTON, WILLIAM.—The son of Sir Robert Preston. Very little can be learned of this officer; he was a Captain in Cunningham's Dragoons to Major Robert Pollock prior to 1694; his name appears in 1695 and again in 1703 when he commanded his troop at 'Innerkeithing' (Inverkeithing); Major October 30, 1711.
- PRIMROSE, ARCHIBALD.—Cornet Cunningham's Dragoons February 7, 1695; Ensign to Captain Bedford (Queen's Regiment of Foot), commission signed at Kensington February 12, 1702; commission renewed by Queen Anne; ensign 1st Foot Guards August 25, 1704; Lieutenant 1st Foot Guards April 1, 1706, in the Company of Lieutenant-Colonel Vincent.
- RAE, THOMAS.—Cornet (Cunningham's Dragoons) July 26, 1694, commission

- signed at Mont St. Andrée; placed on the Invalid List by Royal Warrant at 2s. 6d. per diem, January 31, 1698.
- RAMSEY, THE REV. JAMES.—Chaplain, Ker's Dragoons, April 25, 1711; was still Chaplain in 1713.
- RICHARDSON, WILLIAM.—Cornet in Captain Douglas's Troop at Costorphine September 28, 1703; was still a Cornet June 15, 1715.
- SANDILANDS, HON. JAMES, seventh Lord Torphichen; eldest surviving son of Walter, sixth Lord, who died in 1698; his mother was the eldest daughter of William Viscount Canada and Lord Alexander; commanded a Company of Grenadiers in the Earl of Mar's Regiment of Foot in the spring of 1702; supported the Treaty of Union in 1707; Major, Ker's Dragoons, February 15, 1712; Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding April 4, 1713, vice Lord Wandale, till the regiment was disbanded, and re-appointed when the regiment was re-established in 1715; served under Marlborough and also in Scotland in 1715; on October 17 in that year tried unsuccessfully to drive the Highlanders out of Seaton House; fought at Sheriffmuir with distinction; retired June 24, 1722; appointed a 'Lord of Police' 1722; died 1753. Distinguished himself at the battle of Dunblane.
- Scott, ——.—Quartermaster to the Troop commanded by Captain Berkeley 1713.
- SCOTT, FRANCIS.—Cornet to Captain Robert Pollock (Cunningham's Dragoons) January 16, 1692; Cornet to Captain George Douglas (do.) in 1695; commission renewed August 25, 1702; Cornet to Captain Preston at 'Innerkeithing' September 29, 1703; Lieutenant May 31, 1705; Lieutenant to Captain Preston still in 1713; Lieutenant en second in Lieutenant-General Carpenter's Dragoons August 22, 1715. One of the seven officers to whom the King granted a commission en second.
- SEMPILL, MATTHEW.—See Semple, Mathew.
- SEMPILL, ROBERT.—Cornet to Colonel Cunningham's own Troop September 8, 1692; commission signed at Grammen.
- SEMPLE, MATHEW.—Cornet March 1, 1695; was Cornet in Lord Polwarth's Troop at Greenlaw September 10, 1703; Lieutenant to Lord Torphichen March 29, 1711; when the regiment was broken in 1714 placed on half-pay; was one of the seven officers restored en second in 'Cunningham's Dragoons' (Colonel Kerr's Regiment) August 22, 1715; Lieutenant Royal Irish Dragoons late 1715 or in 1716; serving in vol. 11.

- 1727; in a memorial to the Treasury Lieutenant Semple states that he had held a commission twenty-eight years in 'Ker's Regiment,' and had been restored in 1715, but had received no pay; fate unknown.
- STEUART, ALEXANDER.—Cornet Ker's Dragoons May 15, 1711; left regiment 1714.
- STEWART, MATHEW.—Lieutenant February 7, 1695; commission renewed 1702; Lieutenant in Lord Polwarth's Troop at 'Grinlaw' September 10, 1703; Lieutenant and Captain-Lieutenant March 29, 1711; Major January 31, 1715; do. to Colonel Hon. William Ker 1713; commission renewed by George II. in 1727; out of the regiment April 4, 1733.
- Telfer, Patrick.—Surgeon, commission signed at Kensington March 6, 1708, and renewed in 1715; probably a son of Peter Telfer.
- TELFER, PETER.—Surgeon; commission signed at Whitehall May 7, 1694, renewed 1708; stated to have been a most skilful man.
- TORPHICHEN, LORD.—See Sandilands, Hon. James.
- URQUHART, JAMES.—Third son of Patrick Urquhart of Meldrum, and nephew of the Earl of Airlie. Acted as Quartermaster in the Earl of Airlie's Troop when it mustered at Dundee Sepember 17, 1667; the Troop was disbanded on that date; it had been raised during the previous year; Quartermaster in King's Regiment of Scots Horse March 30, 1685; Adjutant, Cunningham's Dragoons, June 18, 1691 (commission signed at Opprebaix); Lieutenant to Major Archibald 'Patoun' in Cunningham's Dragoons, Kensington, January 16, 1692; served in Flanders; Captain-Lieutenant March 6, 1708; it is possible that he is identical with the James Urquhart who was Lieutenant to Captain Carse in Colonel John Buchan's Regiment of Foot, Loo, October 1, 1697. Half-pay 1698; also that he later served in a regiment of Scots Foot and was made Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of Foot May 7, 1713.
- WANDELL, LORD.—See Douglas, Archibald.
- WISHART, GEORGE.—Dates of commissions as Cornet, Lieutenant and Captain unknown; Major in Lord Strathnaver's Regiment of Foot 1689; Major in Lord Newbattle's Regiment of Dragoons (7th Hussars) December 30, 1690; commission renewed dated Jennep Camp, July 16, 1692; half-pay Lieutenant-Colonel 1698; Lieutenant-Colonel of Lord Hyndford's Dragoons May 12, 1702; patent for Baronetcy from William III. April 19, 1700; patent not taken out, and re-granted by Queen Anne by Royal Warrant June 17, 1706; died 1706.

## APPENDIX II

- LIST, WITH COMMISSION DATES, SERVICES, HONOURS AND DISTINCTIONS OF ALL THE OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT FROM THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT (1715) TO THE ABOLITION OF PURCHASE (1871)
- AGNEW, JAMES.—Cornet to Captain Levingston January 31, 17{4; Lieutenant (date wanting); Captain vice Sir George Dunbar permitted to resign April 11, 1723; Captain 'Our Dearest Consort the Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Dragoons' (commission renewed) June 20, 1727; Major and Captain of Troop (same style) April 4, 1733; retired July 23, 1748; one of the officers commissioned when the regiment was re-established in 1715. No more information.
- AIRD, RICHARD.—Ensign December 11, 1817; Cornet December 11, 1817; first Riding-master of 7th Queen's Own; out 1825.
- ALEXANDER, ARCHIBALD.—Surgeon December 26, 1851, vice Cowen; out of regiment August 14, 1857 (exchanged to 4th Light Dragoons); Assistant Surgeon, Staff, February 20, 1835; do. 28th Regiment May 8, 1835; Surgeon 78th Regiment October 3, 1845; Surgeon 50th Regiment March 25, 1849. Served in New South Wales and the East Indies.
- AMIEL, HENRY COURT.—Cornet March 22, 1809; left regiment May 24, 1810; Cornet (Army rank) February 2, 1809.
- AMIEL, HENRY STRACHEY.—Cornet (wanting); Lieutenant May 31, 1794; Captain April 5, 1799; out of regiment April 19, 1799.
- Anglesey, First Marquis of.—See Paget, Lord Henry William.
- Annesley, Arthur.—Cornet (wanting); Lieutenant November 14, 1805; left regiment, August 18, 1808.
- Ansley, Thomas.—Cornet July 6, 1797; Lieutenant March 15, 1799; left regiment by 1803.
- Anson, Hon. Augustus, H.A., V.C.—Ensign 44th Foot March 27, 1853; Ensign 4th Foot ——; Second Lieutenant Rifle Brigade December 2, 1853; Lieutenant December 8, 1854; Captain July 6, 1855; Captain 34th Foot July 8, 1856; Captain 10th Hussars August 24, 1858; Captain

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- 7th Hussars December 7, 1858; Brevet-Major May 28, 1859. Half-pay February 15, 1861. Served with the Rifle Brigade at Sebastopol from January 1855 (medal and clasp and 5th Class Medjidie); served in the Indian Mutiny as A.D.C. to General Grant; present at the siege and capture of Delhi (wounded); action of Bolundshuhur; second Relief of Lucknow and assault of Secundra Bagh (wounded and horse killed); assault and capture of Lucknow, affairs at Sirsee and Barree; thanked by Governor-General in Council; several mentions in despatches; medal and two clasps, Victoria Cross, brevet majority.
- ARDLEY, GEORGE.—Assistant Surgeon September 3, 1803.
- ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM FORTESCUE.—Cornet June 24, 1862, vice Wombwell exchanged; retired by sale of commission 1863. Served in East Indies.
- ATTENBORROW, THOMAS.—Cornet vice Bulmer retired April 24, 1762; left the regiment November 30, 1763.
- AUCHENLECK, ALEXANDER.—Lieutenant to Captain Dunbar January 31, 1718; no more information. One of the officers commissioned to the regiment on its re-establishment in 1715.
- AYTOUN, JAMES.—Ensign 1st Royal Regiment of Foot October 22, 1847; Cornet 7th Hussars April 20, 1849 (vice Heathcote exchanged); Lieutenant do. October 31, 1851; half-pay November 10, 1856; Captain (Army) January 24, 1856; full pay Captain 7th Hussars August 14, 1857; exchanged into 85th Foot as Captain May 12, 1863; retired as Major on half-pay April 25, 1865.
- BABINGTON, WILLIAM.—Cornet November 11, 1845; Lieutenant October 9, 1846; Captain June 14, 1850; Major November 12, 1858; 2nd Lieut-Colonel May 13, 1859; retired by sale of commission March 9, 1860; died at Sarisbury, Hants, November 5, 1913, aged 87.
- BADDELEY, JOHN.—Cornet June 16, 1795; Lieutenant December 9, 1796, vice Martin; out of regiment 1799.
- BAILLIE, CHARLES H.—Cornet 10th Light Dragoons March 23, 1858; Cornet 7th Hussars March 26, 1858; Lieutenant 7th Hussars March 11, 1859; retired June 30, 1863; served in India 1860-61.
- Ball, Edward Hughes.—Cornet August 28, 1817; half-pay February 11, 1819.
- BALL, INGRAM.—Ensign 33rd Regiment of Foot February 12, 1772; Cornet June 2, 1773; Lieutenant May 29, 1776, vice Tuffnell; Captain-Lieutenant and Captain vice Dukinfield January 5, 1780; left regiment November 29, 1780.
- BALL, WILLIAM.—Cornet June 25, 1744, vice Bellasyse; Lieutenant January 20, 1752, vice Bonham promoted; commission renewed October 27, 1760; Captain vice Erskine promoted March 27, 1759.

- BALLASYSE (? Bellasis or Bellasyse), HENRY.—Cornet August 12, 1741; left regiment or retired June 25, 1744.
- BALLMER, JOHN.—Cornet (en second) December 26, 1744; Cornet on full pay (undated); Lieutenant vice Hay May 14, 1757; retired August 22, 1760; was taken prisoner at Val 1747.
- BALLMER, THOMAS.—Cornet vice Mansfield promoted May 18, 1761; retired April 24, 1762.
- BAMFYLDE, GEORGE WARWICK.—Cornet September 5, 1805; Lieutenant September 5, 1805 (same date); left regiment December 11, 1806.
- Bankes, William George Hawtrey.—Cornet March 3, 1857. Served in the Indian Campaign with the Army under Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., from February 4, 1858, to April 6, 1858, including the repulse of the attack on the Alumbagh, the siege and capture of Lucknow. This gallant officer was dangerously wounded by sword cuts on the right leg and side of head. Also on the left knee and foot at Moosa Bagh March 19, 1858. He was honourably mentioned in despatches by Sir Colin Campbell April 16, 1858. He died of his wounds April 6, 1858. Cornet Bankes was awarded the Victoria Cross 'for conspicuous gallantry in thrice charging a body of infuriated fanatics who had rushed on the guns employed in shelling a small mud fort in the vicinity of the Moosa Bagh, Lucknow, on March 19, 1858.' Medal, clasp for Lucknow. (See also Military History.)
- BARBER, ALEXANDER.—Cornet July 5, 1797; Lieutenant August 5, 1799; Captain June 25, 1803; died same year.
- BARKER, JOHN.—Veterinary Surgeon August 25, 1857, vice Parry; had been Probationary Veterinary Surgeon 1st Dragoons November 10, 1854; Veterinary-Surgeon 1oth Hussars July 27, 1855; Veterinary Surgeon (1st Class) July 29, 1862; retired on temporary half-pay July 17, 1866; served in Crimean campaign, medal and clasp for Sebastopol; served in Indian Mutiny campaign, medal, clasp for Lucknow; Turkish war medal for Crimea.
- BARKER, JOHN DAYE.—Cornet 16th Lancers November 17, 1863; Lieutenant do. June 23, 1865; Captain do. July 13, 1870; Captain 7th Hussars July 22, 1870; retired by sale of commission June 14, 1873; served in India 1865-7.
- BARKER, THOMAS.—Cornet September 7, 1773; retired November 24, 1777.
- BARLOW, SIR MORISON, BART.—Cornet 9th Bengal Cavalry May 6, 1854; Lieutenant do. July 18, 1855; Lieutenant 4th European Cavalry June 1858; Captain do. May 9, 1860; Captain 7th Hussars December 12, 1864, from 88th] Foot in which he was a Captain

- November 17, 1863; Captain 9th Lancers July 20, 1870; served in India as attached to 2nd Dragoons; siege and capture of Lucknow and in several other engagements; was in India 1854-61 and 1864-70; medal, clasp for Lucknow.
- BARNARD, HENRY, VISCOUNT.—Cornet July 6, 1815; Lieutenant May 22, 1817; exchanged to Life Guards June 23, 1817; Captain December 12, 1818; Major 75th Foot December 11, 1823; had been half-pay 2nd Ceylon Regiment July 3, 1823; Lieutenant-Colonel 75th Foot September 23, 1824; half-pay July 6, 1826.
- BARNE, MICHAEL.—Cornet January 13, 1778; Lieutenant January 5, 1780, vice Price; Captain June 16, 1783, vice Dukinfield; Major March 1, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel (Army) January 1, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel (Regiment) July 19, 1799; Lieut.-Colonel Commanding vice G. Le Marchant from July 19, 1799, till May 16, 1801; was later M.P. for Dunwich; retired April 4, 1805.
- BARRET, JAMES.—Was Quartermaster of Elliot's Regiment; Adjutant of 7th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons March 29, 1760, vice Perry promoted to Granby's; commission renewed October 29, 1760; had left regiment by 1776.
- BARTON, JAMES.—Ensign 65th Foot June 13, 1845; Lieutenant 4th Foot February 7, 1851; Captain 4th Foot December 29, 1854; Captain and Paymaster 7th Hussars April 13, 1855; Captain 7th Hussars July 17, 1857.
- BATHURST, LIONEL HENRY.—Cornet December 29, 1825; Lieutenant December 31, 1827; Captain December 3, 1830, vice Dundas promoted; half-pay May 17, 1833.
- BAUMGARTEN, EDWARD PICTON.—Cornet 6th Dragoons January 19, 1855; Cornet 4th Dragoons January 26, 1856; Lieutenant do. December 11, 1857; Lieutenant 10th Hussars April 30, 1855; Captain do. March 30, 1860; Captain 7th Hussars June 1, 1860; retired by sale of commission June 24, 1862; served in India 1860-2.
- BAYLEY, JOHN.—Ensign 85th Regiment September 21, 1852; Lieutenant do. August 26, 1853; Captain do. April 28, 1857; Captain 7th Hussars May 12, 1863; Major 16th Lancers July 27, 1870; had served in Mauritius 1853-5; Cape of Good Hope 1859-61; India 1863-6 and 1867-70.
- BAYLEY (or Bayly), SAMUEL.—Cornet May 29, 1753; Lieutenant August 5, 1758, vice Maitland retired; commission renewed October 27, 1760; no further information.
- BAYLY, PAGET LAMBART.—Cornet August 6, 1803; Lieutenant May 9, 1805; Captain February 23, 1809; out of regiment October 4, 1810; died 1845.

- BEATTY, FREDERICK.—Cornet October 6, 1813; Lieutenant April 10, 1815; left service 1817; served at Waterloo, where he was wounded.
- BEAUFORT, HENRY, DUKE OF.—See Somerset.
- BEAVAN, THOMAS.—Assistant Surgeon vice Moffitt March 27, 1828; retired June 17, 1842.
- Bedingfield, William.—Ensign 58th Foot May 6, 1862; Ensign 42nd Foot December 9, 1862; Cornet 7th Hussars November 22, 1864; Lieutenant December 10, 1869; retired; served in India 1863-5 and 1867.
- Belfast, George Hamilton, Earl of.—Cornet 18th Light Dragoons November 26, 1818; Cornet 7th Hussars February 11, 1819; Lieutenant October 4, 1821; half-pay 1st Dragoon Guards April 16, 1823.
- BELL, THOMAS.—Served in the ranks of the 7th Hussars from 1839 to 1858; Riding-master March 16, 1858; served in Indian Mutiny campaign; siege and capture of Lucknow; repulse of enemy's attack on the Alumbagh; died June 6, 1858.
- Belson, Charles Philip (afterwards Sir Charles, K.C.B.).—From the 9th Foot; Captain and Captain-Lieutenant vice Amiel January 11, 1797; Captain only April 5, 1797; left regiment September 28, 1804; Lieutenant-Colonel 28th Foot November 23, 1804; Colonel (Army) June 4, 1814; Lieutenant-Colonel 56th Foot May 9, 1816; Major General August 12, 1819; half-pay September 6, 1817; died 1831; medal, cross, Waterloo (two clasps) K.C.B.; had five distinctions for Peninsula and Waterloo campaigns.
- Bennett, John Robert Burlton.—Cornet 1st Dragoons November 24, 1863; Cornet 7th Hussars March 1, 1864; Lieutenant February 1, 1868.
- Bennett, William Frederick.—Cornet May 10, 1864; died at Sealkote of brain fever August 30, 1869.
- BERESFORD, LORD MARCUS TALBOT DE LA POER.—Cornet 12th Lancers June 8, 1867; Cornet 7th Hussars July 13, 1867; Lieutenant July 27, 1870; retired by sale of commission July 16, 1876; served in India 1868-76; A.D.C. to Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1874-6; in charge of the stables of the late King Edward VII.
- BERTIE, GEORGE.—Cornet to Philip Lloyd February 24, 1728; no further information.
- BERTRAM, WILLIAM.—Cornet December 4, 1772; Lieutenant January 23, 1775; Captain December 20, 1778, vice Sanford; retired November 29, 1780.
- Beville, Hamilton Charles.—Cornet December 1, 1863; Lieutenant December 25, 1867; Lieutenant 31st Foot July 13, 1870; India 1864.

- BIGGS, ARTHUR WILLIAM.—Cornet July 29, 1824; Lieutenant February II, 1826; Captain May 14, 1829; Major October 21, 1837; died November 4, 1840.
- BILLINGHURST, GEORGE.—Cornet August II, 1794; Lieutenant May 20, 1795; had left regiment by 1801.
- BILLINGS, WILLIAM.—Quartermaster to Captain Owen's Troop December 24, 1740; no more information.
- BINGHAM, THOMAS B.—Cornet January 26, 1785; out of regiment March 7, 1787.
- BISHOP, ROBERT.—Cornet and Riding-master vice Phillips retired October 16, 1835.
- BISSELL, JOHN.—Quartermaster to Captain Maxwell's Troop April 1, 1729; name does not appear again.
- BLACKETT, CHRISTOPHER.—Cornet 18th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant do.
  May 11, 1809; Captain 7th Light Dragoons July 27, 1815; half-pay
  July 22, 1819.
- BLACKIER, THOMAS.—Quartermaster vice Greenwood September 16, 1819; had been present at Waterloo; died or retired February 22, 1839; succeeded by Humphreys.
- BLAKE, Andrew.—Cornet October 29, 1812; out of army 1815.
- BLAKENEY, WILLIAM.—See Trousdell. This officer, who served in the ranks, is entered in the Army List first as William Blakeney, the name apparently under which he enlisted. His full name was William Blakeney Persse Trousdell.
- Bland, Thomas.—Cornet vice Irwin promoted March 30, 1754; Lieutenant September 9, 1758; Captain-Lieutenant March 26, 1760, vice Johnson retired; commission renewed October 27, 1760; Captain vice Smith preferred October 14, 1761; Major June 14, 1765; Lieutenant-Colonel February 27, 1771, vice Hay promoted; promoted Colonel of 5th Dragoon Guards from half-pay 1790; Major General November 22, 1792; succeeded as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons by John William Egerton November 18, 1790.
- BLANTYRE, ROBERT WALTER, LORD.—Ensign 3rd Foot Guards March 13, 1795; Captain 12th Light Dragoons March 24, 1798; Captain 7th Light Dragoons September 5, 1799; Lieutenant-Colonel 42nd Highlanders September 19, 1804; Colonel (Army) June 4, 1813 (half-pay 8th Garrison Battalion); Major-General August 12, 1819; died 1830; served Peninsula, medal and distinction.
- BLOIS, CHARLES.—Cornet February 21, 1785; Lieutenant July 14, 1790; left regiment May 4, 1791.



- BODDY, JOHN.—Quartermaster to Lieutenant-Colonel Erskine's Troop January 9, 1742.
- BOND, GEORGE.—Cornet (date wanting); Lieutenant August 13, 1794; retired May 20, 1795.
- BONHAM, FRANCIS.—Cornet January 20, 1742, vice Grove promoted; Lieutenant June 5, 1749, vice Shipley; Captain January 28, 1752; no more information.
- BORTHWICK, WALTER.—Quartermaster August 25, 1857, vice Parry; had served in the ranks of the 7th Hussars from 1838 to 1857; died March 31, 1865; served in Indian Mutiny campaign; Baru, Nanapura, Fyzabad, Alumbagh; siege and capture of Lucknow; passage of Goomtee; Byswarra campaign, Kandoo Nûddee; Trans-Gogra campaign; pursuit to the Raptee and advance into Nepaul; Sitka Ghât; had also served in Canada 1840-2; Indian Mutiny medal and clasp for Lucknow.
- Bosville, Wentworth.—Cornet August 28, 1846; retired 1848-9.
- BOUHIER, GERARD.—Quartermaster to Captain Phillip Lloyd's Troop November 3, 1729; no further information.
- Bowes, Thomas.—Cornet May 25, 1768; Lieutenant March 14, 1771, vice William Price; left regiment June 2, 1777.
- Bowles, Charles.—Cornet 3rd Light Dragoons August 16, 1839; Lieutenant (Army) November 1, 1842; Lieutenant 7th Hussars August 27, 1846; Adjutant vice Ireland August 27, 1846; Captain April 17, 1847; exchanged into 10th Hussars June 17, 1851; died 1856.
- Bowles, George.—Cornet December 22, 1761; Lieutenant February 11, 1767; retired June 8, 1768.
- Bowser, Rev. Richard.—Chaplain April 6, 1770; out of regiment March 11, 1776.
- Bransill, Champion.—Cornet August 30, 1785; possibly he never joined, as he was gazetted out October 10, 1785.
- Bray, William.—Riding-master October 5, 1858, vice Bell deceased; served in the ranks of the 7th Hussars from 1840-58; served in Indian Mutiny campaign; medal.
- Breedon, John Symmonds.—Cornet May 3, 1813; fate unknown.
- BRIDGEWATER, JOHN WILLIAM, EARL OF.—See Egerton, John William.
- BRISCO, MUSGRAVE DYNE.—Cornet September 16, 1851; Lieutenant April 21, 1854; Captain May 11, 1858; retired by sale of commission October 28, 1859; served in Indian Mutiny campaign; medal; but was not at the siege and capture of Lucknow.
- BROADHEAD, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS.—Cornet March 30, 1820; Lieutenant July 29, 1824; Captain September 28, 1826; retired December 10, 1829.

- BROOKS, WILLIAM.—Cornet to Dollon January 31, 1714; left regiment to Cornetcy in Royal Dragoons (Colonel's Own Troop) March 18, 1714.
- Brown, David Philip.—Riding-master and Cornet February 9, 1849, vice Hely; Lieutenant September 16, 1851; Captain (Army) May 9, 1856; half-pay November 10, 1856; full pay August 14, 1857; Major April 19, 1864; retired by sale.
- Brown, John.—Was Captain of Troop of Royal Regiment of Horse Guards when he exchanged with 'Captain Edward Ligonier of Sir John Cope's' February 10, 1758. His Army rank of Captain dated from June 14, 1756; he had been Captain-Lieutenant of Royal Horse Guards December 17, 1754; he served in Germany.
- BRYAN, EDMUND.—Cornet February 11, 1826; out of regiment January 10, 1828.
- BRYDGES, LORD HENRY.—Cornet to Robert Maxwell's Troop (date wanting); commission renewed January 20, 1727; no further information.
- BUCK, LEWIS WILLIAM.—Cornet Royal Regiment of Horse Guards April 25, 1806; Lieutenant 7th Hussars June 11, 1807, by exchange; left army 1808.
- Bulkeley, Robert Stanley-William.—Cornet May 12, 1854; Lieutenant August 14, 1857; Captain May 13, 1859; exchanged into 9th Light Dragoons December 20, 1859; served in Indian Mutiny campaign; present at Meangunge, siege and capture of Lucknow; affairs at Baru; Sivan and Nawabgunge; occupation of Fyzabad; passage of the Goomtee; the Byswarra campaign including Kandoo Nûddee and Palee Ghât, capture of Rehwa and Knowlie; Trans-Gogra campaign, Chandra, capture of fort and affair near Bankee, pursuit to the Raptee; medal, clasp for Lucknow.
- Bulmer, John.—'A half-pay Cornet' to be Cornet vice Thornton promoted March 4, 1752; no more information.
- Burnell, Hugh D'Arcy Pegge.—Cornet 16th Lancers July 14, 1854; Lieutenant do. September 14, 1855; Captain July 30, 1858; Major do. September 22, 1863; Major 7th Hussars October 12, 1870; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel December 6, 1873; Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding July 23, 1879; Brevet Colonel December 6, 1878; died December 18, 1883; served in India 1865-7 and Natal 1869 and 1881-2.
- Burrard, Harry.—Cornet to Philip Lloyd December 25, 1726; commission renewed June 20, 1727; name does not appear again except that he left regiment June 15, 1732, being succeeded by his brother William Burrard (II).
- Burrard, Henry.—Ensign in Grove's Regiment of Foot vice Richmond Webb December 10, 1735; Cornet en second on half-pay in Ker's Dragoons

- June 3, 1730; Cornet on full pay to Captain the Hon. John Lumley vice James St. Clair December 2, 1730; left the regiment or retired June 15, 1732.
- BURRARD, WILLIAM (I).—Cornet in the Earl of Crawford's Troop June 15, 1732; possibly a relative of Harry Burrard, but not brother.
- Burrard, William (II).—'Ensign in General Dormer's Regiment of Foot in Ireland to be Cornet vice his brother Harry Burrard,' June 15, 1732; was a Lieutenant when he exchanged into Tyrawley's Regiment August 11, 1737.
- Burton, John (I).—Cornet (date wanting); Lieutenant December 25, 1726; Lieutenant in Additional Troop February 3, 172\$; probably reduced.
- Burton, John (II).—Cornet vice Laurie preferred April 12, 1762; Lieutenant June 8, 1768, vice Bowles; fate unknown.
- Bushe, Gervase Parker.—Cornet (wanting); Lieutenant 15th Light Dragoons September 26, 1826; Captain (Army) September 21, 1832; half-pay; Captain 7th Hussars June 2, 1837; retired on half-pay as Major December 10, 1847.
- Bushe, William Dascon.—Cornet February 27, 1846; Lieutenant April 17, 1847; Captain June 8, 1852; Major January 1, 1859; Lieutenant-Colonel March 9, 1860; retired by sale of commission April 19, 1864.
- Bushman, Sir Henry Augustus, K.C.B.—Cornet 9th Lancers November 9, 1858; Cornet 7th Hussars July 1, 1859; Lieutenant do. June 30, 1863; Adjutant do. October 9, 1863; Captain 9th Lancers March 9, 1872; Major June 27, 1879; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel April 21, 1880; Lieutenant-Colonel August 8, 1880; Colonel April 24, 1884; Major-General August 1 1885; Colonel of 9th Lancers August 8, 1900; served on the North-West Frontier (India) in 1863, medal and clasp; in South Africa (Zulu campaign) 1879 during the concluding operations and operations against Sekukuni, commanding the eastern attack and capture of the stronghold (despatches January 16, 1880); medal and clasp, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; Afghan War 1879-80; operations in and around Kabul; march from Kabul to relief of Kandahar and battle at Kandahar (despatches December 3, 1880), medal and clasp and bronze star; C.B. 1881; K.C.B. 1908; Reserve of Officers.
- BUTLER, RICHARD PIERCE.—Cornet September 13, 1831; had left regiment by 1835.
- Byng, The Hon. Alfred John George.—Ensign 24th Foot October 30, 1869; transferred to 7th Hussars as Cornet same date; Lieutenant March 22, 1871; Captain 4th Hussars July 7, 1880; Captain 7th Hussars November 10, 1880; South Africa (two campaigns), medal and clasp. A.D.C. to Lord Lieutenants of Ireland (Spencer, Cowper, and Carnarvon); also to the Marquis of Lansdowne in Canada; retired.

- CALCRAFT, WILLIAM (I).—Ensign 29th Foot February 23, 1791; Lieutenant do. same date; Lieutenant 7th Light Dragoons March 2, 1793; Captain May 15, 1794; Major July 19, 1799; left regiment March 9, 1803.
- CALCRAFT, WILLIAM (II).—Cornet May 26, 1803; left regiment October 10, 1805.
- CALLANDER, JOHN.—Surgeon to the Forces March 25, 1813; Surgeon to regiment May 30, 1816, vice Irwin; retired on half-pay June 25, 1829.
- CAMPBELL, GEORGE JAMES.—Cornet October 4, 1785; Lieutenant May 4, 1791, vice Blois; half-pay September 26, 1792; appears to have returned to the regiment as Cornet May 28, 1793; Lieutenant May 28, 1794; retired December 9, 1796.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN.—Cornet October 30, 1801; Adjutant January 1, 1802; Lieutenant July 25, 1803; resigned Adjutancy and was succeeded by William Shore; Captain January 23, 1806; left the regiment November 20, 1806; knight of the Tower and Sword.
- CAMPBELL, THOMAS EDMUND, C.B.—Born in London 1800; educated at Addiscombe (H.E.I.C.); passed for Artillery 1824 and Engineers 1825; obtained his commission in the East Indian Engineers, but resigned it to enter the British Army as Ensign; Ensign 52nd Foot June 30, 1825; Lieutenant 2nd Dragoon Guards August 17, 1826; stood for Yarmouth, but was not elected; Captain 1st Foot March 2, 1832; Captain 7th Hussars July 13, 1832; Major November 4, 1840; half-pay August 28, 1846. In 1832 A.D.C. to General Campbell; chosen to accompany General Considine to the East to train the Turkish troops then at war with the Koords, but arrived after hostilities had ceased; travelled in Russia, Egypt and Syria; his regiment the 7th Hussars being now ordered to Quebec, he proceeded thither and rejoined; 1839 A.D.C. to the Governor-General (Poulett Thompson); 1841 Military Secretary; on death of Lord Sydenham Major Campbell rejoined his regiment and served with it till his retirement. He filled several political offices in Canada and was created C.B. in 1854. For nearly twenty more years he was actively employed in Canada; Major Campbell, C.B., died in August 1872. (See Military History.)
- CAMPBELL, WILLIAM.—Cornet May 4, 1804; Lieutenant April 18, 1805; Captain June 23, 1808; out of regiment February 23, 1809.
- CARDEN, F. W.—Entered Army February 15, 1856; Cornet 7th Hussars August 25, 1857, by appointment; gazetted to 5th Lancers as Lieutenant March 26, 1858; eventually commanded that regiment.

- CARLEIL (otherwise Carlisle or Carlyle), HENRY.—Cornet to Captain Renouard January 31, 1714; one of the officers appointed when the regiment was re-established.
- CARLETON, GUY, LORD DORCHESTER.—Cornet April 14, 1829; Lieutenant December 3, 1830; Captain March 21, 1834, vice Jocelyn; retired March 16, 1838.
- CARMICHAEL, JOHN.—Cornet April 4, 1792; Lieutenant April 7, 1795; Captain June 17, 1802; died same year.
- CARNARVON, THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MARQUIS OF.—Cornet (date wanting); resigned October 5, 1727.
- CATHCART, THE HON. GEORGE.—Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant 2nd Life Guards May 25, 1810; Lieutenant 6th Dragoon Guards July 1, 1811; Captain 7th Light Dragoons December 16, 1819; had been since September 24, 1818, on half-pay (Royal West Indian Rangers); Lieutenant-Colonel May 13, 1826 (half-pay unattached); Lieutenant-Colonel 8th Foot March 20, 1828; half-pay unattached September 25, 1835; Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Dragoon Guards May 11, 1838; Colonel November 23, 1841; half-pay unattached January 19, 1844; Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower February 13, 1846; served at Waterloo and had the 4th Class of the Order of St. Wladimir.
- CAVENDISH, THE HON. GEORGE HENRY COMPTON.—Cornet March 25, 1801; half-pay 1802; Lieutenant March 3, 1803; Captain March 31, 1804; Major June 23, 1808, vice Tuyll; served with Sir John Moore at Coruña; drowned off the Lizard in the Despatch transport Jan. 27, 1809.
- CAWTHORN, WILLIAM.—Quartermaster March 13, 1743-4.
- CHAMPION, ROBERT (I).—Cornet October 18, 1798; Lieutenant March 25, 1801; Captain-Lieutenant and Captain March 31, 1802; Captain-Lieutenant abolished 1803; was the last in regiment; retired with rank of Major October 16, 1806.
- CHAMPION, ROBERT (II).—Cornet August 17, 1808; Lieutenant February 23, 1809; out of regiment June 6, 1811.
- CHERMSIDE (or Chumside), ROBERT ALEXANDER.—Assistant Surgeon August 16, 1810, vice Davies; Surgeon 10th Light Dragoons June 29, 1815; retired half-pay same date.
- CHESLYN, RICHARD.—Cornet September 18, 1826; out of regiment March 13, 1828.
- CHETWYND, WILLIAM HENRY.—Cornet November 2, 1830; Lieutenant June 15, 1832.
- CHICHESTER, ARTHUR.—Cornet September 19, 1816; Lieutenant March 30, 1820; Captain 2nd West India Regiment on half-pay September 27, 1821; Captain 2nd Life Guards May 6, 1822; Major November 6,

- 1824; half-pay unattached; Major 2nd Life Guards February 22, 1826; Lieutenant-Colonel December 18, 1827; half-pay same date.
- CHICHESTER, SIR ARTHUR, BART.—Cornet June 18, 1841; Lieutenant December 30, 1845; Captain January 15, 1847; retired December 10, 1847.
- CHICHESTER, THE HON. FRANCIS ALGERNON JAMES.—Cornet 8th Bengal Cavalry July 20, 1849; Lieutenant August 10, 1850; Captain September 16, 1858; all by appointment; Captain 94th Foot November 17, 1863; Captain 7th Hussars April 19, 1864; by exchange; retired by sale of commission August 22, 1865; served in India; final siege and capture of Lucknow; with General Grant's Force in Oude; mentioned in despatches by Brigadier-General Campbell; Indian Mutiny medal with clasp for Lucknow.
- CHILDS, GEORGE COULSON.—Cornet 3rd Dragoon Guards May 17, 1861; transferred to 16th Lancers September 27, 1863; Lieutenant 1st Dragoon Guards March 7, 1865; Lieutenant 7th Hussars June 29, 1866. Retired by sale of commission March 21, 1871; served in India 1861-4 and again in 1867.
- CHOLMLEY (? Cholmondeley), GEORGE.—Cornet June 11, 1801; Lieutenant May 12, 1803; Captain April 18, 1805; Major April 27, 1809, vice Cavendish deceased; died May 7, 1812.
- CLINTON, HENRY (afterwards Sir Henry, K.B.).—Born about 1738. He was the only son of Admiral the Hon. George Clinton, second son of Francis, sixth Earl of Lincoln, who was Governor of Newfoundland (1732-41) and of New York (1741-51). Henry Clinton entered the New York Companies (Militia) and held the rank ultimately of Captain-Lieutenant. In 1751 he came to England with his father and obtained a Lieutenancy in the 2nd Foot Guards (Coldstream) November 1, 1751. April 6, 1758, promoted Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in the 1st Foot Guards (Grenadier); 1760 on active service under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. Distinguished himself and was appointed A.D.C. to the Hereditary Prince June 24, 1762; promoted Colonel for conspicuous gallantry; August 30, 1762, wounded at Johannesberg. When peace was proclaimed Clinton was appointed Colonel of the 12th Regiment in 1766; Major-General May 25, 1772; in July of that year M.P. for Boroughbridge; 1774 M.P. for Newark. In May 1775 arrived in America with Generals Howe and Burgoyne, reaching Boston in time to hear of the skirmish at Lexington. Clinton greatly distinguished himself at Bunker's Hill; September 1775 he was appointed a local Lieutenant-General; January 1776 a local General. Having returned to England he was almost at once sent out again with reinforcements and the position of second-in-command to Sir William Howe. Arriving at Staten Island with 3000 men in August 1776, he fought with dis-



CAPTAIN THE HON. F. A. J. CHICHESTER.

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tinction in the battle of Long Island on the 16th and in the capture of New York on the 15th of the next month; 1777 promoted Lieutenant-General (Army rank) and created a K.B. In June of that year he was left in command at New York while Howe tried to join hands with Burgovne from Canada. Burgovne was captured Howe returned to England and Clinton was left at Saratoga. as Commander-in-Chief in North America. He evacuated Philadelphia and concentrated at New York. His policy was to send out raids in different directions, avoiding military operations on a large scale. His raids were successful—one in May 1779 under General Mathew destroyed property on the Chesapeake River amounting to some £300,000. Clinton was, however, hampered by Cornwallis, whose projects were unsound and who, moreover, held a dormant commission to succeed him. In December 1779 Clinton agreed to go south, and early in 1780 captured Charleston with the assistance and co-operation of Admiral Arbuthnot. Six thousand prisoners and 400 guns were taken, the British loss being only 79 killed and 189 wounded. Clinton then returned to New York, leaving Cornwallis to carry on the war in the south. In 1781 Cornwallis started on the march which terminated in the Yorktown disaster. Whether Clinton was or was not actually to blame is not apparent. However, he resigned his command in 1781 to Sir Guy Carleton (afterwards first Lord Dorchester) and returned to England. Here in 1783 he published his 'Narrative,' to which Cornwallis replied with much asperity. Next year Clinton lost his seat for Newark, but in 1790 he was elected M.P. for Launceston. on April 21, 1779, he had been appointed Colonel of the 7th Light Dragoons, vice Field-Marshal Sir George Howard, K.B., and commanded until his death. In October 1793 he attained the rank of General (Army) and in July 1794 was appointed Governor of Gibraltar. Here he died December 23, 1795. It is worth noting that both his sons entered the Army, both rose to be Generals, and both were created G.C.B.'s.

- CLINTON, WILLIAM HENRY.—Cornet December 22, 1784; Lieutenant March 7, 1787; retired July 14, 1790.
- COATES, FREDERICK.—Cornet July 18, 1851; Lieutenant July 26, 1853; Captain August 14, 1857; exchanged into the 10th Light Dragoons December 7, 1858; was succeeded by Anson; retired 1862.
- Cole, Hon. Henry Arthur.—From 6th Dragoons, in which he was a Captain, February 12, 1830; Captain 7th Light Dragoons April 10, 1835; half-pay July 3, 1841.
- COLMORE, COLMORE FRIND CREGOE.—Cornet September 11, 1846; Lieutenant December 10, 1847; retired October 3, 1848.
- COOKE, SIR WILLIAM RIDLEY CHARLES.—Cornet November 13, 1845, vice

Ricardo promoted; Lieutenant January 15, 1847; Captain September 16, 1851; retired 1853.

COOPER, EDWARD HENRY.—Cornet May 16, 1845, vice Hagart promoted; Lieutenant September 11, 1846; Captain August 15, 1848; exchanged into the 72nd (Duke of Albany's Own) Highlanders June 17, 1851; Lieutenant and Captain 1st Grenadier Guards August 17, 1852; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel November 17, 1856; never Major.

COOPER, JOHN ALLEN.—Cornet (date wanting); Lieutenant April 27, 1797; half-pay June 25, 1814; served in Helder and Peninsula Campaigns.

COPE. JOHN (afterwards Sir John, K.B.).—The date of the birth of Sir John Cope is unknown, but it was probably about 1690, for we find him holding a cornet's commission in 1707. His rise was speedy, and after brief service as Lieutenant-Colonel in the 2nd (Scot's Troop) of Horse Grenadier Guards he arrived at the rank of Colonel (Army) by 1711. In 1730 he was promoted from the Horse Grenadier Guards to the Colonelcy of the 30th Foot. He was removed to the Colonelcy of the 5th Foot in 1732. Three years later he became Brigadier-General. In 1737 he was removed to the 9th Dragoons, and became Major-General in 1739. For several years he had served on the staff in Ireland. On August 12, 1741, Cope was appointed Colonel of the 7th (Queen's Own) Dragoons. Commanded the regiment until his death. In 1742 he proceeded to Flanders with the army commanded by Field-Marshal the Earl of Stair; 1743 Lieutenant-General. At Dettingen Cope so distinguished himself in command of the 2nd Line of Cavalry that he was created K.B.; died in 1760. Cope is, however, mostly remembered for the crushing defeat sustained by his force by the rebel clansmen at Prestonpans in 1745; and the memory of this disaster has been largely kept alive by a wretched doggrel ballad. But time enough has now elapsed to enable a more just estimate of the causes of the unfortunate fight or flight to which we allude to be made. The little known but also absolutely fully printed proceedings of the public Court of Inquiry which was held in the 'Large Room at the Horse Guards' throws much light on the condition of affairs. Witnesses were numerous and all save one, a canting ex-schoolmaster, under severe cross-examination told the same story: How the half rebel levies melted away—how the hardly obtained bread had to be abandoned by the roadside weeks beforehow the guns were throughout minus gunners, the cavalry horses nearly all with sore backs and their riders with swollen legs. All these unpleasant facts were brought fully out. That Cope from the beginning took a most serious view of the political and military situation is indisputable—his letters are extant—and that he spared neither time nor toil to get his ragged scratched-up force in order is clear, and also that he begged for reinforcements of reliable troops in vain. The truth

is the royalist force was absolutely unfit to take the field; but for this state of things Cope was is no way to blame. Nor indeed can censure be applied to his dispositions on the battlefield itself. His was no cast-iron position of 'giving battle,' for no less than five times was the slender royalist force shifted in view of the enemy's manœuvres. Nor was there any lack of outposts or patrols during the night. The conclusion is that the Court of Inquiry came to a just decision when it acquitted Cope of blame, and not only Cope but Fowke and Lascelles.

- CORBET, DAVID (I).—Surgeon November 19, 1783, vice Thomson.
- CORBET, DAVID (II).—Cornet (date wanting); Lieutenant June 1, 1794; Captain October 18, 1798; exchanged into 47th Foot November 8, 1798; retired 1802.
- CORNET, ANDREW.—Cornet's commission wanting; Lieutenant to Lord Torphichen March 27, 1721; renewed June 20, 1727; Captain-Lieutenant April 10, 1733, 'vice Lavally'; died 1736.
- COTTON, ANNESLEY ARTHUR.—Cornet August 31, 1830; Lieutenant September 13, 1831; Captain January 22, 1836; died same year.
- COVELL, JOHN.—Adjutant November 16, 1791; Cornet May 15, 1793; Lieutenant April 5, 1794; Captain and Captain-Lieutenant 27th Light Dragoons March 25, 1795; this regiment was disbanded.
- Cowen, Augustus Henry.—Surgeon May 21, 1850, vice Lawson; out of regiment December 26, 1851.
- COX, RICHARD.—Cornet May 14, 1829; resigned or retired immediately.
- CRAUFORD, JOHN, EARL OF.—'A reduced Captain of Colonel Campbell's Regiment of Dragoons now on half-pay,' to be Captain vice Lumley (Ker's Dragoons) January 31, 1731-2; promoted out of the regiment to be Captain-Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards vice Lascelles February 18, 1733-4; Captain 3rd Foot Guards vice Manning October 10, 1734. He afterwards raised and commanded a Regiment of Foot November 24, 1739; Captain and Colonel of 2nd Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards vice Thomas Earl of Effingham; Brigadier-General of His Majesty's Forces and to take rank as a Colonel of Horse December 25, 1740; Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons (late Field-Marshal the Earl of Stair's) May 22, 1747; commanded a Regiment of Foot again August 14, 1747; commanded as General His Majesty's Royal Regiment of Dragoons June 21, 1749.
- CRAUFORD, ROBERT.—Cornet (lacking); Lieutenant August 15, 1805; Captain June 21, 1810; out of regiment April 8, 1813.
- CRAVEN, ASSHETON WILLIAM.—Ensign 22nd Foot February 26, 1856; Cornet 7th Hussars August 28, 1857; died September 12, 1858; medal for services in India.

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- CRAWFORD, WILLIAM.—One of the officers appointed on the re-establishment of the regiment; Captain January 31, 1714-5; died 1723.
- CROFTON, EDWARD LORD.—Ensign 85th Foot December 5, 1822; Lieutenant do. April 9, 1825; Captain (half-pay) May 20, 1826; Captain 7th Light Dragoons July 12, 1827; retired 1831.
- CROHARE, THOMAS.—Cornet June 7, 1720; commission renewed June 20, 1727; Lieutenant April 13, 1736, vice Johnstone promoted; retired as Lieutenant May 13, 1742. In the commissions of this officer of 1720 and 1727 the word 'Royal' is used in the style of the regiment.
- CROKAT (or Crockatt), Thomas.—Cornet September 9, 1760; commission renewed by George III October 27, 1760.
- CUBITT, EDWARD GEORGE.—Paymaster February 16, 1844, vice McCarty; Lieutenant April 28, 1837; Staff Paymaster April 13, 1855.
- CUMMING, R-STEWART.-Veterinary Surgeon April 22, 1797.
- Cussans, Thomas.—Cornet October 10, 1788; Lieutenant February 15, 1792; Captain February 20, 1793; Major 94th Foot September 10, 1794; retired 1796.
- Custance, Neville.—2nd Lieutenant 23rd Foot July 2, 1812; 1st Lieutenant do. September 9, 1813; Lieutenant 7th Light Dragoons April 19, 1815; half-pay December 25, 1818; was not at Waterloo.
- DALY, DENNIS.—Cornet August 30, 1831; Lieutenant May 31, 1833; retired 1837.
- Daniel, John.—Cornet December 3, 1812; Lieutenant October 21, 1814; left regiment in 1825; fought at Waterloo.
- DAUNT, WILLIAM, M.D.—Surgeon (Army) May 12, 1814; (Regiment) September 30, 1836, vice Lawder deceased; had served in the 44th (East Essex) Regiment of Foot; exchanged into the 6th Dragoons (Inniskillings) April 17, 1838.
- DAVIES, ——.—Assistant Surgeon September 22, 1808; out of regiment August 16, 1810; at this time there were two Assistant Surgeons.
- DAY, MAURICE.—Riding-master vice Bray March 16, 1870; retired on half-pay January 16, 1872. This officer served in the ranks of the 5th Dragoon Guards from June 27, 1842, till as Troop Sergeant-Major he was appointed Riding-master of that regiment May 11, 1855; half-pay (temporary) December 1, 1865.
- DE LA VALLÉE (otherwise Lavally, Delavalle, Delavallee and Delavale), WILLIAM.

  —Lieutenant to Crawford January 31, 1714-5; was one of the officers of the re-established regiment; Captain-Lieutenant June 20, 1727, on which date the commission of all officers were conformed by George II. The date when he became a Captain is probably 10 April 1733, and he

retired with the rank of Captain August I, 1744, being succeeded by John Guerin. In recording this the Commission Register states that Captain De la Vallée retired owing to 'age and infirmities.' It is to be presumed that he had served long in the Army before he entered Ker's Dragoons. A 'John' De la Vallée is mentioned as Captain-Lieutenant July 28, 1720, but this is evidently a mistake for 'William' above mentioned.

- DENSHIRE, CHARLES.—Cornet May 24, 1798; Lieutenant October 16, 1800 Captain July 26, 1804; Major February 23, 1809; left the regiment April 8, 1813 (retired or resigned). Served in Holland during the Helder Campaign in 1799. (See Military History.)
- D'Escars, John (otherwise written Desiars and Descars, and in one case with A for the initial of his Christian name).—Cornet August 11, 1808; Lieutenant May 23, 1810; retired 1814.
- DE VEULE, JOHN TINDAL.—Cornet August 19, 1851; retired by sale of commission July 15, 1853.
- DOBREE, HARRY HANKEY.—Cornet June 24, 1802; half-pay December 29, 1821; Lieutenant September 20, 1826; half-pay September 17, 1829.
- Dollon, Lewis.—Was a Captain in the Royal Dragoons when the 7th (Ker's Dragoons) was re-established and was commissioned to that regiment in 1714-5. He was succeeded on July 28, 1720, by David Ogilvy. We next hear of this officer as Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Guernsey to which post he was appointed vice Colonel Spicer. The document bears date August 1, 1726, and was signed at Whitehall. A letter dated from the Tower, July 17, 1727, addressed to 'Louis Dollon, Esq. at his house In Bolton Row near Pickdilly 'evidently concerns this appointment. It runs as follows, and is to be found in the MS. Reading Room, British Museum:—

'Sr.

I am sorry to acquaint you that the Duke of Argyle still insists to have a Warrant from his present Maj<sup>ty</sup> before he will allow y<sup>r</sup> house Rent and therefor ord<sup>a</sup>. a War<sup>t</sup> to be prepar'd, w<sup>ch</sup> I hearing of and that there may be noe time lost in it I obtain<sup>a</sup> from y<sup>e</sup> Clerke who drew it, the Inclos'd Coppy with which you may attend the Duke of Newcastle I (in?) ord<sup>r</sup> to obtain a War<sup>t</sup> from y<sup>e</sup> King. In wh<sup>ch</sup> you will see a blanke left for your commencement and as y<sup>r</sup> Commission bears dat r<sup>st</sup> Aug. and Coll Spicer (according to y<sup>e</sup> Custome of y<sup>e</sup> Office) has been paid to Mich<sup>e</sup> last you will apprize His Grace of New Castle that yo<sup>r</sup> allowance may begin from Mich<sup>e</sup> last. In which I heartily wish you success and when y<sup>e</sup> War<sup>t</sup> is obtained if you please to send it to me It shall be put into the propper hand to obviate all further objection and delay.

I am Sr Yor most humble

JOHN BLAKE.'

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How the matter ended we know not.

Of course all commissions were renewed by King George II. on his accession. The writer met with this letter quite by chance, the surname 'Dollon' catching his eye while searching for information on a totally different matter.

- DORCHESTER, GUY, LORD. See Carleton.
- Dorville, Richard.—Veterinary Surgeon December 13, 1810, vice Parker; December 17, 1829, retired; served at Waterloo.
- Douglas, Archibald.—Quartermaster to the Colonel's Own Troop January 29, 1739-40.
- Douglas, Robert.—Cornet July 11, 1811; Lieutenant June 17, 1813; Captain March 29, 1820; out of regiment April 11, 1822. Served in the Peninsula Campaign, and was wounded at Orthes; he also served at Waterloo, and was again wounded.
- DOYNE, ROBERT STEPHEN.—Cornet September 22, 1825; Lieutenant September 28, 1826; retired on half-pay September 17, 1829.
- Drew, Francis Massy.—Cornet 7th Hussars September 18, 1860; Lieutenant do. July 21, 1863; Captain do. July 13, 1867, vice Garforth; Major do. July 23, 1879, by selection; Lieutenant-Colonel do. by selection July 1, 1881; served North-West Frontier of India; present at Shabkadr January 2, 1864; medal (India) 1854, with clasp; retired on half-pay June 30, 1887.
- DUCKENFIELD, SIR NATHANIEL.—Cornet April 30, 1773; Adjutant March 13, 1775, vice Barret; Lieutenant February 12, 1776; Captain-Lieutenant and Captain May 14, 1779, vice Lambert; ceased to be Captain-Lieutenant January 5, 1780; left regiment June 16, 1788.
- DUKENFIELD, SAMUEL GEORGE.—Cornet October 8, 1801; Lieutenant June 2, 1804; Captain November 20, 1806; served Coruña Campaign; drowned February 22, 1809, off Lizard in the *Despatch* transport. (See Military History.)
- DUNBAR, GEORGE.—Captain January 31, 1714-5; one of the officers commissioned to the regiment on its re-establishment in 1714. He had previously served in Royal Scots Greys. As Sir George Dunbar he resigned in 1723.
- Dundas, Sir David, K.B.—David Dundas was born in 1735. His parents were seemingly by no means wealthy. The boy whether with their consent or of his own fixed resolve determined to adopt a military career. He accordingly actually tramped the whole distance from Edinburgh to Woolwich in order to enter himself at the Royal Military Academy there. He qualified at Woolwich. Dundas is stated to have assisted in the great survey of Scotland under the direction of his uncle

General David Watson, and General Roy during the years 1752-5. In 1754 he was appointed 'Lieutenant Fireworker' in the Royal Artillery and the next year 'Practitioner Engineer.' In 1756 he obtained a lieutenancy in the 56th Foot. During the same year he acted as Assistant Quartermaster General to General Watson. This appointment he resigned in 1758 in order to join his regiment which was then going on foreign service and was present at St. Malo, Cherbourg, and St. Cas. At the close of 1758 he joined the army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick and acted as Assistant Quartermaster General, being also Engineer, and at the time only a lieutenant of Foot. On the conclusion of the campaign he left Germany to join the 15th Light Dragoons as Captain of a troop. Colonel Eliott of the 15th Light Dragoons (Eliott's Light Horse), then newly raised, discerned the military merits of Dundas and in 1760 appointed him his A.D.C. Dundas was present at Corbach, Warburg, Clostercampen, the siege of Wesel and battle of Vellinghausen. In 1762 Dundas proceeded on the expedition to Cuba and was present at the capture of Havannah. At the peace which followed the Seven Years' war the young officer began what was in those days a most exhaustive study of military tactics; and for the purpose of familiarising himself with foreign military systems attended the French, Prussian and Austrian manœuvres. Dundas obtained his majority in 1770. He did not serve in America in 1774. During the next year he purchased a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 12th Light Dragoons; Quartermaster General (Ireland) 1778; Colonel 1781; Lieutenant-Colonel (2nd Irish Horse) 1782. During 1785-6-7 he was present at the Prussian and Austrian manœuvres in Pomerania, Silesia, and Magdeburg. In 1788 Dundas published 'The Principles of Military Movements, chiefly applicable to Infantry,' a work by which he gained great professional reputation, though as a literary effort it was decidedly by no means of the first order; 1789 Adjutant-General (Ireland); Major-General April 28, 1790; Colonel of 22nd Dragoons. In June 1792 appeared his 'Rules and Regulations for the Formations, Field Exercises and Movements of His Majesty's Forces.' This was drawn up by the desire of the Horse Guards. Dundas's third work soon followed and was entitled 'Rules and Regulations for Cavalry.' In this last book he received considerable assistance. During 1793 he was sent to Jersey to report on the chances of success in case of an attack on St. Malo. Thence he visited the Duke of York's Army at Dunkirk, where he commanded a brigade. In October he went through Germany and Italy to Toulon as second in command to O'Hara, succeeding to the chief command when that officer was taken prisoner. Dundas speedily saw that Toulon could not be held. He repulsed the two attacks of December 17 and 18, and evacuated the place on December 29. His force was shipped off to Elba and then to Corsica, where he was present at the capture of San Fiorenze. Dundas then crossed Europe

and joined the Duke of York in Flanders. He commanded the British Cavalry at Tournai May 22, 1794. When the Duke returned to England Dundas was left in command of 8000 men on the Lower Waal. He was successful at both Geldermalsen and Tuvl, but found it quite impossible to hold the line of the Waal. On the disastrous retreat to Bremen his cavalry covered the rear of the army. His next command was twentyfour squadrons of cavalry in 1795. Next year Dundas, having served in Westphalia, returned to England, having been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 7th Light Dragoons on December 23, 1795. In 1796 Ouartermaster General: 1707 Lieutenant-General and Governor of Landguard Fort. He also commanded at the Camps of Exercise at Weymouth and Windsor; 1700 Dundas accompanied the Duke of He commanded the second column on York to the Helder. September 19 and the centre column on October 2 at Bergen and distinguished himself on both occasions; 1801 Colonel of 2nd Dragoon Guards and Governor of Fort George: 1802 General: 1803 he was appointed to a responsible post on the Staff at the Horse Guards and took command of the southern district; 1804 Knight of the Bath and Governor of Chelsea Hospital. Next year he resigned his command and resided at Chelsea. He was President of the Court of Inquiry held on Sir Hew Dalrymple, Sir Harry Burrard, and Sir Arthur Wellesley, as to the Convention of Cintra in 1808. Next year, when the Duke of York resigned the office of C.I.C. in consequence of the Clarke scandal, Dundas was appointed his successor. He was then sworn on the Privy Council. He acted as C.I.C. from March 18, 1809, to May 26, 1811, when he resigned and the Duke was re-appointed. During his tenure of office the most memorable events were the battles of Talavera and Busaco and the retirement to the lines of Torres Vedras. In 1813 Dundas was transferred to the Colonelcy of the 1st (or King's) Dragoon Guards. This gallant old veteran died at Chelsea Hospital February 18, 1820, aged 85. His wife, by whom he had no family, was the daughter of General Oliver de Lancey of barrack building fame Tall, angular, lacking grace, rough in manner and harsh in speech with habits which were so unconventional as frequently to excite the merriment and derision of younger and more polished men, the life and success of David Dundas are a striking instance of military merit both encouraged and rewarded in an age when favouritism was rampant and corruption a fine art.

DUNDAS, PHILIP.—Ensign 47th Regiment ——; Lieutenant 47th Regiment 1807; Captain 47th Regiment November 16, 1820; Captain 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars February 22, 1827; Major do. December 3, 1830, vice Shirley; Lieutenant-Colonel (Army) April 27, 1832; half-pay same date.

Dunn, John.—Assistant Surgeon March 9, 1797; out 1804.



- DUTENS, PETER JOHN JAMES.—Ensign 20th (or East Devonshire) Regiment of Foot April 25, 1792; Cornet 7th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons February 11, 1793; left the regiment 1794.
- Dyason, William.—Assistant Surgeon October 29, 1807; out of regiment October 24, 1811.
- EDGAR, JOHN.—Cornet January 1, 1783; name does not appear again.
- EDLIN, GEORGE.—Veterinary Surgeon December 17, 1829, vice Dorville; exchanged to 3rd (King's Own) Dragoons May 26, 1837; succeeded by Johnston.
- EDWARDS, WILLIAM.—Had apparently served in the ranks at Waterloo, but in what regiment is not known. To his name when it appears in the list of officers of the 7th the W is attached; Ensign (Army rank) June 3, 1824; Cornet 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars June 10, 1824; Lieutenant do. January 5, 1826; placed on half-pay as a Lieutenant in the 89th Foot March 22, 1829.
- EGERTON, JOHN WILLIAM (afterwards Earl of Bridgewater).—Cornet January 25, 1771; Lieutenant June 7, 1773; Captain May 29, 1776; Major half-pay; returned to full pay and was removed as Major to the 25th Light Dragoons 1779; removed to 20th Light Dragoons 1781; Lieutenant-Colonel 21st Light Dragoons 1782; this regiment was disbanded 1783; Lieutenant-Colonel 7th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons November 18, 1790, vice Bland; Colonel (Army) October 12, 1793; Major-General February 26, 1795; Colonel 14th Light Dragoons June 1, 1797, on the return of the regiment from St. Domingo; Lieutenant-General April 29, 1802; General 1812; succeeded his cousin Francis, third Duke of Bridgewater, in the Earldom of Bridgewater, the dukedom becoming extinct; served on Staff in Ireland and Eastern District of England 1796; died 1823.
- ELLIOTT, GEORGE.—Paymaster September 18, 1857, vice Mould; Private 16th Foot June 4, 1841; Corporal May 31, 1842; Private May 1, 1843; Corporal November 19, 1845; Sergeant July 7, 1846; Quartermaster 1st Light Infantry British German Legation June 1, 1855, by appointment; half-pay do. January 1, 1857; Hon. Captain 7th Hussars (Brevet) September 18, 1862; served in Indian Mutiny under Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., 1858-9; attack on Alumbagh; siege and capture of Lucknow; affair of Baru; occupation of Fyzabad; passage of Goomtee at Sultanpore; Byswarra campaign, including attack and pursuit from Kandoo Nûddee; attack on Hyderghur; Trans-Gogra campaign, including attack on enemy near Churda and pursuit; taking of Fort Mujeedia; affair near Bankee; pursuit to the Raptee; advance into Nepaul and attack on Sitka Ghât; medal with clasp for Lucknow; also served at Gibraltar, in the Ionian Isles, West Indies, and Scutari; exchanged into 13th Hussars October 31, 1871; Hon. Major same date.

- ELPHINSTONE, JAMES D——.—Cornet May 23, 1810; Lieutenant December 19, 1811; Captain (Army) December 23, 1813; Captain (Regiment) September 22, 1814; served in the Peninsula and Waterloo campaigns. Wounded and taken prisoner at Genappe.
- Elsworth (or Elsworthy), George Romayne.—Cornet en second September 10, 1758; Cornet full pay July 18, 1759; 'Cornet preferred' October 15, 1759; commission renewed by George III. October 27, 1760; no more information.
- England, Thomas.—Cornet in 'Our Dearest Consort the Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Dragoons' August 11, 1737, from 'His Majesty's Royal Regiment of Fuziliers commanded by the Right Hon. Lord Tyrawley' vice Cornet William Burrard exchanged.
- ERROLL, GEORGE, EARL OF.—Cornet July 27, 1780; Lieutenant June 16, 1783; had left regiment October 4, 1786.
- Erskine, William (I).—Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain of a troop January 21, 1740-1; retired March 3, 1750-1; was wounded at Fontenoy. Lieuta-Colonel Commanding (vice Thomas Fowke retired) from January 21, 1741, to March 2, 1751.
- ERSKINE, WILLIAM (II).—Cornet July 14, 1743; Captain-Lieutenant March 30, 1754, vice Shipley; Captain December 25, 1755; this was an appointment to command the newly raised and equipped Light Troop. The Light Troop (a Seventh Troop) was raised 1755 and disbanded 1763. It served in Brittany at St. Maloes, at Cherbourg and again at St. Maloes, but did not go to Germany in 1760.
- Euston, Henry, Earl of (afterwards fifth Duke of Grafton).—See FitzRoy.
- Evans, Thomas.—Cornet May 27, 1759; exchanged into the Horse Guards (Blue) February 28, 1761.
- FAGEL (or Fagell), WILLIAM.—Cornet 3rd Dragoon Guards July 25, 1803; Lieutenant 7th Light Dragoons July 27, 1804; Captain in 'a Regiment of Infantry' July 25, 1806; Captain 31st Foot June 11, 1807; Irish (half-pay) 8th Garrison Battalion 1811.
- FALCONER, JAMES.—From Deloraine's Foot; Lieutenant in Mathew Stewart's Troop May 20, 1730, vice 'John Keate placed on half-pay in room of L<sup>t</sup> W<sup>m</sup> O'ffarrell a reduced officer of Lord Slane's late Regiment of Foot, in the room of the above said L<sup>t</sup> Falconer.' O'ffarrell was put into Deloraine's Regiment. Falconer was killed at Dettingen June 26, 1743.
- FARQUHARSON, ARCHIBALD.—Cornet June 6, 1811; out of regiment December 3, 1812.
- FARQUHARSON, FREDERICK THOMAS.—Cornet August 12, 1834; Lieutenant April 14, 1837; died July 2, 1841.

- FARRELL, FRANCIS ARTHUR.—Cornet October 9, 1846; Lieutenant August 15, 1848; retired 1852.
- FELTON, THOMAS.—Paymaster February 16, 1815; retired November 2, 1830, succeeded by McCarty.
- FENWICK, NICHOLAS.—Cornet February 11, 1767; Lieutenant April 18, 1770; Captain January 23, 1775, vice Mansfield; left regiment June 2, 1777.
- FIENNES, THE HON. IVO DE VESCI EDWARD TWISTLETON WYKEHAM.—Cornet November 22, 1850; Lieutenant June 8, 1852; Captain March 3, 1857; Brevet Major July 20, 1858; Major March 9, 1860; exchanged into 9th Lancers June 28, 1864; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel March 25, 1869; Lieutenant-Colonel May 19, 1869; Colonel March 25, 1874; half-pay June 27, 1874; died November 23, 1875; served in the Indian campaign from February 1858 to March 1859; present at Meeangunge, siege and capture of Lucknow; affairs of Barree and Sirsee; action of Nawabgunge; occupation of Fyzabad; passage of Goomtee at Sultanpore; affairs of Kandoo Nûddee and Palee Ghât; Trans-Gogra campaign as Cavalry Brigade-Major, including the passage of the Gogra at Fyzabad; affairs of Muchleegan and Kumdakoti; advance into Nepaul; affair at Sitka Ghât; several times mentioned in despatches, Brevet Major, medal and clasp.
- FINLAYSON, EDWARD.—Surgeon October 3, 1766, vice Lowder; left regiment September 30, 1771.
- FISHER, EDWARD DEAN.—Cornet July 21, 1863; Lieutenant October 2, 1866; Captain July 27, 1870; Captain 4th Hussars July 27, 1870; served in India (Interpreter); died 1876.
- FITZROY, HENRY (afterwards fifth Duke of Grafton).—Cornet March 9, 1809 (as Viscount Ipswich); Lieutenant October 18, 1810 (as Viscount Ipswich); on death of his grandfather the third Duke he became Earl of Euston and retired as Earl of Euston on his marriage in 1812; born February 10, 1790; died March 26, 1863.
- FLOYER, AUGUSTUS.—Captain vice Bland September 6, 1765; retired June 8, 1768.
- FORBES, ALEXANDER.—Ensign in Colonel Colombine's Regiment of Foot; Cornet January 21, 1737-8; Lieutenant May 13, 1742, vice Mackintosh promoted; Lieutenant vice Ogilvie retired May 13, 1742 (merely a change of troop it would appear); subsequently Quartermaster; served at Fontenoy, where he was wounded.
- FORBES, ARTHUR.—Cornet July 25, 1801; Lieutenant April 25, 1804; out of regiment July 25, 1805.
- FORBES, THOMAS.—Cornet (wanting); Lieutenant December 19, 1768; left regiment March 4, 1773.

FORSYTH, WILLIAM LANGAN.—Cornet February 18, 1862; Lieutenant May 10, 1864; retired by sale of commission December 25, 1867; served in India.

FOWKE, THOMAS.—Ensign to his father Captain Thomas Fowke in Lepell's Regiment 1707; June 30, 1707, exchanged with his father, the son becoming a Captain and the father serving as Ensign under him. By this means the father, who was practically dying—he actually died in 1708—secured the seniority of his son in the regiment. Captain Thomas Fowke (junior) served in Spain during the latter part of the war of the Spanish succession; December 26, 1711, exchanged into the Inniskilling Regiment of Foot; 1716 Major in what is now the Somerset Light Infantry; June 25, 1720, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th Dragoons; in January 3, 1740-1, promoted Colonel; raised the Regiment of Foot, later the 43rd; August 13, 1741, Colonel of the 2nd (Queen's); June 1, 1745, Brigadier-General; at Prestonpans was acting as second in command; Court of Inquiry held on his conduct as well as on that of Cope and Lascelles; all acquitted; Major-General September 18, 1747, and served on Staff in Flanders 1748; Governor of Gibraltar 1754; Lieutenant-General April 30, 1754. For refusing to send troops to relieve Minorca (Port Mahon) in 1756 when besieged by the French fleet, Fowke was recalled; tried by Court-Martial and dismissed the service. He was subsequently restored to his rank by George III. and appointed a Major-General in Ireland August 2, 1761; he died at Bath a Lieutenant-General in 1765. Dalton says: 'For an error of judgement in refusing to send troops from Gibraltar to the relief of Port Mahon when besieged by the French Fleet in 1765, Fowke was recalled, tried by Court Martial, and cashiered for practically the same offence which lost Admiral Byng his head.' He afterwards adds that George III. restored Fowke to his former rank. As a matter of fact the sentence of the Court was that Fowke 'should be suspended for the space of one year.' George III. however thought fit to 'dismiss' Fowke from his service. Had Fowke been 'cashiered' he could never have been restored to his rank, that being the difference between 'cashiered' and 'dismissed.' Also it may be observed that Byng was shot and not decapitated. By the irony of fate Lascelles who had been his unfortunate companion at Prestonpans and whose conduct was also subject for inquiry at the public court held in the large room at the Horse Guards was a member of the Court on the second occasion, acting as one of the judges. The Court Martial was held in a small upper room, a fact which practically excluded the public. (See Military History.)

FOWLER, JOHN.—Cornet June 10, 1795; left regiment December 9, 1796.

FRASER, CHARLES CRAUFURD, V.C. (afterwards Sir Charles Craufurd, K.C.B.).—

Cornet 7th Hussars December 3, 1847; Lieutenant June 14, 1850;



LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR JAMES FRASER OF LEDECLUNE, BART.

1830.

Captain April 21, 1854; Brevet Major July 20, 1858; Major 7th Hussars May 13, 1859; exchanged to 11th Hussars August 16, 1859; Lieutenant-Colonel January 18, 1861; Brevet Colonel January 18, 1866; half-pay July 16, 1873; Major-General July 25, 1870 (October 1, 1877); Colonel 8th Hussars June 25, 1886; Lieutenant-General October 1, 1886; A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, July 1873 to October 1877; Inspector General of Cavalry in Ireland 1880-84; C.B. (Abyssinian campaign); K.C.B. 1801; retired January 1, 1800; died June 7. 1805, aged 65. The war services of this distinguished officer are as follows: Orderly Officer to Brigadier Campbell at Munseata near Allahabad January 5, 1858; and from December 1858 to March 1859 with the 7th Hussars in the Indian Mutiny campaign; present at Meeangunge; siege and capture of Lucknow; affairs at Barree and Sirsee (at latter horse wounded); Nawabgunge (severely wounded); served through the Trans-Gogra campaign; mentioned in despatches by Sir Hope Grant for 'most conspicuous gallantry at Nawabgunge'; medal with clasp and Brevet of Major; Victoria Cross, ' for conspicuous and cool gallantry, on December 31, 1858, in having volunteered at great personal risk and under a sharp fire of musketry, to swim to the rescue of Captain Stisted and some men of the 7th Hussars, who were in imminent danger of being drowned in the river Raptee, while in pursuit of the rebels; in which gallant service he succeeded, although at the time partially disabled from effects of the wound received at Nawabgunge'; also silver medal of the Royal Humane Society for this service; also served in the Abyssinian campaign of 1868 as Commandant Headquarters, and in charge of the outposts; was present at the action of Arogee and capture of Magdala (mentioned 'for unceasing vigilance' in despatches; C.B. and medal); received' Reward for Distinguished and Meritorious Service'; M.P. for North Lambeth 1885-92; Sir Charles Craufurd Fraser, V.C., K.C.B., was second son of Sir James John Fraser, Bart., Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th Hussars. (See below; also Military History.)

FRASER, SIR JAMES JOHN, BART.—Cornet March 29, 1810; Lieutenant June 6, 1811, vice Champion; Captain June 17, 1813; Major February 27, 1823, vice Hamlyn; Lieutenant-Colonel September 28, 1826, vice Thornhill; retired on half-pay June 15, 1830; served in Peninsula Campaign and was present at Waterloo. (See Military History.)

GALE, HENRY RICHMOND.—Cornet January 19, 1778; Lieutenant January 6, 1780; left regiment January 1, 1782.

GARDINER, ——.—'2nd Cornet in the Queen's Regt of Dragoons, commanded by Lieut.-G¹ Sr Jnº Cope 29 May 1745,' commission signed by the Duke of Cumberland.

GARDNER, JAMES.—Lieutenant to Levingston January 31, 1714-5.

- GARFORTH, FRANK.—Ensign 68th (Durham) Light Infantry August 16, 1850; Lieutenant do. December 30, 1853; Lieutenant 7th Hussars January 13, 1854; Captain do. March 5, 1858; Major do. July 13, 1867; retired on half-pay August 21, 1869; served at Malta 1851-4; East Indies (Indian Mutiny campaign) and to 1861; also 1865-9; served under Sir Colin Campbell; present at Meeangunge, siege and capture of Lucknow; affairs of Barree, Sirsee and action of Nawabgunge; occupation of Fyzabad; passage of Goomtee River at Sultanpore; Byswarra campaign, including the attack on and pursuit from Kandoo Nûddee and Palee Ghât, attack on and pursuit from Hyderghur; pursuit of force under Bentia Madhoo to the Goomtee; Trans-Gogra campaign, including attack on Churda, pursuit of December 26; capture of Fort of Mujeedia, affair near Bankee with the pursuit to the Raptee; advance into Nepaul and attack on Sitka Ghât; Indian Mutiny medal with clasp for Lucknow.
- GARFORTH, WILLIAM FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY.—Ensign 68th Foot December 22, 1846; Lieutenant do. December 26, 1851; Lieutenant 7th Hussars July 30, 1852; exchanged into 68th again January 13, 1854.
- GIBBONS, R. McDonnell.—Cornet January 7, 1811; retired January 25, 1812.
- GILL, CHRISTOPHER.—Assistant Surgeon June 30, 1804; left regiment October 29, 1807.
- GIST, THEOPHILUS.—Cornet 4th Light Dragoons September 7, 1858; Lieutenant do. July 17, 1860; Captain do. October 3, 1867; Captain 7th Hussars July 21, 1870; retired by sale of commission March 14, 1873; served in India 1867—70.
- GLANVILLE, —..-Cornet (date wanting); died February 24, 1740-1.
- GOODWIN, FRANCIS G——.—Cornet August 18, 1808; Lieutenant May 25, 1809; left regiment December 19, 1811.
- GORDON, JOHN ROBERT.—Cornet February 13, 1812; Lieutenant September 15, 1813; left regiment July 29, 1824; served at Waterloo; medal.
- Gore, Augustus Frederick Wentworth.—Cornet October 18, 1853; Lieutenant March 3, 1857; retired by sale of his commission July 13, 1858; served in Indian Mutiny campaign under Sir Colin Campbell; present at Meeangunge (Orderly Officer to Lieutenant-Colonel Hagart); siege and capture of Lucknow; honourably mentioned in despatches April 16, 1858, by Sir Colin Campbell; Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Hagart, C.B., 1st Cavalry Division; present at attack of Fort of Ruja Ghur, and action of Allyghunge; favourably mentioned in Brigadier-General Walpole's despatches May 10, 1858; operations in Rohilcund, taking of Bareilly; thanks of C.I.C. for Rohilcund campaign May 27, 1858; relief of Shajéhanpore and advance to Rohunda; Indian Mutiny medal and clasp for Lucknow.

- GORE, JOHN.—Was Lieutenant in 10th Light Dragoons (Hussars) March 5, 1858; Captain (Army) September 30, 1859; Captain 7th Hussars November 29, 1859; exchanged into 82nd Foot August 4, 1863.
- GORGES, RICHARD.—Cornet November 18, 1775; Lieutenant December 25, 1778; retired December 25, 1778; possibly this officer was related to Richard Gorges, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 19th Dragoons in 1763.
- GRANT, MAXIMILIAN, M.D.—Assistant Surgeon (Army) May 10, 1857; Surgeon 7th Hussars April 22, 1871, vice Kendall; subsequently appointed to Brigade Depôt. Served in India 1858; this officer had previously served on the Staff (three times) in the 5th Foot, 18th Hussars, 2nd Life Guards, and 9th Lancers.
- GRASETT, WILLIAM—Cornet April 5, 1833; Lieutenant December 25, 1835; Captain July 2, 1841; retired February 27, 1846.
- GREENVILLE, ——.—Cornet Commission renewed June 20, 1827; was a Cornet in one of the additional troops raised December 25, 1726.
- GREENWOOD, ——.—Was the first recorded Regimental Quartermaster August 25, 1809; retired September 16, 1819.
- GREGG, CHARLES FRANCIS—Paymaster July 17, 1857; Ensign 50th Foot December 16, 1831; Lieutenant do. February 14, 1834; Paymaster 6th Dragoons March 26, 1841; as Lieutenant of 50th Foot on half-pay February 16, 1849; reverted from 7th Hussars to half-pay as Paymaster of a Depôt Battalion September 18, 1857; served in New South Wales from 1834 to 1838.
- GREGORY, WILLIAM.—Cornet September 13, 1760; probably this officer never joined the regiment, as 'he declined' November 25, 1760.
- GRENFELL, WILLIAM.—Cornet April 11, 1811; Lieutenant March 11, 1813; Captain December 24, 1818; fought at Waterloo; retired 1820.
- GREVIS, CHARLES.—Cornet 7th Light Dragoons April 25, 1762; half-pay 1763; Cornet 11th Dragoons January 29, 1767; Lieutenant do. December 4, 1771; retired March 23, 1774; died November 10, 1835, aged 90.
- GRIMSTON, JOHN.—Cornet April 17, 1773; left regiment November 18, 1775.
- GROVE, JOHN.—Cornet May 13, 1742; Lieutenant January 20, 1743-4; Captain March 8, 1750-1; no further information.
- GUERIN, JOHN.—Cornet January 20, 1737-8, vice David Ogilvie promoted; Lieutenant May 13, 1742, vice Crohare retired; exchanged into Price's Regiment of Foot; returned as Captain from Price's Regiment of Foot vice De La Vallée, who retires 'from age and infirmities,' August 1, 1744; Major July 23, 1748; Lieutenant-Colonel March 3, 1750-1, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Erskine who retired; John Guerin was removed May 14, 1757.

- HAGART, CHARLES, C.B.—Cornet 7th Hussars June 15, 1832; Lieutenant do. August 12, 1834; Captain do. October 21, 1837; Major do. December 10. 1847; Lieutenant-Colonel October 31, 1851; Colonel (Army) November 28, 1854; Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay unattached May 13, 1859; Major-General July 28, 1865; Colonel 11th Hussars November 19, 1871; Colonel 7th Hussars January 19, 1873; Lieutenant-General January 6, 1874; General October 1, 1877; served through Indian Mutiny campaign with Lord Clyde's army from February 4, 1858; commanded a wing of the 7th Hussars at the repulse of the enemy's attack on the Alumbagh February 25, 1858; commanded 1st Cavalry Brigade during siege and capture and at the taking of Bareilly: commanded the cavalry under Brigadier-General Walpole at the attack on Fort Rooya, and at the passage of the Gogra under Sir Hope Grant and also during the Trans-Gogra campaign till the end of the war; several times mentioned in despatches: medal with clasp: C.B.: also served with 7th Hussars in Canada in 1838; died July 30, 1879, aged 65. (See Military History.)
- HAGART, JAMES MACAUL, C.B.—Cornet May 20, 1837; Lieutenant May 16, 1845; Captain September 11, 1846; Major October 31, 1851, vice C. Hagart promoted; second Lieutenant-Colonel August 14, 1857; C.B. July 26, 1858; served in the Indian Mutiny campaign (medal); retired by sale of commission November 12, 1858. (See Military History.)
- HALE, ROBERT.—Cornet 7th Hussars June 11, 1852; Lieutenant do. September 14, 1855; Captain do. January 1, 1859; Major do. August 21, 1869; Lieutenant-Colonel do. February 22, 1871, commanding till June 22, 1879, when he was succeeded by Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Hugh D'Arcy Pegge Burnell; Brevet Colonel February 22, 1876; Colonel 7th Hussars from February 12, 1896, till his death, May 12, 1907; Major-General December 20, 1885; served in India 1860-3, 1864-7; and 1870 (January 7 to April 8); retired on half-pay July 13, 1879; was appointed an A.D.C.to H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. (See Military History.)
- HALL, FRANCIS.—Cornet July 7, 1825; Lieutenant April 7, 1826; retired December 3, 1830.
- HALL, GEORGE LAWSON.—Cornet 11th Dragoons May 10, 1742; Lieutenant do. August 31, 1744; Captain do. October 5, 1747; Major 7th Dragoons April 8, 1755; Lieutenant-Colonel May 14, 1757, vice John Guerin; commanded till October 13, 1761; retired October 14, 1761; served with the 11th Dragoons during the suppression of the rebellion in Scotland 1745; also in Germany in command of the 7th Dragoons, joining the allied army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick at Fritzlar in Lower Hesse April 21, 1760, and also served in the campaign of 1760-1. (See Military History.)

- HAMLYN, JAMES.—See Williams, James Hamlyn.
- HAMOND, GRAHAM EDEN WILLIAM G.—.—Cornet December 25, 1867; served with 3rd Dragoon Guards in Afghanistan 1868 (medal); Lieutenant 16th Lancers February 17, 1869; retired 1871.
- HARBORD, THE HON. CHARLES (afterwards 5th Lord Suffield.)—Born January 2, 1830, at Gunton in Norfolk.—Cornet January 15, 1847; Lieutenant October 3, 1848; retired June 8, 1852; died 1913. Lord Suffield held numerous Court Appointments.
- HARBORD, THE HON. WALTER.—Cornet December 18, 1857; Lieutenant November 19, 1858; Captain May 10, 1864; Major February 22, 1871; served with the regiment through the Mutiny campaign, but was not engaged in the siege and capture of Lucknow. Mentioned in despatches July 18, 1858. A.D.C. to Commander-in-Chief in India 1865—70. Mutiny medal. Out of the service February 13, 1875.
- HARCOURT, HENRY.—Cornet 16th Light Dragoons December 1, 1784; Ensign 1st Foot Guards January 18, 1786; Lieutenant do. April 21, 1787; exchanged into 7th Light Dragoons November 28, 1787, vice J. Wingfield Sparrow.
- HARRISON, GEORGE.—' Captain of the late David Ogilvy's Troop' July 29, 1721; commission renewed June 20, 1727; placed on half-pay December 25, 1730, vice Maxwell.
- HARVEY, EDWARD.—Captain February 6, 1746-7, commission signed by the Duke of Cumberland, vice James Williams; Major March 8, 1750-1, vice Guerin; Captain of Company of 1st Foot Guards July 5, 1754.
- HAY, ALEXANDER.—Cornet to Colonel's Troop December 25, 1755, vice Thornton 'promoted to Rich's'; commission renewed by George III. October 27, 1760; Captain June 8, 1768, vice Floyer retired; retired May 29, 1776.
- HAY, JAMES.—Quartermaster September 4, 1744.
- HAY, THOMAS.—Cornet (date wanting); to be Lieutenant to Colonel's Own Troop December 25, 1755; Captain May 19, 1757; commission renewed by George III. October 27, 1760; Major October 14, 1761, vice Litchfield promoted; Lieutenant-Colonel June 14, 1765, vice Litchfield removed; retired 1771, 'but retained his rank in the army.'
- HAYNES, GEORGE.—Enlisted in 7th Hussars October 31, 1838; Regimental Sergeant-Major July 2, 1847; Riding-master with rank of Cornet March 9, 1855; Cornet and Adjutant October 23, 1855; Lieutenant and Adjutant August 14, 1857; resigned Adjutancy December 29, 1857; died May 25, 1858; served in Canada 1841-2; East Indies 1857-8.
- HEATHCOTE, WILLIAM PERCIVAL.—Second Lieutenant Rifle Brigade May 22, 1846; Cornet 7th Hussars October 1, 1847; exchanged to First Royal Regiment of Foot April 20, 1849.

- Hely, Joseph.—Ensign 49th Foot February 16, 1839; Lieutenant (Ridingmaster) 7th Hussars November 11, 1845; 58th Foot October 27, 1848; Paymaster 11th Hussars December 1, 1848; half-pay September 1, 1856; Hon. Captain September 6, 1861; Paymaster, 73rd Foot 1862; Hon. Major December 6, 1865; half-pay December 6, 1866; commuted half-pay 1871. Served as Captain in the 1st Lancers of the late Anglo-Spanish Legion in 1835-6; was engaged at the Castle of Guevara, at Mendigur, Azua, and Heights of Aslaban; also at the passage of the river Urumea; in command of the squadron which took Passages on May 28; served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-5 as Paymaster of the 11th Hussars and was present at the battles of Balaclava and Inkerman and at the siege of Sebastopol. Medal with 3 clasps and Turkish Medal.
- HELYAR, Albert.—Cornet July 15, 1836, vice James promoted; Lieutenant July 2, 1841, vice Grassett; Captain February 27, 1846; retired August 13, 1847.
- HENEAGE, THOMAS.—Cornet March 28, 1792; Lieutenant February 21, 1793; Captain New Independent Company of Foot 1794.
- HERBERT, THE HON. AUBERON WILLIAM EDWARD MOLYNEUX.—Cornet May 7, 1858; Lieutenant June 3, 1859; retired by sale of commission February 11, 1862; served in India.
- HEYLIGER, PETER AUGUSTUS.—Ensign 55th Foot July 31, 1806; Lieutenant do. January 1, 1807; Captain (Army) March 9, 1809; Captain 7th Hussars August 2, 1810; served in Peninsula Campaign; wounded at Orthes; also served at Waterloo; wounded; name vanishes from Army List after 1820. (See Military History.)
- HIBBERT, JOHN GRAY, M.D.—Surgeon September 21, 1830, vice Thomas; appointed to 59th Foot August 12, 1834.
- HILL, CHARLES JOHN.—Cornet September 12, 1816; Lieutenant March 29, 1820; Captain July 29, 1824; Major December 31, 1827, vice Molyneux; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding April 5, 1833, vice Keane till retirement; half-pay unattached October 20, 1837.
- HILL, THE REV. EDWARD.—Chaplain February 27, 1740-1, vice Rumney deceased.
- HOBBY (or Hobey), JOHN.—Cornet November 7, 1739, vice Legard; killed at Dettingen.
- HODGE, EDWARD.—Cornet 2nd Dragoon Guards September 15, 1798; Lieutenant (Army) May 23, 1800; Lieutenant (Regiment) June 12, 1800; Captain (Army) December 19, 1804; Captain 7th Light Dragoons May 16, 1805; Major do. May 7, 1812, vice Cholmley; killed at Genappe.



- HODGKINSON, WILLIAM.—Enlisted in 37th Foot November 28, 1836; served in 37th Foot till he obtained Ensign's commission November 6, 1857; Lieutenant 37th Foot May II, 1862; Quartermaster (Depôt Battalion) do. August 8, 1862; Quartermaster 7th Hussars April I, 1865; served at Halifax 1839-42; Ceylon 1847-57; Bengal 1857-60 and 1865-70; served with column under Colonel Cochrane, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, during the rebellion of 1848 in Kandian Provinces, Ceylon; served with column under command of Colonel Cumberledge, Madras Light Cavalry, against the mutineers in the Ghazeepore district; served with Colonel Sumer's column during the campaign of Judgespoor, engaged in the actions of October 17, 18 and 20, 1858, and in the subsequent pursuit of the rebels; Indian Mutiny medal.
- HOLDEN, THOMAS H——.—Cornet November 3, 1808; left the regiment May 23, 1810.
- HOLMES, ARTHUR L'ESTRANGE HAMILTON.—Cornet 12th Lancers December 15. 1857; Lieutenant do. November 6, 1860; Lieutenant 7th Hussars December 18, 1860; exchanged into 79th Cameron Highlanders September 18, 1865; exchanged into Bengal Staff Corps December 15, 1869; Brevet Captain December 15, 1869; Captain Bengal Staff Corps July 29, 1874; Major December 15, 1877; Lieutenant-Colonel December 15, 1883; Colonel December 15, 1887; retired March 5, 1890. Services: commanded a Troop of 7th Hussars attached to Horse Artillery under Captain Otley sent December 6, 1863, for the relief of Fort Shabkadr; force benighted and without guides, Lieutenant Holmes volunteered to gallop forward and ascertain the entrance to the fort, which he did, though exposed to fire on both sides; reported 'as being instrumental in saving a great deal of inconvenience and danger to the party entering'; sent in command of a troop of the 7th Hussars composing part of the Dodba Field Force employed against the native tribes on the North-West Frontier of India in November and December 1863 and January 1864; was present at the action of Shabkadr (horse wounded); Lieutenant Holmes had the honour of being called to the front on parade and thanked by the Commander-in-Chief Sir Hugh Rose for services in the field (mentioned in despatches and noted for Brevet of Major).
- HOLMES, FRANCIS.—Surgeon March 18, 1741-2, vice M'Kenzie deceased.
- Holworthy, Matthew.—Cornet August 6, 1799; Lieutenant July 17, 1801; Captain October 26, 1804; Captain 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment of Foot November 7, 1805.
- HOME, FRANCIS.—Surgeon March 18, 1741-2; retired November 10, 1750.
- HOPE-JOHNSTONE, WENTWORTH WILLIAM.—Cornet September 1, 1869;
  Lieutenant March 22, 1871; Captain 5th Dragoon Guards May 7, 1880;
  vol. 11,

- retired September 10, 1880; died October 25, 1910, at Polebrook, Hever, Kent; aged 62. One of the most celebrated steeplechase riders of his time; scored the first win for King Edward VII. in the Military Hunters Steeplechase at Aldershot on Leonidas; won the Grand Military Gold Cup three times in four years on Revirescat (1873), Lady Sneerwell (1874), and Earl Marshal (1876); twice headed the list of gentlemen steeplechase riders in 1876 with 45 wins and 1877 with 55; was at one time a steward of the National Hunt.
- HOPETOUN, JOHN, EARL OF.—Cornet March 20, 1823; Lieutenant September 10, 1825; half-pay February 18, 1826.
- HORNE, FRANCIS WOODLEY.—Cornet 11th Light Dragoons August 31, 1832; Lieutenant do. September 6, 1833; Lieutenant 15th Light Dragoons (Hussars) February 8, 1839; Captain do. August 19, 1842; Major (Army) June 20, 1854; second Major 7th Hussars August 14, 1857; drowned in the river Raptee December 31, 1858, when in pursuit of the enemy. Served during the Mutiny campaign under Sir Colin Campbell from February 4 to December 31, 1858; present at the affair of Meeangunge; favourably mentioned in despatches; at the siege and capture of Lucknow: the affairs of Barree and Sirsee and the action at Nawabgunge; advance on and capture of Fyzabad; passage of the Goomtee at Sultanpore; favourably mentioned in despatches; Byswarra campaign; including the attack on and pursuit from Kandoo Nûddee and Palee Ghât: capture of Forts of Knowlee and Rebera: pursuit of force under Bentia Madhoo to the Goomtee; favourably mentioned in despatches; Trans-Gogra campaign; attack on enemy's position near Churda and the pursuit; capture of Fort of Mujeedia and the affair near Bankee with pursuit to the Raptee, where he met his death; medal, clasp for Lucknow; served in India 1833-6, 1839-54, and 1857-8.
- HORSLEY, JOHN (I).—Cornet February 28, 1798; exchanged to Royal Horse Guards as Cornet; Lieutenant Royal Horse Guards May 2, 1800; Captain do. May 25, 1803.
- HORSLEY, JOHN (II).—Cornet Royal Horse Guards; Lieutenant 7th Light Dragoons May 3, 1800; Captain April 14, 1804; Captain 2nd (or Queen's) Dragoon Guards May 16, 1805.
- HORTON, JAMES.—Cornet August 5, 1799; Lieutenant May 16, 1801; Lieutenant 61st Foot February 24, 1803.
- Houstoun, Andrew.—Cornet April 8, 1826; Lieutenant March 21, 1829; resigned September 13, 1831.
- HOWARD, SIR GEORGE, K.B.—Born 1720; son of Lieutenant-General Thomas Howard; entered army in 1725 with a commission in his father's regiment (24th Foot) then stationed in Ireland; later he exchanged into

the 3rd Buffs, which regiment was also for a time commanded by his father. George Howard remained in the Buffs till he obtained the command as Lieutenant-Colonel and as such commanded the regiment at Fontenoy, Falkirk, and Culloden; he also commanded the regiment at Val and in the expedition to Rochfort; he succeeded his father as Colonel April 21, 1749; Howard served on the Home Staff under Sir John Ligonier during the earlier part of the Seven Years' war; Major-General 1758: Lieutenant-General 1760: Lieutenant under Lord Granby, he commanded a Brigade in Germany (1760-2); he was present at Warburg and also at the relief of Wesel: May 1768 Howard was ordered to confer with Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick concerning the expenses of the allied troops; he signed the convention of Bruncker Muhl with Guerchy the French General: 1763 created a K.B. and transferred to the Colonelcy of the 7th Light Dragoons, vice Lieutenant-General John Mostyn, May 13; 1766-8 Governor of Minorca; 1762-6 M.P. for Lostwithiel; M.P. for Stamford 1768-98, when he died at his house in Grosvenor Square. It is said that he was designated to succeed General Henry Seymour Conway as C.I.C. with a seat in the Cabinet, but the appointment was never gazetted; he was, however, a great favourite with the King and frequently acted as his mouthpiece in the House; General 1777. Howard was a very wealthy man; in 1779 he was transferred to the Colonelcy of the 1st (or King's) Dragoon Guards from that of the 7th Light Dragoons; he was created a Privy Councillor; an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford 1773 and was Governor both of Chelsea Hospital and Jersey. Three years before his death (1793) he was advanced to the rank of Field-Marshal.

- HUMPHRYS, HENRY.—Quartermaster February 22, 1839, vice Blackier; left regiment October 12, 1841.
- Hunt, John.—Quartermaster; Adjutant July 1, 1795, vice Covell; Cornet December 9, 1796, vice Poole; Lieutenant February 1, 1798; Captain March 25, 1801; Captain 20th (Jamaica) Light Dragoons July 9, 1802; Captain 71st Highland Regiment of Foot July 4, 1805; retired 1806. (See Military History.)
- Hunt, John Lombard.—Cornet August 19, 1862; Lieutenant November 22, 1864; Captain June 22, 1870; Major July 1, 1881; Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding December 19, 1889; retired December 19, 1893; served in India 1865-9 and 1886-93; Natal 1881.
- HUTCHINS, FRANCIS ARTHUR.—Cornet 8th Hussars May 25, 1860; Lieutenant do. March 31, 1863; Lieutenant 7th Hussars May 20, 1864; Captain do. February 1, 1868; exchanged to 4th Hussars July 21, 1870; Major April 27, 1881; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel July 1, 1881; retired on pension, Reserve of Officers; served in India 1861-6 and 1867.

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HUTTON, ALFRED.—Ensign 70th Foot May 31, 1850; Lieutenant do. January 14. 1862; Instructor of Musketry November 1, 1862; resigned do. January 1, 1864: Lieutenant 7th Hussars February 18, 1864: exchanged to 1st Dragoon Guards June 29, 1866; Captain 1st Dragoon Guards 1868; retired 1873; died December 18, 1910; served in India 1859-60; Captain Alfred Hutton was a many-sided man. To him we owe the first scientific system of bayonet fencing. His works 'Swordsmanship and Bayonet Fencing' and 'The Cavalry Swordsman,' at first issued separately, were in 1882 re-issued as one book. His 'Cold Steel,' a most interesting, comprehensive and practical book on the sabre. appeared in 1882, together with essays on 'The Game of the Sword.' 'The Short Sword, Bayonet, or Dagger,' and 'The Use of the Great Stick,' the 'Great Stick' being a two handed weapon, thus differing from the 'Single Stick.' 1892, 'Old Sword Play' was published, a book which treats on the fencing methods of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. 'Fixed Bayonets,' 'The Sword of Centuries,' and 'Notes on Ancient Fence' were other professional works which issued from his pen. As a specialist his name and work will be long remembered, not only in his native country but abroad.

HUTTON, CHARLES.—Quartermaster February 12, 1744-5.

INGE, WILLIAM.—Cornet May 14, 1818; Lieutenant April 11, 1822, vice Molyneux; Captain September 16, 1824; out of regiment July 12, 1827.

IPSWICH, HENRY, VISCOUNT.—See FitzRoy.

IRELAND, EDWARD.—Cornet and Adjutant, vice Paterson March 26, 1841; Lieutenant and Adjutant November 12, 1845; retired February 27, 1846, succeeded by Bowles.

IRWIN, DAVID.—Surgeon July 22, 1795. vice Corbet; out of regiment May 30,

IRWIN, LEWIS FRANCIS.—Cornet March 3, 1750-1, vice Sir Wm. Ker, Bart.; cashiered; Lieutenant March 30, 1754, vice Erskine; retired September 9, 1760.

IVES, OTTO.—Cornet December 24, 1815; left regiment 1817.

Jackson, George William Collins.—Cornet March 29, 1839; Lieutenant June 12, 1840; Captain 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards June 7, 1844; half-pay 16th Lancers May 16, 1847; Captain 7th Hussars October 2, 1855; Brevet-Major 1856; retired February 20, 1856.

JAMES, ROBERT.—Cornet March 21, 1834; Lieutenant July 15, 1836; retired January 19, 1844.

Jamieson, Lachlan Foster.—Cornet 8th Hussars December 2, 1859; Lieutenant do. October 28, 1864; Lieutenant 79th Foot December 23, 1864; Lieutenant 7th Hussars September 18, 1865; exchanged into

Bengal Staff Corps; Captain December 2, 1871; Major December 2, 1879; Lieutenant-Colonel December 2, 1885; Colonel December 2, 1889; Unemployed Supernumerary List July 8, 1898.

JARVIS, SAMUEL RAYMOND.—Lieutenant 69th Foot June 19, 1806; Lieutenant 25th Foot January 8, 1807; Captain 25th Foot September 7, 1815; Captain 7th Light Dragoons, same date; half-pay October 10, 1816; Captain Life Guards April 25, 1817; retired on half-pay January 25, 1823.

Jeffs, Thomas.—Cornet March 7, 1816; Adjutant same date; Lieutenant March 4, 1819; retired on half-pay March 14, 1827; succeeded by Christopher Tower. This officer served in the ranks of the 7th Light Dragoons through certainly the Peninsula and Waterloo campaigns. To him was awarded one of the four known Regimental Medals. This decoration took the form of a silver cross ornamented with blue enamel. In the circular centre \$\frac{7}{LD}\$ and in the four arms 'MDCCCXVII,' 'Waterloo,' 'Peninsula' and 'For Military Merit.' On the reverse, which is not enamelled, it is stated that 'J. Jeffs' is inscribed, but probably this is a printer's error for T. Jeffs. This medal is in the Payne Collection. Obviously Thomas Jeffs could not have been a commissioned officer in either the Peninsula or Waterloo campaigns, and the date 1817 on the medal points to a presentation after he had obtained a commission from the officers of his new regiment. This presentation is uncommon. To his name the 'W' is appended in the Army List.

Jennings, John.—Cornet December 26, 1755, vice Moore promoted; Lieutenant March 27, 1759, vice Roland Johnson promoted Captain-Lieutenant.

From the following letters we find that Cornet Jennings was appointed A.D.C. to Lord De la Warr.

War Office, June 16, 1757.

Lord De la War having appointed Cornet Jennings of the Queen's Regt of Dragoons to be one of his Aids de Camp, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship therewith, and to desire you will be pleased to permit the said Cornet Jennings to come to London.

PS.—Lord De la War has promised that whenever Cornet Jennings is wanted in Scotland, he shall return to his Regiment. I have the Honour to be,
My Lord, &c.
BARRINGTON.

Right Honble.

Lord George Beauclerck.

The phraseology of this letter and the postscript is rather quaint. To Cornet Jennings the following was sent:—

War Office, June 17, 1757.

Sir,—Lord De la War has appointed you to be one of his Aids de Camp, I am to acquaint you, that you have leave to come to London.

I am, Sir, &c.,

BARRINGTON.

Cornet Jennings of Sir John Cope's Reg<sup>t</sup> of Dragoons in North Britain.

- JERVIS, THE HON. JOHN EDWARD LEVESON.—Afterwards 4th Viscount St. Vincent; born 1850; succeeded July 19, 1879; Cornet March 22, 1871, pur.; Lieutenant November 1, 1871, non-pur.; Captain 16th Lancers; served in Zulu War of 1879; Marree Expedition 1880; Boer Rebellion 1881; Egyptian War 1882. Mortally wounded at Metemmeh January 17, 1885; died at Abu Klea Wells from his wounds January 23, 1885.
- JOCELYN, THE HON. JOHN.—Cornet March 20, 1829; Lieutenant November 2, 1830; Captain May 31, 1833; exchanged into 30th Foot December 12, 1834; he was the fifth son of the second Earl of Roden and died 1869.
- JOHNES, ——.—Cornet June 20, 1770; left the regiment 1771.
- JOHNES, HERBERT OWEN.—Ensign 56th Foot February 26, 1856; Cornet 7th Hussars August 13, 1858; Lieutenant do. June 15, 1860; Captain do. December 1, 1863; exchanged into 18th Royal Irish December 18, 1865; retired 1871.
- JOHNSON, FEWSTER.—Captain from 19th Light Dragoons September 25, 1780, by exchange with Lambert; left the regiment August 6, 1783.
- JOHNSON, HENRY CAVENDISH.—First Lieutenant 4th Ceylon Regiment March 17, 1810; Captain 23rd Foot (Royal Welsh Fuzileers) May 14, 1812; half-pay 7th Light Dragoons May 4, 1820; died 1843; served in Waterloo campaign.
- JOHNSON, ROLAND (or Rowland).—Cornet en second March 15, 1743-4; Quarter-master March 13, 1743-4; Lieutenant February 10, 1753, vice Southouse deceased; Captain-Lieutenant May 27, 1759, vice Ball deceased; retired May 29, 1760.
- JOHNSON, WILLIAM.—Adjutant January 31, 1714-5; Cornet en second September 26, 1715; Lieutenant of Levingston's Troop August 1, 1721; commission renewed June 20, 1727.
- JOHNSTON, GEORGE.—Veterinary Surgeon May 26, 1837, vice Edlin exchanged; left regiment April 22, 1842; succeeded by Robertson.

- Johnston, James.—Surgeon November 10, 1750, vice Home retired; resigned July 4, 1759.
- JOHNSTON (or Johnstone), WILLIAM.—Adjutant June 20, 1727; Captain-Lieutenant April 13, 1736, vice Corner deceased; died December 15, 1738; succeeded by Robert Kerr.
- Joice, William.—Enlisted in 4th Dragoon Guards January 16, 1844; Troop Sergeant-Major March 10, 1853; Regimental Sergeant-Major February 28, 1885; Cornet December 31, 1857; Lieutenant and Adjutant 13th Light Dragoons March 12, 1861; Paymaster do. May 8, 1867; Paymaster 7th Hussars October 31, 1871; Hon. Captain 7th Hussars March 8, 1872; served in Crimean campaign; present at Balaclava, Inkerman, Tchernaya; also in the reconnaissance under Sir Colin Campbell and night attack on the Russian outposts; siege and capture of Sebastopol; Crimean medal with three clasps, French war medal, Turkish war medal; also served in Canada.
- Jones, Arthur.—Cornet 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) March 17, 1860; Cornet 7th Hussars November 6, 1860; Lieutenant do. December 1, 1863; exchanged into 79th Cameron Highlanders February 18, 1864; retired 1866.
- Joy, George.—Ensign 59th Foot August 25, 1854; Lieutenant do. September 14, 1855; Captain do. June 15, 1860; Captain 1/18th May 27, 1862; Captain 7th Hussars December 18, 1865; retired by sale of commission December 24, 1870; served in Hong Kong, at the Cape of Good Hope and in India; present at the operations in China 1857-8, including the assault and capture of Canton, assault and capture of Fort of Linion; expedition to Taku and subsequent operations under Major-General C. J. van Straubenzee, C.B.; medal and clasp for Canton.
- KAVANAGH, CHARLES.—Ensign (Buffs) December 31, 1847; Cornet 7th Hussars May 31, 1850; retired 1851.
- KAYE, WILKINSON LISTER.—Cornet (wanting); Lieutenant June 11, 1793; Captain 21st Light Dragoons February 24, 1794; Major do. September 1, 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel do. May 17, 1790; died 1806.
- KEANE, EDWARD.—First Lieutenant 23rd Foot (Royal Welsh Fuzileers)
  November 21, 1804; Captain (Army) December 1, 1806; Captain 23rd
  Foot December 17, 1807; Captain 7th Light Dragoons June 15, 1809;
  second Major do. December 16, 1819; exchanged to 6th (Inniskilling)
  Dragoons as Lieutenant-Colonel June 2, 1824; returned to 7th Hussars
  as Lieutenant-Colonel June 15, 1830, vice Fraser, and commanded the
  Regiment till April 4, 1833; half-pay unattached March 29, 1833;
  served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. (See Military History.)

- Kearney, Sir James, K.C.H.—Cornet (wanting); Lieutenant 9th Dragoons May 9, 1794; Captain 29th Light Dragoons December 25, 1795; Major 2nd Dragoon Guards May 30, 1805; (Army May 27, 1802); Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Dragoon Guards June 16, 1814; (Army July 25, 1810); Major-General July 22, 1830; Lieutenant-General November 23, 1841; Colonel of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars December 20, 1842, vice Anglesey deceased; K.C.H.; served with the expedition to St. Domingo; also for several years in the East Indies; in the Walcheren Expedition 1806; present at capture of Flushing and Middleburgh; was with the army in France. Lieutenant-General Sir James Kearney, K.C.H., died February 23, 1846, aged 68.
- KEATE, JOHN.—Lieutenant to Crawford's Troop July 28, 1720; renewed June 20, 1727; half-pay Deloraine's Regiment May 20, 1730. See Falconer, James.
- KELSALL, RICHARD.—Cornet 3rd Dragoons October 15, 1777; Lieutenant 19th Light Dragoons March 23, 1781; Lieutenant 7th Light Dragoons August 11, 1784; retired December 28, 1791.
- KENDALL, HENRY, M.D.—Assistant Surgeon 17th Lancers December 16, 1845; Surgeon 4th Light Dragoons October 6, 1854; Surgeon 7th Hussars August 14, 1857; Surgeon Major 7th Hussars December 16, 1865; Deputy Surgeon General January 7, 1875; Surgeon General August 2, 1880; half-pay January 19, 1881. Dr. Kendall served with the 4th Light Dragoons through the Crimean campaign; medals, Crimean with four clasps, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, also Turkish war medal; served also under D'Allonville in the operations around Eupatoria; also volunteered for duty in the French Hospital during the typhus outbreak. For the latter he received the thanks of the General-in-Command. With the 7th Hussars he served throughout the Mutiny campaign and was present on all occasions when the regiment was engaged. Indian Mutiny medal with clasp for Lucknow.
- KENNARD, EDMUND HEGAN.—Cornet November 26, 1858; Lieutenant June 24, 1862; exchanged into 8th Hussars May 20, 1864; Captain 8th Hussars October 16, 1866.
- KENNETT, CHARLES CARLETON.—Cornet March 28, 1800; Lieutenant July 19, 1801; retired as Captain 8th West India Regiment 1802 on half-pay.
- KEPPEL, HENRY.—Cornet May 20, 1795; Lieutenant December 9, 1796, vice J. G. Campbell; Paymaster January 25, 1798; retired January 31, 1811.
- KER, THE HON. WILLIAM.—See Appendix I.
- KER, SIR WILLIAM, BART.—Lieutenant vice Grove March 3, 1750-1; cashiered 1752. (See Military History.)





COLONEL EDWARD KERRISON.

1807.

- KERR ——.—Lieutenant April II, 1723, vice Agnew promoted. The name of this officer cannot be further traced, but he certainly is not to be identified with either Robert Kerr (I) or Robert Kerr (II).
- KERR, ROBERT (I).—Cornet to Levingstone's Troop, commission signed at Gohre October 13, 1720; Lieutenant June 20, 1727; Captain-Lieutenant December 15, 1738, vice Johnson deceased.
- KERR, ROBERT (II).—Cornet (date wanting); resigned May 24, 1723.
- KERR, WILLIAM.—Cornet en second Queen's Royal Regiment of Dragoons commanded by Lieutenant General Cope March 15, 1743-4; name does not appear again.
- KERRISON, SIR EDWARD, BART., G.C.H., K.C.B.—General; born 1774; Cornet 6th Dragoons June 23, 1796; Lieutenant (date wanting); Captain 6th Dragoons November 8, 1798; transferred to 7th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons; Major May 12, 1803; Lieutenant-Colonel April 4, 1805; Colonel (Army) June 4, 1813; Major-General (Army) August 12, 1819; Colonel 14th Light Dragoons 1830; Lieutenant-General 1837; General 1851; C.B. after Peninsula; knighted before Waterloo January 5, 1815; Baronet by patent July 27, 1821; G.C.H. 1831; K.C.B. 1840. M.P. for Shaftesbury 1812-18, Northampton 1818-24, Eye 1824-52. General Sir Edward Kerrison served with the 7th Hussars in the Helder Expedition 1799 and was present at the actions of September 19 and October 2 and 6. In 1808 he embarked for Spain with the regiment; severely wounded on the plains of Leon December 25, 1808, his arm being broken in two places; commanded the regiment at the passage of the Oleron, at the action of Sauveterre, and at the battles of Orthes and Toulouse; at Orthes Colonel Kerrison was wounded. On return to England the officers of the 7th Hussars presented to Sir Edward Kerrison a valuable piece of plate as a testimony of their admiration of his gallantry. In the Waterloo campaign Kerrison was again engaged, and was wounded in the leg at Waterloo, where his horse was shot under him; he was with his regiment at the siege of Cambray and the surrender of Paris. Gold medal for Orthes and silver medal with two clasps for Sahagun and Benevente, and Toulouse; medal for Waterloo; died March 9, 1853, aged 78. (See Military History.)
- Kibby, William.—Quartermaster to Captain Dollon's Troop September 7, 1715; no more information.
- KNOX, GEORGE.—'Cornet to Dunbar' January 31, 1714-5, half-pay May 6, 1725.
- LAMBERT, BENJAMIN.—Cornet January 30, 1759, vice Hay promoted; commission renewed October 27, 1760; Lieutenant February 8, 1765, vice 'Crockatt'; Captain-Lieutenant and Captain March 4, 1773, vice William Price; resigned Captain-Lieutenancy May 14, 1779, succeeded

- by Dukenfield; exchanged into 19th Light Dragoons as Major September 25, 1780, succeeded by Fewster Johnson. Name does not appear again in Army List.
- LAMBERT, HENRY.—Cornet February 4, 17,78; Lieutenant November 29, 1780; Captain August 6, 1783, vice Fewster Johnson; exchanged with Thomas Lloyd into the 1st Troop of Horse Guards October 27, 1784; Captain 1st Regiment of Life Guards June 25, 1788; name not in Army List for 1793.
- LANGHAM, WILLIAM SANWELL.—Cornet October 1, 1829; Lieutenant August 30, 1831; retired 1835.
- Langley, William.—Cornet April 8, 1785; Lieutenant August 25, 1790; Captain February 18, 1793; retired May 15, 1794.
- LAROON, MARCELLUS.—Date of entry into army unknown; Lieutenant to Captain Archibald Hamilton (Royal Scots) Regiment of Foot (1st Battalion) September 20, 1707; was taken prisoner at Brihuega when serving as Quartermaster General in Spain December 9, 1710 N.S.; Captain-Lieutenant of Colonel William Stanhope's newly raised Regiment of Dragoons 1715; Captain do. 1717; 'a reduced Captain of Colonel W<sup>m</sup> Stanhope's late Reg<sup>t</sup> of Dragoons, now on half-pay'; Captain in Ker's Dragoons, vice William Crauford deceased January 1, 1723-4; remained in regiment till at least 1728; fought at Malplaquet.
- LAUDER (or Lawder), GEORGE.—Quartermaster to Lieutenant-Colonels' Troop Royal Regiment of (North British) Dragoons in 1709; Cornet do. 1713; Cornet to Crawford's Troop in Ker's Dragoons January 31, 1714-5; fought at Blenheim.
- LAURIE, ROBERT (afterwards Sir Robert, Bart.).—Cornet 7th Light Dragoons, vice Evans 'preferred in the Blues,' February 28, 1761; was preferred out of regiment April 28, 1762. The date of lieutenant's commission is wanting, and this officer apparently had reached the army rank of Captain March 15, 1762; as Captain he returned to the 7th Light Dragoons May 3, 1762; Major 7th Light Dragoons February 27, 1771, vice Bland; exchanged to 16th Light Dragoons as Lieutenant-Colonel October 20, 1779; Colonel (Army) May 16, 1786; Major-General October 12, 1793; Lieutenant-General January 1, 1798; General September 25, 1803. Sir Robert Laurie was appointed Colonel of the 8th (King's Royal Irish) Light Dragoons September 4, 1799; he was for thirty years M.P. for the county of Dumfries and Knight Marshal of Scotland. Died September 10, 1804.
- LAVALLY.—See De La Vallée.
- LAWDER, RHYND, M.D.—Surgeon August 12, 1834, vice Hibbert appointed to 50th Foot; died September 30, 1836; had fought at Waterloo.

- LAWRENCE, JOHN.—Cornet September 19, 1860; exchanged into 4th Hussars July 16, 1861; Lieutenant 4th Hussars July 10, 1864; retired as a Captain by sale of commission 1870.
- LAWSON, STEPHEN.—Surgeon October 27, 1846, vice Warren; left regiment May 21, 1850, succeeded by Cowen.
- Legard, James.—Commission as Cornet renewed June 20, 1727; original date wanting; Lieutenant December 15, 1738, vice Robert Kerr promoted; retired on full pay June 5, 1749, succeeded by Shipley.
- LEIGHTON, HERBERT.—Cornet en second October 14, 1744.
- LE MARCHANT, CAREY.—Eldest son of Major-General John Gaspard le Marchant; born 1791; Cornet May 28, 1807; Ensign 1st Foot Guards September 15, 1808; Lieutenant and Captain do. March 25, 1813; mortally wounded at the battle of the Nive; died at St. Jean de Luz March 12, 1814.
- LE MARCHANT, JOHN.—Cornet August 5, 1758; commission renewed by George III. October 27, 1760; Lieutenant December 22, 1761, vice Bayley promoted; on half-pay 'from the Light Troop' in 1767.
- LE MARCHANT, JOHN GASPARD,—Born 1766; son of John le Marchant formerly an officer in the 7th Dragoons; educated at Bath and pronounced to be a dunce; leaving school with the aid of the family butler he began to study hard; is said in his youth to have possessed a very turbulent disposition and got into various scrapes. September 25, 1781, Ensign in the Wilts Militia; here he challenged his colonel to a duel; another duel he had in contemplation was stopped by the authorities. Ensign 1st Royal Foot February 18, 1783; on eve of embarkation for Gibraltar was induced by a senior officer to go to a Dublin gambling house where he lost £250; not having the money, his commission would have gone, but for the intervention of the regimental paymaster, who saved him, but on condition that the boy never touched a card again; this promise was strictly adhered to. For some years in garrison in Gibraltar; is stated to have been fond of sketching and skilful; many views of the scenery of Spain and Barbary; home on sick leave, married most imprudently before attaining his majority; sent back in haste to his regiment and then transferred to the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons May 30, 1787; Lieutenant 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) November 18. 1789; became a favourite of George III.; served with his regiment in Flanders in 1793-4: Captain 2nd Dragoon Guards December 31, 1791: Major 16th Light Dragoons March 1, 1795. At this time he devised a system of cavalry sword exercise which was approved by the Duke of York; le Marchant then set about getting a better sword introduced, and visited various sword cutlers for that purpose; probably the 1793 Peninsula type of cavalry sword was the device of le Marchant: a good weapon to cut with, but bad for thrusting and with an absolutely useless

hilt, witness the enormous number of wounds in the hands received while it was in use. le Marchant was presented by Lord Cornwallis with a sword as a reward, and he received another from Osborne of Birmingham, then one of the leading sword cutlers; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1707, in Hompesch's Mounted Riflemen, transferred thence to the 20th Light Dragoons and thence to the 7th Light Dragoons June 1, 1797, commanding until 18th July, 1799. The regiment Here le Marchant started his project of was then at Windsor. schools for officers from which sprang the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. A house was taken at High Wycombe where a General Francis Jarry gave lectures, but he found his teaching far bevond the intelligence of his pupils; he advised a more elementary course. le Marchant brought this before the Duke of York in 1799. In 1801 Parliament voted a grant of £30,000 for a 'royal military college'; two departments were opened, the senior at High Wycombe, the junior at Great Marlow. Both these were afterwards joined and removed to Sandhurst. le Marchant, who had been transferred to the Queen's Bays in July 19, 1799, went on half-pay and became the first Lieutenant-Governor of the new educational establishment; he ruled it for nine years, till being promoted Colonel October 30, 1805, and Major-General June 4, 1811, he vacated the post. In the Peninsula War he commanded a Brigade of Cavalry, joining the army in the autumn of 1810; he was present at the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, and at Llerena, April 19, 1812, with Sir Thomas Graham's Corps near Badajoz he defeated two French regiments of cavalry with three squadrons of the 5th Dragoon Guards. At Salamanca July 22, 1812, he commanded a brigade (5th Dragoon Guards and 3rd Dragoons). The charge of this brigade with Anson's Light Dragoons and Bull's Troop of Horse Artillery in support utterly routed a French division, taking 1500 prisoners. le Marchant cut down six of the enemy with his own hand, but fell mortally wounded by a musket ball in the groin; he was buried in an olive grove near; a monument has been erected in St. Paul's. This distinguished officer was the author of several professional works: 'Cavalry Sword Exercise'; 'A Plan for Preventing Peculation in the Foraging of Cavalry'; 'The Duty of Cavalry Officers on Outpost,' the manuscript of this work was however lost: 'Elucidation of Certain Points in H.M. Regulations for Cavalry'; and 'Instructions for the Movement and Discipline of the Provisional Cavalry.' le Marchant left ten children, of whom four were sons, who all during their lives achieved success. Carey the eldest was killed at the Nive; Denis the second distinguished himself as a politician and was made a baronet; John Gaspard the third was a soldier and administrator dying a Lieutenant-General, K.C.B., and G.C.M.G.; while Thomas the fourth retired as a Major. (See Military History).

LE MARCHANT, JOHN GASPARD WATKINS.—Cornet 8th Hussars March 19, 1861;

Cornet 7th Hussars April 16, 1861; Lieutenant do. October 16, 1863; Captain do. August 22, 1865; retired by sale of commission, February 1, 1868; served in India from 1861 to 1864; died September 1910; eldest son of Sir John Gaspard le Marchant, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., who was Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland, Halifax, and Malta; C.I.C. of Madras, General in the Army; Colonel of the 11th Foot, Knight of 1st Class and 3rd Class of St. Ferdinand and Knight Commander of St. Carlos. (See Military History.)

- LESLIE, THE HON. CHARLES.—Cornet May 22, 1797; Lieutenant October 18, 1798; Captain March 17, 1803; left the regiment June 12, 1806.
- LEVER, REGINALD CROFT, M.D.—Assistant Surgeon, Staff, October 1, 1860; half-pay by reduction July 24, 1861 to January 14, 1862; Assistant Surgeon 7th Hussars December 2, 1862; Surgeon 7th Hussars March 1, 1873; Surgeon Major do. September 16, 1875; served in India 1862-9 and again 1870.
- LIGONIER, EDWARD, EARL LIGONIER.—Irish Peer; only son of Colonel Francis Ligonier who fell at Falkirk; Cornet 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) 1752; exchanged into the Blues; 'Edward Ligonier Lieutenant of the Blues to be Captain' in 7th or Queen's Regiment of Dragoons July 29, 1757; exchanged into the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards February 10, 1758; A.D.C. to Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick at Minden August 1, 1759, and brought home the despatches; Ligonier was one of the chief witnesses against Lord George Sackville at the Court-Martial held on that officer; August 15, 1759, promoted Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Foot Guards; Colonel 9th Foot 1771; A.D.C. to the King 1763; secretary to Lord Rochford when sent on a special embassy to Madrid 1763. Succeeded his uncle the 1st Earl Ligonier; he succeeded in 1770 to the Irish Viscounty and pension; created an Irish earl July 4, 1776, with the title of Earl Ligonier of Clonmell; Major-General 1775; Lieutenant-General 1777; K.B. 1781. wife Penelope, the eldest daughter of George Pell, Earl Rivers, having misconducted herself with the Italian poet Alfieri, Ligonier challenged The duel came off in Hyde Park, but Ligonier finding that his opponent knew nothing of the use of the sword spared his life; a vulgar account of the affair was published in 1771 entitled 'The Generous Husband, or Lord Lælius and the Fair Emilia.' Lord Ligonier obtained a divorce December 10, 1771. In 1784 the lady married a trooper in the Blues at Northampton. Ligonier's second wife was the daughter of Lord Chancellor Northington and survived him. He died in 1782 and being childless the title became extinct. Both the father and the uncle of Earl Ligonier were distinguished soldiers.
- LILLINGSTONE, WILLIAM STEUART.—Cornet June 30, 1863; Lieutenant August 22, 1865; Lieutenant 11th Hussars June 29, 1870; served in India 1864-7 and 1868.

- Litchfield, Francis.—Cornet October 15, 1759, vice Elsworthy preferred; Lieutenant October 14, 1761; left the regiment 1762.
- LITCHFIELD, JOHN.—From half-pay late Duke of Cumberland's Regiment of Dragoons to be Captain May 29, 1754, vice Septimus Robinson; Major February 10, 1758, vice Shipley retired; commission renewed October 27, 1760; Lieutenant-Colonel vice Hall resigned October 14, 1761.
- LIVINGSTON (or Levingston), JAMES.—The information with regard to this officer is somewhat involved; apparently he was a lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of (North British) Dragoons May 11, 1705; Captain Royal (North British) Dragoons 1713; Captain still in the 'Earl of Portmore's Royal Regiment of Dragoons (2nd Dragoons)' in 1715; this was one of the troops transferred to Ker's Dragoons when the regiment was re-established; hence he was Captain (Ker's Dragoons) January 31, 1714-5; still a Captain on May 4, 1723 (See Sinclair, James); resigned May 29, 1723 (See Lumley, John); fought at Blenheim.
- LLOYD, PHILLIP.—A Captain of Foot (Egerton's) September 24, 1724, vice John Edgar deceased; Captain December 25, 1726; commission renewed June 20, 1727; 'a reduced Captain of the Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Dragoons' to be Captain of a Troop vice Maxwell deceased December 2, 1731; apparently he had been on half-pay; this was one of the three additional troops; died 1735 (May 13?)
- LLOYD, THOMAS.—Sub-Brigadier and Cornet First Troop of Horse Guards May 4, 1776; Brigadier and Lieutenant do. May 12, 1780; Exempt and Captain March 17, 1783; Captain 7th Light Dragoons October 27, 1784; retired February 22, 1792.
- Long, ——.— 'Cornet to —— Troop in Our Most Dearly Beloved Daughter the Princess of Wales's Own Royal Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Our Trusty and Well-beloved Col<sup>o</sup>. W<sup>m</sup>. Ker. Herrenhausen July 28, 1720.'
- Long, Edmund, I—— S——.—Cornet August 3, 1804; Lieutenant August 8, 1805; left the regiment January 6, 1813.
- LOSH, JOSEPH.—Cornet August 9, 1779; Lieutenant August 24, 1781; retired August 11, 1784.
- LOUDOUN, JOHN, FOURTH EARL OF (CAMPBELL).—Only son of Hugh, third Earl; born May 5, 1705; succeeded his father 1731; from 1734 till 1782 a representative peer of Scotland; entered Army 1727; 'Captain of Troop (late) of John Earl of Crawford' in the Queen's, &c. . . . Dragoons February 18, 1733-4; remained in regiment a few years; Colonel (Army) April 25, 1745; was promoted to the 30th Foot as Colonel November 1, 1749; Major-General February 17, 1755; Lieutenant-General January 22, 1858; General April 30, 1770; retired same year. Governor of

Stirling Castle 1741; A.D.C. to the King July 1743; raised a Highland regiment 1745 and was appointed Colonel of it: Adjutant-General at Prestonpans; lost many men in battle there; went north in 'Saltash Sloop of War' with arms and ammunition; arrived Inverness October 14; within six weeks raised more than 2000 men and relieved Fort Augustus then besieged by the Frasers under the Master of Lovat: returned to Inverness and marched to Castle Downie, the seat of Lord Lovat, whom he seized and carried off as a hostage till the Fraser clan surrendered their arms: Lord Lovat however escaped: February 1746 attempted to surprise Prince Charles at Moy Castle, the seat of the Mackintoshes; the rebels however seized Inverness and Loudoun finding them strongly re-inforced marched into Sutherlandshire; thence retreating to the coast embarked for Skye with 800 men; February 17. 1756, appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Virginia and on March 20 C.I.C. of the British Forces in America; arrived in New York July 23; proceeded to Albany to assume command of the troops there; affairs were in great confusion; the French had captured Forts Oswego and Ontario; Loudoun determined to besiege Louisburg and to conceal his design adopted the unpopular measure of laying an embargo on all outward bound ships (January 3, 1757); having collected a force which should have been sufficient he wasted his time at Halifax; recalled to England. Amherst being his successor; 1762, on war being declared with Spain Loudoun was appointed second-in-command of the British Troops sent to Portugal under Lord Tyrawley; died at Loudoun Castle April 27, 1872. It was said of Lord Loudoun by an American at Philadelphia that he 'was like King George upon the signposts, always on horseback but never advancing,' an illusion of course to his prolonged delay at Halifax.

LOVELACE, CHARLES.—Cornet October 15, 1801; Lieutenant July 26, 1804; Captain February 26, 1807; left the regiment August 2, 1810.

LOWDER, WILLIAM.—Surgeon July 4, 1759, vice Johnston resigned; commission renewed October 27, 1760; apparently died October 3, 1766.

LOWRIE, PETER.—Cornet February 28, 1761.

LOWTHER, THE HON. HENRY CECIL.—Cornet July 16, 1807; Lieutenant July 21, 1808; Captain August 4, 1810; Major 10th Dragoons November 12, 1814; Lieutenant-Colonel 12th Foot April 20, 1817; half-pay September 25, 1818; served in Coruña Campaign; also served in Peninsula Campaign; was not at Waterloo. (See Military History.)

LUMLEY, —.—Cornet of —— Troop in, &c., October 24, 1721.

LUMLEY (or Lumly), FREDERICK.—Cornet June 9, 1804; Lieutenant June 13, 1805; Captain (Army) August 18, 1808; Captain 1st Dragoon Guards November 10, 1808; retired 1812.

- LUMLEY, JOHN.—'A Cornet' to be Captain of Levingston's (late) Troop May 29, 1723; commission renewed June 20, 1727.
- Lumley, Richard George.—Cornet February 8, 1831; Lieutenant April 5, 1833; retired April 14, 1837; ultimately succeeded as ninth Earl of Scarbrough; was Lieutenant-Colonel of the West York Yeomanry Cavalry; born May 7, 1813; died December 5, 1884.
- LUMSDAIN, JAMES.—Cornet in 'Our Late Most Dear Consort the Queen's Royal Regiment of Dragoons' December 4, 1742, vice Scott deceased; Lieutenant February 8, 1752; retired same date.
- LYNCH, ARTHUR HENRY FRANCIS.—Assistant Surgeon, Staff, December 14, 1854; Assistant Surgeon 7th Hussars February 9, 1855; exchanged to the Staff December 21, 1855; was attached to the 41st Foot as Staff Assistant Surgeon before Sebastopol from February 3, 1855, to May 5, 1855; Crimean medal with clasp for Sebastopol.
- Lynch, William Edgeworth.—Staff Assistant Surgeon December 14, 1854;
  Assistant Surgeon 7th Hussars December 21, 1855; died at Lucknow
  January 24, 1859; served with 20th Regiment in Crimea; present at
  the first assault on the Redan; Indian Mutiny, Alumbagh, siege and
  capture of Lucknow, Barree, and Sirsee, Nawabgunge, mentioned in
  despatches; Fyzabad and passage of Goomtee; Crimean medal and
  clasp for Sebastopol, Indian Mutiny medal, clasp for Lucknow.
- Lyster, Henry.—Cornet May 29, 1817; Lieutenant September 7, 1820; half-pay October 25, 1821.
- MABERLY, WILLIAM LEADER.—Cornet (date wanting); Lieutenant April 20, 1815; Lieutenant 9th Light Dragoons (Lancers) July 3, 1817; half-pay as Captain 100th Regiment of Foot May 25, 1818; not at Waterloo.
- McCalmont, Sir Hugh, K.C.B., C.V.O.—Cornet 6th Dragoon Guards June 23, 1865; Cornet 9th Lancers June 23, 1865 (transfer); Lieutenant 9th Lancers July 27, 1866; Captain 9th Lancers May 29, 1869; Captain 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars (by exchange) July 20, 1870; Brevet Major November 30, 1878; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel July 24, 1880; Colonel June 15, 1885; Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Dragoon Guards March 7, 1888; Major-General June 24, 1896; Colonel 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars May 13, 1907; K.C.B. 1900; A.D.C. to Sir Garnet Wolseley in South Africa 1879; retired October 1, 1906; commanded Cork District 1898-1903. Major-General Sir Hugh McCalmont, K.C.B., C.V.O., served with the Red River Expedition 1870; medal; employed to convey despatches from Fort Garry to Her Majesty's Government; served in the Ashanti War 1873, medal; served in the Russo-Turkish War 1877-8 as Military Attaché at the Turkish headquarters in Armenia; present at siege of Kars, Turkish War medal, Brevet of Major; served in the South African War 1879; took part in the operations against Sekukuni, despatches London Gazette January 16,

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- 1880, medal with clasp, Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; served in the Afghan War 1879-80; during the operations against the Marris, mentioned in despatches; served with the Egyptian Expedition 1882, Brigade Major 1st Cavalry Brigade; present at the capture of Mahsameh, in both actions at Kassassin, at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and pursuit to Cairo; despatches London Gazette September 8 and November 2, 1882; medal with clasp, bronze star, third class Medjidie; served with the Soudan Expedition 1884-5; Nile, commanded Light Camel Regiment; despatches London Gazette August 25, 1885; clasp; promoted Colonel; C.B. (See Military History.)
- McCarty, Charles.—Quartermaster 14th Light Dragoons May 14, 1812; Cornet do. March 11, 1813; Lieutenant do. January 20, 1814; Adjutant do. May 5, 1814; Captain do. December 14, 1826; Paymaster 7th Hussars November 2, 1830, vice Felton; died February 16, 1844.
- MACCINTOSH, WILLIAM.—Quartermaster to be Cornet to Laroon, vice Sir Thomas Prendergast, October 4, 1727; promoted Lieutenant January 21, 1737-8.
- MACKENZIE, GEORGE.—Surgeon July 9, 1733, vice Patrick Telfer deceased; died 1742.
- MACNAMARA, ARTHUR.—Lieutenant February 5, 1807; left army 1808.
- MADDISON, JOHN GEORGE.—Cornet May 24, 1810; Lieutenant May 7, 1812; retired on half-pay March 25, 1817; not at Waterloo.
- MAITLAND, PELHAM.—Stated to have been a Cornet 1745 and to have served at Fontenoy, where he was wounded; his regiment was reduced and we find him appointed as a Cornet to the regiment, 'a reduced Cornet en second to be Cornet vice Bonham June 5, 1749; eldest Cornet promoted Lieutenant vice Lumsdain who retires February 8, 1752'; Lieutenant still May 29, 1753; Adjutant June 5, 1749, vice Shipley; fate unknown.
- MAITLAND, THOMAS.—Assistant Surgeon May 9, 1800; left regiment June 30, 1804.
- MALCOLM, JOHN VICARY THATCHER, M.D.—Assistant Surgeon (Army) March 31, 1864; Assistant Surgeon 7th Hussars February 1, 1868; exchanged to 9th Lancers.
- MALET, PETER.—Cornet to Captain Dunbar May 10, 1718; this officer had been appointed Lieutenant in Colonel Stanhope's Regiment to replace Henry le Grand, preferred; and also November 19, 1715, to Grove's Regiment to replace Lieutenant Cunningham preferred.
- MANNERS, RUSSELL.—Cornet Royal Regiment of Horse Guards May 31, 1755; Captain 7th Dragoons February 10, 1758, vice Litchfield; Lieutenantvol. 11.

- Colonel 21st Dragoons April 5, 1760; Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Dragoon Guards May 20, 1763; Colonel (Army) May 25, 1772; Major-General August 29, 1777; Colonel 19th Light Dragoons April 25, 1779; Lieutenant-General November 20, 1882; half-pay 1783; General May 3, 1796.
- MANSELL, THE HON. W. A. VILLIERS.—Cornet or Ensign (wanting); Lieutenant May 4, 1800; Captain May 12, 1803; apparently sold out and then re-entered the service, as we find Lieutenant 21st Light Dragoons August 7, 1806; Lieutenant 9th Light Dragoons May 21, 1807; left the army 1808—9.
- Mansfield, James.—Cornet September 17, 1757, vice Ballmer promoted; Lieutenant August 22, 1760; commission renewed October 27, 1760; Captain-Lieutenant March 17, 1769, vice Jonathan Scott; Captain February 27, 1771, vice Laurie; resigned 1773.
- MARSH, FRANCIS.—Cornet November 25, 1760, vice Gregory 'who declined'; left regiment next year.
- MARSHALL, WILLIAM.—Cornet June 28, 1756; Lieutenant March 29, 1760; commission renewed October 27, 1760; left regiment 1764.
- MARTIN, HENRY.—Cornet June 6, 1794; Lieutenant June 16, 1795; died 1797?
- MASTERS, ROBERT.—Private 16th Lancers November 27, 1841; Corporal do. June 13, 1854; Sergeant August 29, 1855; Sergeant 7th Hussars August 1, 1857; Cornet 7th Hussars May 31, 1859; placed on half-pay November 11, 1865; served with 16th Lancers in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6; present at the affair of Budinal, the actions of Aliwal and Sobraon; served with the 7th Hussars in the Indian Mutiny campaign under Sir Colin Campbell February 1858 to March 1859, including Alumbagh, siege and capture of Lucknow, Barree, Sirsee, Nawabgunge, occupation of Fyzabad, passage of Goomtee at Sultanpore, Shahpore, Byswarra campaign, attack on and pursuit from Kandoo Nûddee and Palee Ghât, Hyderghur, pursuit of Bentia Madhoo to Goomtee River, Trans-Gogra campaign; attack near Churda and pursuit; taking of Fort Mujeedia; affair near Bankee, pursuit to Raptee, advance into Nepaul and attack on Sitka Ghât; medal and clasp for Sutlej campaign, medal for Indian Mutiny, clasp for Lucknow.
- MAURICE, WILLIAM.—Assistant Surgeon November 9, 1815; half-pay December 25, 1818.
- MAXWELL, ROBERT.—Cornet (wanting); Lieutenant (wanting); Captain-Lieutenant in Newton's Dragoons—; this regiment was left at Manchester by General Wills to overawe the populace when he marched to Preston in 1715; Captain Newton's Dragoons June 27, 1716, vice Speed resigned; regiment went to Ireland 1717; disbanded

- 1718; Captain from half-pay in additional troop, Ker's Dragoons, December 25, 1726; commission renewed June 20, 1727; Captain do. of Harrison's (late) Troop December 25, 1730; died before December 2, 1731.
- MEREDYTH, HENRY WILLIAM.—Cornet December 10, 1847; Lieutenant July 18, 1851; retired next year.
- MERRIE (or Mirrie), GILBERT.—Cornet en second March 12, 1743-4; Lieutenant February 8, 1752; had previously been Second Lieutenant in Colonel Cotterell's Regiment of Foot, but was transferred to the regiment on same date; resigned May 29, 1753; was succeeded by Pelham Maitland.
- METCALFE, EDWARD.—Cornet 2nd Dragoon Guards November 9, 1858; Cornet (transfer) 7th Hussars November 26, 1858; Lieutenant do. February II, 1862; Captain do. November 22, 1864; exchanged to 32nd Foot March 9, 1866. While in 7th Hussars was the 1st Musketry Instructor appointed September 13, 1859; retired by sale of commission 1868; served in India 1860-6; died at Kensington July 7, 1911, aged 75; Captain Metcalfe was the son of the late Mr. C. Metcalfe, D.L., J.P., of Inglethorpe Hall, Emneth, Norfolk. Captain Metcalfe volunteered for service in the Franco-Prussian War on the side of the French, 1870-1, and served upon the Staff throughout the campaign. He was A.D.C. to Gen. Bourbaki, and was highly commended for his conduct at the battle of Villersexel and other engagements in the East of France. Appointed Brigade Major, he took part in the disastrous retreat into Switzerland. Captain Metcalfe received the Military Cross of the Legion of Honour. Returning to England, he served from February 1872 to February 1875 in the Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk Artillery Militia, of which his late Majesty King Edward VII. (then Prince of Wales) was the Hon. Colonel. As an instance of the esteem in which this officer was held by the French we may record that the Government of the Republic desired and offered to erect a monument to his memory above his grave—this is a most unusual honour.
- MICKLETHWAITE, NATHANIEL.—Lieutenant November 7, 1805; left the service next year.
- MILES, GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAM.—Cornet April 14, 1837, vice Farquharson promoted; left the regiment May 16, 1845.
- MOFFAT, JAMES.—Cornet August 22, 1865; retired by sale of commission July 27, 1866.
- MOFFITT, JAMES, M.D.—Assistant Surgeon October 24, 1811, vice Dyason; Surgeon 70th Foot January 17, 1828; Surgeon 12th Lancers April 1, 1836; Surgeon (1st Class) January 20, 1843; half-pay 1850; Waterloo.
- Molesworth, Edward.—Cornet May 4, 1800; Lieutenant July 20, 1801; left regiment 1803.

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- MOLLERNS (? Mollerus), HENRY M——.—Cornet February 6, 1806; he had been gazetted for a few days to the 25th Dragoons; left service next year.
- MOLYNEUX, THE HON. CARYL CRAVEN.—Cornet June 6, 1856; Lieutenant May 11, 1858; Captain March 9, 1860; exchanged to 10th Hussars June 1, 1860; Major 10th Hussars August 17, 1870; Lieutenant-Colonel 10th Hussars March 26, 1873; retired by sale of commission 1876; died March 7, 1912. Served through the Indian Mutiny campaign with 7th Hussars from February 1858 to March 1859; present at repulse of enemy's attack on the Alumbagh, siege and capture of Lucknow; affairs of Barree and Sirsee; action of Nawabgunge, occupation of Fyzabad, through the Byswarra campaign, including the affairs of Kandoo Nûddee, Palee Ghât and Hyderghur, pursuit of Bentia Madhoo's Force to the Goomtee; also the Trans-Gogra campaign, including the affair near Churda and pursuit, taking the Fort of Mujeedia, attack on Bankee with pursuit to the Raptee, advance into Nepaul and affair at Sitka Ghât; Indian Mutiny medal with clasp for Lucknow.
- MOLYNEUX, THE HON. GEORGE BERKELEY.—Cornet May 3, 1815; Lieutenant September 12, 1816; Captain April 11, 1822; Major September 28, 1826; Lieutenant-Colonel (Army) December 31, 1827, on half-pay unattached; Lieutenant-Colonel 8th Light Dragoons November 21, 1828; died August 27, 1841; he was the second son of William Philip, second Earl of Sefton, and was born July 16, 1799.
- Montagu, Wortley.—Cornet commission signed at Worms September 10, 1743.
- MOORE, HENRY.—Entered army as an Ensign in Beauclerk's Foot. Cornet February 10, 1753, vice Johnson promoted; was promoted out of the regiment December 20, 1755.
- MORAY, CHARLES.—Cornet 1st Dragoon Guards January 26, 1810; Lieutenant 16th Lancers June 18, 1812; Captain 7th Hussars August 11, 1814; half-pay 1814; fought at Waterloo.
- Mostyn, John.—Born 1710; educated at Westminster 1723, and Christ Church, Oxford, 1728; served in the 31st Foot until he reached the rank of Captain; Captain-Lieutenant in the 2nd Foot Guards 1742; proceeded abroad to join his regiment; Mostyn was present at Fontenoy, where he was wounded; 1747 A.D.C. to the King (George II); 1751 Colonel of the King's Own Royal Fusiliers; Colonel of the 13th Dragoons 1754; removed to the 5th Dragoons 1758. In 1760 transferred to the Colonelcy of the 7th (Cope's Dragoons) and now known as the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars. To this change from the Fifth to the Seventh Mostyn had the strongest possible objection. The King for some reason, on his own initiative, did this in recognition of the praise Lord Granby had bestowed

on Mostyn's conduct at the Battle of Warburg, but it is not easy to understand why. Let us see what Mostyn had to say on the subject: 'My Regiment is a Royal one of 3 Squadrons, and ye 5th in rank; whereas "Cope's" is not Royal, of 2 Squadrons and ye 7th in rank. I am tumbled from a Royal Regiment to a Plebyan one: I lose my bit of Blue. Jemmy Brudenel will sing your Grace ye song "Oh my bit of Blue."' So wrote Mostyn to the Duke of Newcastle in a letter which dutifully acknowledged the King's kindness. Newcastle urged him to accept, and he did so, though he lost £500 per annum by the change. Mostyn wanted Bland's Regiment, and at the time 'old Bland was a-dying or said to be.' When he died in 1763 Mostyn obtained the Colonelcy of the 1st Dragoon Guards for which his soul had longed. In another letter we read, 'I wish Cope, his Regiment, and Limerick all at ye Devil.' The allusion to Limerick is that Mostyn had desired to get the Governorship of that city, but did not obtain it, Newcastle telling him it was not worth his acceptance. 1754 Major-General; 1758 commanded a brigade of infantry under Charles Duke of Marlborough in the expedition to the French coast. Mostyn also served with distinction in Germany under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; Lieutenant-General 1759; General 1772. In the parliaments of 1747, 1754, and 1761 Mostyn sat for Malton in Yorkshire. He vacated his seat to take up the appointment of Governor of Minorca (1768). Nominally he was appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital, but this post he exchanged with Sir George Havard. In 1773 an inhabitant whom he had banished from the island, by name Anthony Fabrigas, laid an action against Mostyn. He was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber to both George II. and George III. He died at his house in Dover Street February 16, 1779. Mostyn was a most popular man and had by the way of a nickname the soubriquet of 'Jack Bluff' among his intimates. To the world at large he was usually 'Jack Mostyn.' (See Military History.)

- MOULD, JOHN.—Enlisted in 7th Hussars January 9, 1840; Regimental Sergeant-Major May 24, 1856; Riding-master by appointment November 7, 1856; Cornet and Adjutant March 16, 1858; Lieutenant March 11, 1859; to an unattached Captaincy August 30, 1864; served through the entire mutiny campaigns with his regiment, being slightly wounded June 13, 1859, in the action of Nawabgunge. Medal with clasp for Lucknow.
- MYER (or Myers), ARTHUR.—Cornet September 29, 1808; Adjutant March 23, 1809; Lieutenant May 24, 1810; killed at Genappe.
- MYTTON, JOHN.—Cornet May 30, 1816; resigned a few months later, noted in 1818 Army List; the career of this officer is mentioned elsewhere.
- NEALE, MELVILLE, M.D.—Assistant Surgeon June 17, 1842, vice Beaven; Army rank September 18, 1835; out of regiment December 15, 1843, succeeded by Wardrop.

- NEEDHAM, JOHN DAWSON.—Cornet August 13, 1812; Lieutenant September 16, 1813; out of Army List 1815.
- NEWMAN, SIR LYDSTON, BART.—Ensign 72nd Highlanders March 28, 1844; Lieutenant do. June 19, 1846; Captain do. July 19, 1850; Captain 7th Hussars June 17, 1851; retired on half-pay 1856; he succeeded to the baronetcy in 1855 on the death of his elder brother, Sir R. Lydston Newman, who had served in the 71st regiment and also in the Grenadier Guards.
- NIXON, HENRY LYONS.—Cornet June 3, 1795; Lieutenant October 18, 1798; out of regiment 1800.
- NORBURY, GEORGE JOHN.—Cornet April 10, 1811; retired or resigned February 13, 1812.
- NORBURY, RICHARD.—Cornet (wanting); Lieutenant to Robert Maxwell December 25, 1726; commission renewed June 20, 1727; half-pay; Lieutenant April 10, 1733, 'a reduced Lieutenant of the Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Dragoons on half-pay to be Lieutenant on full pay vice Corner promoted.'
- O'BRIEN, DONATUS.—Cornet June 22, 1809; left regiment March 21, 1811.
- OGILVY, DAVID (I).—Cornet (wanting); Lieutenant (wanting); Captain-Lieutenant January 31, 1714-5; Captain of Troop ('late Dollon's') July 28, 1720; left regiment 1721, succeeded by George Harrison. This officer was one of the officers commissioned when the regiment was re-established in 1714.
- OGILVY, DAVID (II).—Cornet of Lord Torphichen's Troop August 1, 1721; removed to Colonel's Troop June 20, 1727; Lieutenant January 20, 1737-8; retired on temporary half-pay as Lieutenant May 13, 1742; rejoined; Captain-Lieutenant at Fontenoy, where he was wounded.
- OGILVY, JAMES.—Lieutenant to Levingston's Troop August 5, 1715; Lieutenant to Harrison's Troop ('Princess of Wales's Own Royal Regiment of Dragoons') May 6, 1725; commission renewed by George II. June 20, 1727; fate unknown; one of the officers commissioned when the regiment was re-established in 1714.
- O'GRADY, STANDISH, VISCOUNT GUILLAMORE (as the Hon. Standish O'Grady).

  —Cornet March 21, 1811; Lieutenant August 6, 1812; Captain July 20, 1813; Major (Army) October 29, 1825; half-pay (temporary) May 25, 1816; Lieutenant-Colonel April 14, 1829; Colonel July 29, 1842; A.D.C. to Queen Victoria; died 1849; was present at Waterloo; possibly also in Peninsula campaign; he was also for a time appointed to the 18th Hussars and was put on half-pay when that regiment was disbanded. The charger he rode at Waterloo still survived in 1835. (See Military History.)

- O'HEGERTY (or O'Haggerty), CHARLES.—Cornet (date wanting); Lieutenant February 22, 1809; Captain September 16, 1813; half-pay March 25, 1816; was not present at Waterloo.
- O'LOUGHLIN, TERENCE O'BRIEN.—Ensign or Cornet (wanting); Lieutenant 7th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons December 14, 1793; Captain-Lieutenant and Captain April 1, 1795; left regiment as Major 14th Light Dragoons April 19, 1799, succeeded by Charles Philip Belson; Major and Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Life Guards August 14, 1801; Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel September 1, 1808; Major-General January 1, 1812; was not at Waterloo; half-pay ('late 27th Foot') August 9, 1821; Lieutenant-General May 27, 1825; was living in 1843; specially distinguished himself at Beaumont (1794); commanded Household Cavalry Brigade from September 1813 to April 1814; was present at Toulouse, but did not get medal. (See Military History.)
- ORMSBY, GEORGE FREDERICK.—Cornet December 28, 1855; Adjutant same date; exchanged as Lieutenant into 2nd (Queen's) Dragoon Guards August 7, 1857; Captain December 2, 1862; served with the 2nd Dragoon Guards in the Mutiny campaign; was present at Nusserul-pore; commanded a detachment at the relief of Azunghur; served in Oude campaign, latterly as Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Baker; present at action of Jamo; assisted in capture of Birwak, and in Trans-Gogra campaign at Bungaon and Newabghur; medal.
- OSBORNE, WILLIAM.—Cornet November 18, 1774; Lieutenant November 24, 1777; Captain-Lieutenant and Captain November 29, 1780, vice Ingram Ball; Captain vice Bertram November 29, 1780; Major March 7, 1787; Lieutenant-Colonel vice J. W. Egerton March 1, 1794; commanded the two squadrons in the Netherlands in 1793; exchanged into 16th Light Dragoons April 6, 1797, with Lord H. W. Paget. (See Military History.)
- Owen, John.—Cornet (wanting); Lieutenant (wanting); Captain vice John Earl of Loudoun December 31, 1738; left regiment December 22, 1747, succeeded by Septimus Robinson.
- PAGET, LORD ALFRED HENRY, C.B.—Cornet Royal Horse Guards July 6, 1832; Lieutenant do. March 14, 1834; Captain (Army) July 20, 1840; half-pay same date; Captain 7th Hussars October 20, 1840; Major May 16, 1845; half-pay; Lieutenant Colonel June 20, 1854; Colonel October 26, 1858; Major-General March 6, 1868; Lieutenant-General October 1, 1877; General July 1, 1881; Equerry; Clerk Marshal to Queen; M.P. for Lichfield 1837-65; born March 29, 1816; died August 24, 1888.
- PAGET, LORD ARTHUR.—Cornet April 11, 1822; died 1825.
- PAGET, HON. BERKELEY.—Cornet August 22, 1798; Lieutenant (wanting); Captain October 2, 1800; away from regiment 1803; returned to

regiment 1804; Major April 4, 1805; out of regiment February 28, 1809; born January 2, 1780; died October 26, 1842; 6th son of Henry Bayley, 9th Baron Paget of the 2nd creation and 1st Earl of Uxbridge. (See Military History.)

PAGET, GEORGE ERNEST.—Cornet July 31, 1860; left regiment next year, being appointed to Royal Horse Guards April 16, 1861; Lieutenant Royal Horse Guards April 12, 1864; retired by sale of commission 1866.

PAGET, HAROLD, C.B., D.S.O.—Ensign 10th Foot January 23, 1869; Cornet 18th Hussars (transfer) same date; Cornet 7th Hussars February 27, 1869 (transfer); Lieutenant do. February 22, 1871 (by purchase); Captain March 23, 1879; Brevet Major June 15, 1885; Major, May 5, 1886, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding vice H. A. Reid from June 26, 1895, till June 25, 1899; A.D.C. to General Officer commanding Eastern District 1873-7; extra A.D.C. to Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1879-81; Adjutant Light Camel Regiment in Soudan Expedition 1884-5, wounded (despatches, medal with clasp, Khedive's Star, Brevet of Major); Staff College 1886; Brigade-Major of Cavalry, Aldershot, 1888-91; Military Secretary to provincial C.I.C., Bombay, 1893; Matabele campaign 1896 (despatches, medal, C.B.); commanding 7th Hussars 1895-9; South African War (Paget's Horse) 1900-1; (despatches, medal, D.S.O.); Colonel, retired; born September 9, 1849. (See Military History.)

PAGET, LORD HENRY (afterwards Earl of Uxbridge, and finally second Marquess of Anglesey, P.C.)—Born July 6, 1797; Lieutenant 7th Hussars July 21, 1814; Captain do. February 27, 1817; Captain Life Guards March 8, 1820; Major do. June 17, 1823; Lieutenant-Colonel (Army) August 5, 1823; half-pay, unattached, May 15, 1827; Colonel (Army) June 28, 1838; Colonel retired (as Marquess of Anglesey, late of 42nd Foot) June 28, 1838; died February 7, 1869; M.P. for Anglesey; summoned to House of Peers as Baron Paget of Beaudesert January 15, 1833; was Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey. (See Military History.)

PAGET, LORD HENRY WILLIAM (eldest son of Henry Earl of Uxbridge, and later first Marquess of Anglesey).—Born London May 17, 1768; educated Westminster and Christchurch, Oxford; 1790 M.P. for Carnarvon Boroughs, which he represented till 1796; M.P. for Milborne Port 1796, 1802-4, 1806, and 1807-10; served in the Staffordshire Militia; in 1793 raised and commanded the Staffordshire Volunteers (afterwards the 80th Foot); temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel September 12, 1793; in December 1793 took his regiment to Guernsey; June 1794 joined army under the Duke of York in Flanders; here he commanded a brigade though only a soldier of twelve months' service; in 1795 to give him permanent rank in the army he was commissioned as Lieutenant (7th Royal Fusiliers) March 11; Captain (23rd Fusiliers) March 25; Major (65th Foot) May 20, and Lieutenant-Colonel (16th Light Dragoons)



THE MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY, K.G.

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June 15. He became Colonel (Army rank) May 3, 1796; April 6, 1797. Lieutenant-Colonel commanding vice William Osborne, who exchanged with Lord Paget to the 16th Light Dragoons, of the 7th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons; Colonel 7th Light Dragoons May 16, 1801, and remained as full Colonel of the regiment till he was transferred to the Colonelcy of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards December 20. 1842; his other dates are as follows: Major-General April 29, 1802; Lieutenant-General April 25, 1808; General August 12, 1819; Field-Marshal December 20, 1842. His Lordship was created K.G., G.C.B., and G.C.H.; he died in 1854. For other details of the life of the Marquis and his political career see the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' His chief military services were in Holland in 1700. where at Egmont-op-Zee he particularly distinguished himself as a cavalry leader; during the Peninsula War his exploits at Sahagun and Benevente, and during the retreat to Coruña are history. He accompanied the Earl of Chatham on the ill-fated Walcheren Expedition in 1800. The Marquis as Earl of Uxbridge commanded cavalry in the campaign of 1815. He behaved with great gallantry on both June 17 and 18. Towards the end of the battle of Waterloo he was shot through the thigh by a cannon ball, and in consequence his leg was amputated; the amputated limb was buried on the field, and a monument still marks the spot. The Marquisate of Anglesey dates from July 4, 1815; the 'Garter' from 1818. (See Military History.)

PAGET, STEUART HENRY.—Cornet June 7, 1827; Lieutenant May 14, 1829; exchanged as Captain into the 52nd (Oxfordshire) Regiment of Foot July 13, 1832; retired 1838.

PALLISER, EDWARD M—..—Lieutenant Military Train February 20, 1857; Captain do. May 14, 1858; Captain 82nd Regiment by exchange June 3, 1859; Captain 7th Hussars by exchange August 4, 1863; retired by sale of commission October 2, 1866; served in India 1862-4.

PALMER, JOSEPH.—Cornet September 3, 1801; out of regiment 1804.

PARKER, JOHN.—Veterinary Surgeon May 23, 1805, vice R. Stewart Cumming.

PARKINS, HENRY BATEMAN.—Cornet to Livingston's Troop in 'Our Most Dear Daughter Wilhelmina Carolina, Princess of Wales's Own Royal Regiment of Dragoons' May 10, 1718; no more information.

PARRY, JOHN EVANS.—Quartermaster vice Humphrys October 12, 1841; retired on half-pay as Hon. Captain August 25, 1857; had served at Waterloo.

PARRY, THOMAS.—Cornet November 30, 1763; left regiment February 8, 1765.

PATERSON, THOMAS.—Cornet and Adjutant December 10, 1829, vice Tower promoted; Lieutenant and Adjutant March 15, 1833; Captain Novem ber 4, 1840; succeeded as Adjutant by Ireland; retired March 26, 1841; Waterloo; served for many years in the ranks.

- PATOUN, JOHN.—Cornet March 17, 1769; out of regiment 1773; possibly related to Patoun. (See Appendix I.)
- Paulet, Charles William.—Cornet November 21, 1851; Lieutenant September 14, 1855; Captain November 12, 1858; Captain 9th Lancers (exchange) March 9, 1860; retired next year. Served in the Indian Mutiny campaign from February 4, 1858, to March 1, 1859, under Sir Colin Campbell, including repulse of enemy's attack on the Alumbagh; the siege and capture of Lucknow from March 2 to 21; affairs at Barree and Sirsee, action at Nawabgunge; occupation of Fyzabad; passage of the Goomtee at Sultanpore, Byswarra campaign; affair at Daodpore; attack on and pursuit from Kandoo Nûddee, Hyderghur; pursuit of Bentia Madhoo to the Goomtee; Trans-Gogra Campaign, attack on position near Churda and pursuit, taking of Fort of Mujeedia, affair near Bankee with pursuit to the Raptee, advance into Nepaul, and attack on enemy at Sitka Ghât; medal for Indian Mutiny with clasp for Lucknow.
- PAYLER, THOMAS WATKINSON.—Cornet or Ensign (wanting); Lieutenant February 22, 1793; Captain May 14, 1794; left regiment 1795.
- PEARCE, CHARLES.—Cornet March 16, 1815; out of Army List 1817.
- PEDDER, HENRY BENJAMIN.—Cornet 4th Hussars March 29, 1861; Cornet 7th Hussars July 16, 1861; Lieutenant April 19, 1864; Lieutenant 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers October 18, 1864; Lieutenant 81st Foot February 27, 1865; Lieutenant 64th Foot October 16, 1869; retired 1870.
- Pedder, Richard Newsham.—Cornet December 14, 1855; Lieutenant March 5, 1858; Captain October 28, 1859; Captain 10th Hussars (exchange) Nov. 29, 1859; Captain 8th Hussars (exchange) August 6, 1861; died 1864. Indian Mutiny campaign, served under Sir Colin Campbell from February 4, 1858, to March 1, 1859; repulse of enemy's attack on the Alumbagh; siege and capture of Lucknow; affairs at Barree and Sirsee and action of Nawabgunge; occupation of Fyzabad; passage of Goomtee River at Sultanpore; Byswarra campaign, including the attack on and pursuit from Kandoo Nûddee and Palee Ghât, taking of Forts of Rebera and Reowtie, pursuit of force under Bentia Madhoo to the Goomtee; Trans-Gogra campaign, including attack on enemy's position near Churda and pursuit, taking of Fort of Mujeedia, affair near Bankee with pursuit to the Raptee, advance into Nepaul and attack on the enemy's position at Sitka Ghât; Indian Mutiny medal with clasp for Lucknow. (See Military History.)
- PEDDER, THOMAS.—Ensign 58th Foot June 2, 1841; Lieutenant do. July 2, 1845; Lieutenant 7th Hussars October 27, 1848; Captain do. July 26, 1853; died 1858.
- PEEL, ARTHUR.—Ensign (General List) June 8, 1861; Ensign 101st Foot July 30,

- 1862; Lieutenant do. November 19, 1863; Lieutenant 7th Hussars (exchange) October 18, 1864; Captain do. August 21, 1869; Major do. July 1, 1881; Lieutenant-Colonel do. December 19, 1883; commanding 7th Hussars July 1, 1887; Colonel December 19, 1887; served with 101st Foot in the Indian North-West Frontier War of 1863 with the Ensufzie Field Force; and present at the attack on and capture of the Crag Piquets, the Conical Hill, and Umbeyla; medal with clasp. (See Military History.)
- PEEL, LAWRENCE CHARLES LENNOX.—Ensign 71st Foot January 5, 1841; Lieutenant do. May 13, 1842; Lieutenant 7th Hussars January 19, 1844, vice James; Captain do. August 28, 1846; retired August 15, 1848.
- PERCY, HUGH JOCELINE.—Cornet January 22, 1836, vice Savile promoted; Lieutenant March 16, 1838, vice Sutton promoted; retired November 11, 1845.
- PERRY, PHILIP.—Adjutant August 5, 1758; he had been Quartermaster of Ancram's Regiment; he succeeded Maitland; transferred to Granby's Regiment March 29, 1760.
- PESHALL, CHARLES JOHN.—From 22nd (or The Cheshire) Regiment of Foot; Lieutenant 7th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons September 17, 1801; Army rank Lieutenant July 2, 1796; Captain 88th Foot September 18, 1804; dismissed the service September 8, 1814.
- PETERS, EDWARD JAMES.—Cornet February 4, 1813; Lieutenant November 10, 1814; retired 1819; fought at Waterloo; wounded.
- PETTAT, THOMAS JOHN.—Cornet May 4, 1826; Lieutenant April 14, 1829; Captain September 13, 1831; half-pay June 8, 1832; died 1859.
- PHILIPS, JAMES GEORGE.—Veterinary Surgeon March 9, 1849, vice Siddell; left regiment August 25, 1857.
- PHILLIPPS, THOMAS JOHN.—Cornet February 6, 1817; out of Army List 1820.
- PHILLIPS, HENRY.—Cornet and Riding-master March 25, 1828; retired on half-pay as Captain December 18, 1835; succeeded by Bishop.
- PHILLIPS, JAMES WINSLOE.—Cornet April 8, 1819; Lieutenant vice Belfast July 17, 1823; Captain February 11, 1826; out of regiment May 14, 1829. Captain James Winsloe Phillips, 7th Hussars, married Catherine Aurora, daughter of Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick, who was Resident of Hyderabad, Deccan, from 1798 to 1805. Major J. A. Kirkpatrick, who was called Hushmat Jung (Glorious in Battle) at Hyderabad, married Khair un Nissa (Excellent among women), of Persian descent, she being aged 14 at the time, and had one son and one daughter, who came to England after the death of their father, when 3 and 4 years old respectively, and were then baptised, the daughter receiving the name of Catherine Aurora. She died in 1889 at the age of 87, and was the

- 'Kitty Kirkpatrick' of Carlyle's 'Reminiscences' and the 'Blumine' of his 'Sartor Resartus.'
- PHILLIPSON, JOHN B——.—Cornet August 28, 1857; had been Ensign in the 31st (Huntingdonshire) Regiment of Foot since December 21, 1855; Lieutenant 7th Hussars July 16, 1858; Captain do. June 24, 1862, vice Baumgarten retired; retired by sale of commission July 9, 1863; present with force under Brigadier-General Horsford, C.B., at affair of Daodpur October 20, 1858; medal.
- Phipps, Thomas Hele.—Ensign 31st Foot June 12, 1867; Lieutenant do. March 16, 1870; exchanged to 7th Hussars July 13, 1870; Captain March 15, 1876; Malta 1867-70; Natal 1881; Cyprus 1882; Egypt 1884; died.
- Pickering, Charles.—Cornet or Ensign (wanting); Lieutenant July 9, 1794; Captain August 5, 1799; retired October 2, 1800.
- PINE, RICHARD.—Cornet April 20, 1791; Lieutenant September 28, 1792; had left regiment by April 5, 1794.
- PIPON, THOMAS.—Ensign (half-pay) 4th Foot August 6, 1802; Cornet 7th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons April 14, 1803; Lieutenant November 1, 1804; Captain February 27, 1807; Major (Army) June 18, 1815; resigned or retired 1816.
- POOLE, ——.—Cornet June 3, 1795; out of regiment December 9, 1796.
- POPE, ——.—Quartermaster; captured on board the *Union* 1799 and taken to Calais. (See Military History.)
- PORTER, GERALD MONTGOMERY.—Ensign 15th Foot September 17, 1863; Cornet 7th Hussars October 16, 1863; Lieutenant do. July 13, 1867; served in India 1865 to 1870; retired by sale of commission March 26, 1872.
- PORTMAN, HENRY WILLIAM BERKELEY.—Cornet April 13, 1820; Lieutenant September 16, 1824; out 1825-6.
- Potts, John.—Was Quartermaster to Lieutenant-Colonel Cokayne February 3, 1741-2; Cornet en second Cope's Dragoons March 16, 1743-4; killed at Fontenoy.
- Powell, George Henry.—Ensign 90th Light Infantry February 1, 1856; Lieutenant 47th Regiment April 23, 1858; Lieutenant 32nd Regiment January 14, 1860; Captain do. January 30, 1886; Captain 7th Hussars (exchange) March 9, 1866; retired 21 June 1870; served under General Havelock until the taking of the Alumbagh; defence of Alumbagh (Lucknow) and relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde; severely wounded at relief of Lucknow; medal Indian Mutiny with clasp for Lucknow; served in India 1857-8, Gibraltar 1865-6, and again in India.

- Powell, John Harcourt.—Ensign Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards September 20, 1810; Lieutenant 10th Light Dragoons March 30, 1813; Lieutenant 7th Hussars November 12, 1814; half-pay June 3, 1815; died 1842.
- PRENDERGAST, SIR THOMAS.—Cornet June 20, 1727; left regiment October 4, 1727; succeeded by William Maccintosh, Quartermaster (Laroon's Troop).
- Preston, Thomas Henry.—Cornet December 25, 1835; Lieutenant October 21, 1837; Captain November 11, 1845; retired January 15, 1847.
- PRICE, ——.—Cornet December 27, 1755; removed to Albemarle's Regiment May 5, 1756; succeeded by Tempest Thornton.
- PRICE, BARRINGTON.—Cornet January 23, 1775; Lieutenant December 25, 1777; left regiment December 25, 1778.
- PRICE, WILLIAM.—Cornet February 8, 1765; Lieutenant February 23, 1770; Captain-Lieutenant March 14, 1771, vice James Maitland; Captain May 25, 1772, vice Thomas Bayley Heath Sewell; left regiment December 26, 1778.
- Pringle, John.—Cornet February 16, 1815; Lieutenant June 6, 1816; Army rank April 25, 1816; half-pay May 25, 1817.
- Pringle, Robert (possibly a brother of above).—Cornet July 15, 1819; Lieutenant March 17, 1824; Captain April 18, 1826; left regiment November 19, 1829.
- PROBYN (or Probin), JOHN.—Cornet June 4, 1801; Lieutenant April 14, 1804; out of regiment February 26, 1807.
- Purves, Sir Alexander, Bart.—Cornet 11th Dragoons December 20, 1757; Lieutenant do. December 19, 1760; Captain late 103rd Foot (raised 1760, disbanded 1763) in 1762, but there appears some confusion as to this for we have 'Purves, Alexander, a Lieutenant in 11th Dragoons to be Captain in 7th vice Hay preferred February 24, 1762'; Major 11th Dragoons (again) December 24, 1762; half-pay 1763; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel May 25, 1772; Major 18th Foot October 15, 1779; Colonel (Army) November 17, 1780; retired November 16, 1781; succeeded his father as Baronet 1762; died November 13, 1812, aged 74.
- PYRKE, JOSEPH.—Cornet January 25, 1798; Lieutenant October 22, 1799; out of regiment 1803. (See Military History.)
- RAE, DAVID.—Cornet 21st Light Dragoons May 14, 1779; Cornet 7th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons March 23, 1781; Lieutenant March 23, 1781; he would appear to have exchanged for a step.
- RAMSEY, REV. JAMES.—Chaplain January 31, 1714-5; appointed when the regiment was re-established in 1715 and first Chaplain.

- READE, CECIL LOFTUS WELLESLEY.—Cornet July 20, 1867; from 50th Foot in which he was an Ensign March 21, 1865; Lieutenant December 24, 1870; Captain July 22, 1879; do. 4th Hussars by exchange November 10, 1880; served in India 1868-9; Inspector of Musketry 1875-9.
- REID, HARRIE ARCHBOLD.—Cornet 16th Lancers July 5, 1864; Lieutenant do. November 26, 1868; Lieutenant 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars December 22, 1869, by exchange; Captain December 24, 1870; Major December 9, 1883; Lieutenant-Colonel December 19, 1893; retired full pay June 26, 1895; served India 1865-7; Natal 1881-2; India 1888-94; Adjutant Cheshire Yeomanry 1880-1.
- RENOUARD (or Renovard), PETER.—Cornet Royal Regiment of Dragoons August 10, 1704; Lieutenant (date wanting); Captain-Lieutenant do.; 'Peter Renovard of the Royal Dragoons to be Captain of Dragoons,' signed by Lord Galway at Valencia December 1, 1706; Captain Royal Dragoons, Tarragona, September 4, 1707, also signed by Galway; Captain Royal Dragoons vice William Moore, signed by Queen Anne at Windsor November 6, 1712; Captain Ker's Dragoons January 31, 1714-15; Major 5th Horse (4th Dragoon Guards) November 18, 1717; Lieutenant-Colonel May 10, 1738. A few years later there was another Peter Renouard also in the service. There is a very interesting record of the services of this officer to be found in Appendix No. 7 of the 'Military Journal of Col. De St. Pierre, 1703-1713.' It is headed 'A Memd of Lieut.-Colonel Peter Renouard's Service.' The original was in the handwriting of his widow. The contents are as follows:—
  - 'At the last campaign of King William The Third's war in Flanders He served in the Royal Dragoons (now Hawley's) as a Volunteer 1 Cornet; Lieut: Capte-Lieut; and as Captain in the year 1706; And in the year 1717 purchased the majority of the Regiment of Horse in Ireland (now Brown's) to which he was promoted Lt-Colonel in 1738, since which (from the beginning to the end of the last war) having repeatedly been disappointed of an expected Promotion and by too long an absence on attending to the duty of his Post, finding himself greatly neglected, He Quitted the service in the year 1748, after about 20 years active service in the Dragoons and 31 years as Field Officer of Horse.
  - 'On the expedition carrying King Charles The 3rd of Spain To Portugal, he attended his Corps from Flanders, and as Aid de Camp to General Windham, who after the second Portuguze campaign, he quitted to go with his said corps on a descent in Catalonia comanded by the Earl of Peterborrow, who appointed him his first Aid de Camp,

¹ Note in Original MS.—' The cause of Col. Renouard's serving as a Volunteer was that he wou'd not go into any other Regiment but the Royal Dragoons. Col. S¹ Pierre the L¹-Col: to said Regm¹ (with rank of Col.) being his brother-in-law, and he only waited till there was a Cornecy to be sold in it, which he purchased as soon as one became vacant s and to the best of my recollection purchased every commission he had except ye Captn. Lieut. & Lt.-Col.'

and soon after landing there, transferr'd him to the said King Charles on account of his being tolerably well vers'd in sever usefull languages.

After our taking Barcelona and nothing but Diversions minded. He requested and obtained leave to quit his said Royal Aid de Camp's Commission in order to be useful to Lord Peterborrow, who he attended in the conquest of Valencia &c, till Barcelona being by a French Fleet and Army besiedged made us fly to its succour, and by the lucky arrival of our Fleet retieved it; soon after which we marched back into Valencia &c, and on having Joy'nd Lord Gallway's Portuguze Army, Lord Peterborrow having quitted us and gone to Italy, the Lord Gallway appointed him one of aid de Camps, and the winter after the battle of Almanza he attended his Lordship by Sea to Portugal, where after the ill behaviour of the Portuguze at the Battle of Caya, his Lordship having publickly declared he would no longer head them, he obtained his Lordship's leave (tho' continued in Aid de Camp's pay) to repair forthwith to his active Post, which by the lucky opportunity of a Dutch Fleet, he reach'd before that years' Catalonian campaign was over, and early the ensuing year we were most completly victorious at Almenara and Sarajoça and without any further military opposition, seemingly in quiet possession of Spain, till secretly, the ensuing winter. a French army cross'd the Pyrenien Mountains, and when we were by cantonments of separate nations marching to fix our Qu'er in Aragon, as being the best Center situation between Madrid and Barcelona, We were attacked and by Honbie Capitulation taken prisoners at Brihuega in Dec<sup>r</sup> 1710, and in the ensuing year (by leave on parole) He went by France and Flanders into England.

'In the year 1715, His and the next youngest troop of his said Corps were dismember'd with three troops of the Grey Dragoons for to form William Kerr's Regiment which in September joynd at Stirling Camp, and soon after the Rebellion was over, He purchased the above mentioned majority of Horse in Ireland. L'-Col. Renouard served 12 campaigns abroad and one in the year 1715 against the Rebells in Scotland.'

Colonel Renouard died in Dublin in 1762, being about 82 years of age. (See Military History.)

- RICARDO, WALTER.—Cornet May 18, 1841; Lieutenant November 13, 1845; retired August 27, 1846.
- RICE, STEPHEN.—Cornet October 7, 1813; Lieutenant April 17, 1815; name not on Army List 1817.
- RICHARDSON, THOMAS.—Cornet (wanting); Lieutenant 20th Light Dragoons March 10, 1808; Captain 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars May 22, 1816; half-pay September 4, 1817.
- RICHARDSON, WILLIAM.—' Cornet to Colonel's own Troop' January 31, 1714-5; Lieutenant to Renouard vice Southouse August 14, 1717; one of the officers commissioned to the regiment on re-establishment in 1715.

- RIDER, BENJAMIN.—'Cornet to Colonel's own Troop' August 14, 1717; commission renewed by George II. June 20, 1727; no further information.
- ROBBINS, THOMAS WILLIAM.—Ensign 1st Foot Guards September 2, 1805; Lieutenant 7th Queen's Own May 5, 1808; Captain March 25, 1809; Major December 24, 1811, vice William Thornhill; promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel October 24, 1821; half-pay same date (18th Foot). Was present at Waterloo; wounded.
- ROBECK, JOHN HENRY.—Cornet or Ensign (wanting); Lieutenant August 18, 1808; Captain May 7, 1812; retired 1814.
- ROBERTSON, JAMES.—Veterinary Surgeon April 22, 1842, vice Johnston.
- ROBINSON, SEPTIMUS.—Captain vice Owen promoted December 22, 1747; Captain-Lieutenant 1st Foot Guards vice Urmston promoted May 29, 1754; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel August 27, 1754.
- ROMAINE, ——.—An officer of this surname is mentioned, but without any date, and his record cannot be traced beyond 'Cornet.'
- ROPER ROBERT.—Cornet March 23, 1871; Lieutenant (non-purchase) October 28, 1871; Adjutant January 5, 1876; Captain October 29, 1881; retired with a gratuity July 21, 1886. Served in Natal 1881–2.
- Ross, Charles.—Cornet January 5, 1780; retired January 12, 1785.
- Ross, Frederick.—Cornet November 2, 1808; left regiment March 29, 1810.
- ROSSLYN, JAMES ALEXANDER, THIRD EARL OF (as James Alexander, Lord Loughborough, till January 18, 1837).—Born February 15, 1802; Cornet 9th Light Dragoons February 25, 1819; Lieutenant 47th Foot September 13, 1821; Captain 9th Light Dragoons May 22, 1823; Major 9th Light Dragoons December 12, 1826; half-pay, unattached, December 31, 1827; Lieutenant-Colonel (Army) December 31, 1827; Lieutenant-Colonel 9th Light Dragoons March 6, 1828; Colonel November 23, 1841; Major-General June 20, 1854; Lieutenant-General December 26, 1859; Colonel 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars 1841-6; Master of the Buckhounds; Under Secretary of State for War 1859; died June 16, 1866.
- ROWLEY, WILLIAM B—— HARLAND.—Cornet April 23, 1804; left regiment November 4, 1804.
- ROYSTON, CHARLES PHILIP, VISCOUNT (afterwards fifth Earl of Hardwicke, P.C.).

  —Cornet 7th Hussars December 29, 1857; Lieutenant do. January 1, 1859; Lieutenant 11th Hussars December 20, 1859; retired April 30, 1861; served with the 7th Hussars through the latter part of the Mutiny campaign, including the advance into Nepaul and the affair at Sitka Ghât; Mutiny medal; succeeded to Earldom, September 17,

1873; Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household 1866-8; Master of the Buckhounds 1874-80; M.P. for Cambridgeshire 1863-70; died May 18, 1897, aged 61.

RUMNEY, REV. JAMES.—Chaplain June 20, 1727; died February 27, 1740-1.

Rushton, John.—Cornet (wanting); Lieutenant (wanting); commission as Lieutenant renewed June 20, 1727; no further information.

Russell, David (afterwards Sir David Russell, K.C.B.).—Cornet 7th Light Dragoons January 10, 1828; Lieutenant do. October 1, 1829; Captain do. April 5, 1833; Captain 84th Foot April 10, 1835; Major do. September 16 (antedated to July 7), 1845; Lieutenant-Colonel December 10, 1847; Brevet Colonel November 28, 1854; reward for distinguished services March 23, 1858; C.B. March 24, 1858; Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District August 31, 1858; Major-General September 3, 1862; Colonel 75th Foot January 18, 1870; K.C.B. May 20, 1871; Lieutenant-General October 25, 1871; Colonel 84th Foot October 24, 1872; General October 1, 1877; died January 16, 1884. This distinguished officer served in the Indian Mutiny campaign 1857-9; was severely wounded at the relief of Lucknow; was present at the attacks on the Alumbagh, fall of Lucknow; mentioned in despatches, London Gazette January 16 and May 25, 1858; medal with clasp for Lucknow; C.B.

RUSSELL, JAMES.—Entered service May 30, 1805, as Quartermaster 28th Dragoons; Cornet and Lieutenant 7th Queen's Own August 1, 1805; left service September 29, 1808.

Russell, Samuel.—Cornet March 16, 1770; name never appears again.

RUSSELL, SIR WILLIAM, BART., C.B.—Born 1822; eldest son of first Baronet, also Sir William; succeeded to Baronetcy in 1830; Cornet 7th Light Dragoons July 2, 1841; Lieutenant February 27, 1846; Captain April 16, 1847; Major August 13, 1857; Lieutenant-Colonel November 12, 1858; Lieutenant-Colonel 14th Hussars October 8, 1861; Colonel (Army) July 20, 1863; Major-General December 24, 1868; retired with honorary rank of Lieutenant-General 1881; served on the Staff in the Crimea (medal); served with the 7th Hussars in Indian Mutiny campaign; present at repulse of the enemy's attack on the Alumbagh; siege and capture of Lucknow (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel); commanded the regiment at the affairs of Barree and Sirsee, the action of Nawabgunge, occupation of Fyzabad; passage of Goomtee at Sultanpore, through the Byswarra campaign, including the affairs of Kandoo Nûddee, Palee Ghât, Hyderghur, and pursuit of Bentia Madhoo's force to the Goomtee; also in the Trans-Gogra campaign, the affair near Churda and pursuit, taking of Fort of Mujeedia, attack on Bankee, pursuit to the Raptee; advance into Nepaul and affair of Sitka Ghât; several times mentioned in despatches; C.B.; medal and clasp for VOL. II. 2 D

- Lucknow; commanded a Brigade of Cavalry for some time in India; commanded 14th Hussars from October 8, 1861 to November 29, 1864; A.D.C. to Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1847 to 1852 and again in 1854; Master of the Horse in Ireland 1848-51; M.P. for Dover 1857-9 and Norwich 1860-74; died 1892. (See Military History.)
- St. LAWRANCE, WILLIAM, VISCOUNT.—Cornet May 9, 1845; Lieutenant August 28, 1846; Captain December 10, 1847; retired June 14, 1850.
- St. Leger (Saintleger and Saintlegar), Henry.—Cornet February 24, 1740-1, vice Glanville deceased; severely wounded at Dettingen and subsequently died of his wounds, being then a Lieutenant.
- St. Vincent, Viscount.—See Jervis.
- SANFORD (or Sandford), GEORGE.—Cornet March 14, 1771; Lieutenant November 18, 1774, vice Vavasour; Captain June 2, 1777, vice Fenwick; Captain 2nd (or Royal North British) Dragoons April 25, 1779; Major (date wanting); Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding 20th (or Jamaica) Regiment of (Light) Dragoons September 9, 1792; killed August 2, 1796, while in command of a detachment of troops in an attack on 'Old Town,' a Maroon village in Jamaica.
- SANKEY, EDWARD.—Adjutant July 6, 1785, vice Street; Ensign 32nd (or the Cornwall) Regiment of Foot November 16, 1791; half-pay 2nd Battalion 73rd Foot 1793.
- SARTORIS, ALFRED.—Cornet December 30, 1845, vice Chichester; Lieutenant April 16, 1847; Captain October 31, 1851; retired June 8, 1852.
- SAVILE, ALBANY BOURCHIER.—Cornet May 31, 1833; Lieutenant January 22, 1836; retired May 16, 1845.
- Schlachman, Ernest.—Lieutenant to Dollon January 31, 1714-5; cannot be traced.
- Schmiedern, Baron Ernst Von.—Lieutenant March 5, 1807; Captain September 15, 1813; half-pay on reduction 1814; name disappears 1817; re-appears 1827 as marked dead; A.D.C. to Lord H. W. Paget in the Peninsula.
- Scott, ——.—Dates of Cornet and Lieutenant wanting; was a Captain in 1754, as he retired with that rank on March 30, 1754, and was succeeded by James Shipley.
- Scott, Sir John, K.C.B.—Cornet 1st Dragoon Guards February 26, 1815; Lieutenant do. October 26, 1815; half-pay July 25, 1816; Lieutenant 4th Light Dragoons June 5, 1817; Captain do. June 28, 1821; Captain 17th Light Dragoons July 24, 1823; Major do. November 9, 1826; Lieutenant-Colonel (half-pay unattached) August 31, 1830; Lieutenant-Colonel (full pay) 4th Light Dragoons November 15, 1833; C.B. December 20, 1839; Lieutenant-Colonel 9th Lancers April 22, 1842; Colonel

(Army) June 19, 1846; second class Dooranée Empire; Major-General June 20, 1854; Distinguished Service Reward May 9, 1854; Lieutenant-General October 30, 1860; Colonel 3rd Dragoon Guards February 13, 1859; K.C.B. March 28, 1865; Colonel 7th Hussars June 17, 1866; General May I, 1868; Sir John Scott was present with the French Army under Marshal Gerard at the siege of Antwerp in December 1832, and by permission of the Marshal accompanied the troops upon every occasion during the siege. In October 1838 he was appointed to the command of the cavalry of the Bombay division of the army of the Indies as Brigadier; served in that rank during the campaigns of 1838 and 1839 in Scinde and Afghanistan, and was present at the capture of Ghuznee (medal). During the latter part of 1839 he commanded a detached column, consisting of the whole of the artillery (except 4 guns), the cavalry, and one battalion of infantry; this column was destined to secure the subjugation of Upper Scinde, and to co-operate with the main column under Sir Thomas Willshire, directed against Khelat (second class Dooranée Empire). In the action at Maharajpore (medal) on December 29, 1843, he commanded a Brigade of Cavalry, as also at the battle of Sobraon (medal); was nominated C.B. for services in Afghanistan, and an A.D.C. to the Queen after the battle of Sobraon.

- Scott, Jonathan.—Cornet February 8, 1752, vice Merrie promoted; Lieutenant June 28, 1756, vice Yelverton promoted; commission renewed October 27, 1760; Captain-Lieutenant December 22, 1761; out of regiment March 17, 1769.
- Scott, Patrick.—Cornet May 13, 1742, vice Forbes promoted; died December 4, 1742.
- SCROPE, ARTHUR HAMILTON.—Cornet 7th Hussars July 13, 1858; Lieutenant do. October 28, 1859; exchanged to 12th Lancers December 18, 1860; retired by sale of commission 1862.
- Scudamore, Arthur, C.B.—Cornet 4th Light Dragoons May 29, 1835; Lieutenant do. February 18, 1838; Lieutenant 14th Light Dragoons April 30, 1841; Captain do. October 22, 1847; Major do. I June, 1854; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel do. July 20, 1858; Lieutenant-Colonel do. June 18, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel 7th Hussars (by exchange) October 8, 1861; Colonel in the Army November 9, 1862; retired on half-pay April 1, 1868; Major-General 1875 with antedate to June 28, 1868; commanding 34th Brigade Depôt at Exeter 1 April 1873; commanded a Cavalry Brigade in the Dartmoor manœuvres 1873; died 1880. He was President of the Court-Martial which tried Tantia Topee at Goona and Sipri (Central India) April 1859; campaigns in Scinde and Afghanistan in 1839; present at siege and capture of Guznee under Lieutenant-General Sir J. Keane, K.C.B.; served as Captain in the

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- campaign of 1848-9 with the army of the Punjaub; present at Ramnugger (wounded); passage of the Chenab; battle of Chillianwallah; battle of Goojerat under Lord Gough (dangerously wounded); Major in command of 14th Light Dragoons during campaign of 1858 in Central India under Sir Hugh Rose; present at capture of Rathghur, the action of Barodia, capture of Garrakota; forcing the Malthone Pass; battle of the Betwa; siege and capture of Ihausi; action of Koonch; battle of Golawlie: capture of Morar cantonments; recapture of town and fortress of Gwalior; commanded a flying column for six months in Ihausi and Gwalior districts; mentioned in despatches by Sir Hugh Rose for good services at Malthone; specially mentioned for good and gallant service at Ihausi; specially mentioned for good service in the Gwalior despatches: medal for Ghuznee; Punjaub campaign medal with bars for Chillianwalla and Goojerat; medal and clasp for Central India: Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel and C.B. (See Military History.)
- Scudamore, George.—Cornet February 19, 1776; out of the regiment May 14, 1779.
- Sewell, Mathews.—Lieutenant in Philip Lloyd's Troop December 25, 1726; commission renewed June 20, 1727; on reduction of regiment was placed on half-pay; restored to full pay to be Lieutenant to Captain Macartney's Troop in Lieutenant-General Evan's Regiment of Dragoons vice Lieutenant Nathaniel Halhead placed on half-pay instead of Mathews Sewell March 25, 1730-1.
- SEWELL, THOMAS BAYLEY HEATH.—Cornet October 24, 1764; Lieutenant (date wanting); Captain February 23, 1770; left the regiment by May 25, 1772.
- SEYMOUR, FREDERICK.—Cornet 7th Hussars September 28, 1815; Lieutenant 25th Light Dragoons May 14, 1818; exchanged to 7th Hussars July 16, 1818; Captain 41st Foot August 9, 1821; exchanged to half-pay 15th Hussars January 3, 1822; appointed to 65th Foot 1824; exchanged to half-pay 5th Dragoon Guards September 15, 1825; retired April 8, 1834; appointed Major Antrim Militia December 27, 1845.
- SEYMOUR, WILLIAM HENRY.—Cornet 7th Hussars July 9, 1852; Lieutenant do. May 9, 1856; retired by sale of commission August 11, 1858; served in the Indian Mutiny campaign under Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., from February 4, 1858 to August 11, 1858; including the affair of Meeangunge, the siege and capture of Lucknow, affairs of Barree and Sirsee, action of Nawabgunge, and occupation of Fyzabad; Indian Mutiny medal, clasp for Lucknow.
- SHAFTOE, ROBERT.—Quartermaster to Brigadier Ker's Troop March 13, 1729-30

- SHAW, RICHARD.—Enlisted in 17th Lancers September 1, 1823; Troop Sergeant-Major August 14, 1842; Cornet 3rd Light Dragoons April 3, 1846; Cornet and Riding-master 9th Lancers May 8, 1846; Lieutenant do. April 5, 1850; Captain do. March 22, 1858; Captain 7th Hussars (by exchange) March 9, 1860; retired by sale of commission December 1, 1863; served with the force under Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., in Oude in 1858-9; present at the passage of the Gogra and at the affairs at Mutchlegam December 6, 1858, and Kumbda Koti January 4, 1859; Mutiny medal.
- SHAW, WILLIAM EDWARD.—Cornet 11th Hussars February 24, 1857; Lieutenant 12th Lancers March 5, 1858; Lieutenant 7th Hussars July 17, 1860; Captain 7th Hussars October 2, 1866; Captain 16th Lancers 1871; half-pay May 23, 1877; served with the 12th Lancers in the Indian Mutiny Campaign in 1858—9 with the Sangor and Nerbudda Field Force under General Whitlock (medal); also commanded a squadron of the 7th Hussars with the Ensufzai Field Force in 1863 under General Shipley.
- SHIPLEY, JAMES.—Cornet April 13, 1736, vice Crohare promoted; Adjutant July 9, 1739, 'vice Captain-Lieutenant Johnson deceased'; Lieutenant July 14, 1743; Captain-Lieutenant and Adjutant June 5, 1749, vice James Legard who retires on full pay; Captain March 30, 1754, vice Scott who retires; Major May 14, 1757, vice Hall; retired February 10, 1758, succeeded by Litchfield. (See Military History.)
- SHIRLEY, ARTHUR.—Cornet January 18, 1831; Lieutenant February 1, 1833; Captain July 15, 1836, vice Tower; Major August 28, 1846, vice Campbell half-pay; Lieutenant-Colonel April 16, 1847, vice Whyte; half-pay unattached October 31, 1851; served in Turkish Contingent; became Major-General.
- SHIRLEY, WILLIAM.—Cornet March 28, 1811; Lieutenant January 7, 1813; Captain September 12, 1816; Major June 17, 1824, vice Keane; retired December 3, 1830; fought at Waterloo.
- SHORE, WILLIAM (I).—Ensign or Cornet (wanting); Lieutenant October 1, 1794; Lieutenant of a Company at Dover August 22, 1798; afterwards one of Five Companies at Sheerness; Lieutenant 7th Royal Garrison Battalion December 25, 1802; do. 7th Royal Veteran Battalion; do. 11th Royal Veteran Battalion; died 1813.
- SHORE, WILLIAM (II).—Adjutant July 25, 1803; Lieutenant May 1, 1805; Captain February 22, 1809; retired February 18, 1813.
- SHUTTLEWORTH, FRANK.—Cornet 11th Hussars June 23, 1865; Lieutenant do. July 8, 1868; Lieutenant 7th Hussars June 29, 1870; Captain do. February 22, 1871; Major October 29, 1881; retired 1881. Born 1845; commanded Bedfordshire Imperial Yeomanry; died January 24, 1913. (See Military History.)

- SIDDELL, THOMAS.—Veterinary Surgeon February 3, 1847.
- SIDNEY, HENRY SHELLEY.—There is some confusion as to this officer; in the Army List for 1793 his name appears as John Shelley Cornet December 28, 1791; in the Army List of 1794 there is a Lieutenant John Shelly Sydney February 20, 1793; in the Army List for 1795, Captain-Lieutenant and Captain Henry Shelley Sidney May 13, 1794; this name does not, however, appear in the index; resigned the Captain-Lieutenancy April 1, 1795; name not to be found in either form in Army List for 1799.
- SIMMONS, RICHARD.—Enlisted in 7th Hussars January 19, 1852; Corporal March 19, 1858; Sergeant October 5, 1858; Cornet January 1, 1859, by appointment; served throughout the Indian Mutiny campaign; medal with clasp for Lucknow; out of service August 9, 1860, Court-Martial.
- Sinclair (or St. Clair), James.—Cornet to Livingston May 24, 1723, vice Robert Kerr who resigns; commission renewed June 20, 1727; out of the regiment December 2, 1730, succeeded by H. Burrard.
- SLADE, WILLIAM HICKS.—Cornet 3rd Dragoon Guards March 19, 1847; Lieutenant do. May 23, 1848; Lieutenant 3rd Light Dragoons October 4, 1840 (exchange); half-pay (by reduction) July 12, 1853; Lieutenant 3rd Light Dragoons November 4, 1853 (by exchange); Captain 6th Dragoons March 9, 1855; Captain (half-pay) do. November 10, 1856 (by reduction); Captain 7th Hussars (by appointment) August 15, 1857; Captain 5th Lancers (by exchange) March 5, 1858; Major (Army) July 20, 1858; Major 5th Lancers March 12, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel do. January 23, 1863; Colonel (Army) January 23, 1868; retired by sale of commission. Served in Crimean campaign with the 6th Dragoons. Present at Tchernaya, the siege and capture of Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal); also with the 7th Hussars in the Indian Mutiny campaign; present at the affair at Meeangunge, the siege and capture of Lucknow (severely wounded by a sword cut on the left thigh March 19, 1858, near the Moosa Bagh, Lucknow; Indian Mutiny medal, clasp for Lucknow and Brevet majority.
- SLAUGHTER, GEORGE MONLAS.—Assistant Surgeon (Staff) December 13, 1854;
  Assistant Surgeon 7th Hussars August 14, 1857; appointed to the
  Staff in England December 2, 1862; served in Crimean campaign at
  Scutari and Smyrna, Turkish War medal; served with 7th Hussars
  throughout the Indian Mutiny campaign; medal with clasp for
  Lucknow.
- SMITH, EDWARD.—Captain May 1, 1760, vice Russel Manners promoted into Granby's Life Guards; commission renewed October 27, 1760; the only other fact known about this officer is that he had been a Captain in Anstruther's Regiment (26th Foot).

- SMITH, GEORGE THOMAS.—Cornet December 29, 1790; Lieutenant 2nd Regiment of Life Guards October 30, 1792; Captain do. September 10, 1799; not in Army List 1802.
- SMITH, RUSSELL.—Cornet 7th Hussars July 27, 1870; Lieutenant do. November 1, 1871 (non-purchase); retired from service, receiving the value of his commission June 27, 1873.
- SMITH, THOMAS.—Cornet June 10, 1800; Lieutenant March 31, 1803; left regiment March 31, 1804.
- SMITH, WILLIAM.—Quartermaster April 2, 1745; wounded at Fontenoy, and probably died as his name does not occur again.
- SMYTH, ROBERT.—Cornet February 18, 1819; Lieutenant February 27, 1823; Captain on half-pay September 10, 1825; Captain 24th Foot (full pay) April 8, 1826; retired 1828.
- Somerset, Henry Charles FitzRoy (afterwards 8th Duke of Beaufort).—
  Entered the army as Viscount Ipswich; Cornet 7th Hussars March 9,
  1809; Lieutenant (Marquess of Worcester) 7th Hussars August 21,
  1811; half-pay January 25, 1817; Captain 37th Foot December 2,
  1819; Major do. December 30, 1819; half-pay 37th Foot October 25,
  1821; retired 1832; His Grace was K.G., P.C., M.P. for East Gloucester
  1845-53; Lord Lieutenant for the county of Monmouth; Master of
  the Horse for 1858-9 and 1866-8; Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant
  Royal Gloucestershire Hussars; also held a commission in the 1st Life
  Guards.
- Somerset, Lord John Thomas Henry.—Seventh son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort; born 1787; Cornet 7th Light Dragoons August 4, 1804; Lieutenant August 14, 1805; Captain 23rd Light Dragoons May 19, 1808; Captain 23rd Foot July 22, 1813; half-pay 23rd Foot 1814; Major (Army) June 18, 1815, being then on full pay again; fought at Waterloo; Captain 60th Foot (same date); half-pay Watteville's Regiment July 25, 1806; Lieutenant-Colonel (Army) July 19, 1821; Colonel (Army) January 10, 1837; Inspecting Field Officer Recruiting District 1845; died 1846.
- Southouse, Samuel.—Lieutenant to Renouard January 31, 1714-5; had resigned by August 14, 1717; succeeded by William Richardson.
- Southouse, Samuel.—Son of above; Cornet August 22, 1743; Lieutenant (date wanting), but died a Lieutenant February 10, 1753.
- SPARROW, J. (or G.) WINGFIELD.—Cornet July 28, 1784; Lieutenant October 4, 1786, vice the Earl of Erroll; Sub-Lieutenant First Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards November 28, 1787; name not in Army List 1789.
- STANDISH, WILLIAM STANDISH CARR.—Cornet 7th Hussars August 19, 1853; Lieutenant do. July 22, 1856; retired by sale of commission March 31,



1858; Indian Mutiny campaign under Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., February 3, 1858 to March 31, 1858; present at siege and capture of Lucknow and at repulse of enemy's attack on the Alumbagh; Indian Mutiny medal, clasp for Lucknow.

STEELE, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK.—Ensign 98th Regiment November 18, 1841; Lieutenant do. March 7, 1843; Captain St. Helena Regiment May 24, 1850; Captain 12th Regiment (same date) by exchange; Captain 9th Lancers June 21, 1850, by exchange; Major 9th Lancers June 22, 1858; Major 7th Hussars June 28, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel (Army) April 26, 1859; Colonel (Army) January 20, 1867; half-pay (unattached) July 13, 1867; served in China 1842; Chin Kiang Foo, Nanking; Indian Mutiny, relief of Lucknow and Cawnpore; Serai Ghât; Shumshabad; Lucknow; Kumbda Kole; commanded two squadrons of the 9th Lancers on action at Shumshabad; mentioned in Brigadier Hope's despatch as follows: 'Captain Steele commanding the Detachment of the 9th Lancers whilst gallantly charging at the head of his men was severely wounded;' medal for China (1842); Indian Mutiny medal; clasp for Lucknow and Relief of Lucknow; Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel April 26, 1859, for Lucknow.

STEUART (or Stewart), MATHEW.—See Appendix I.

STEUART, ROBERT DALRYMPLE.—Cornet 1st Dragoon Guards August 26, 1857; Cornet 7th Hussars (by transfer) October 16, 1857; Lieutenant do. November 19, 1858; retired by sale of commission July 21, 1863; Indian Mutiny campaign; repulse of enemy at the Alumbagh; siege and capture of Lucknow; affair of Barree; action of Nawabgunge; occupation of Fyzabad; passage of Goomtee at Sultanpore; affair of Shahpore; Byswarra campaign; attack on and pursuit from Kandoo Nûddee and Palee Ghât; taking the forts of Rehera and Kesowlie; pursuit of Bentia Madhoo to the Goomtee; Trans-Gogra campaign; attack on enemy near Churda; taking of Fort Mujeedia; affair near Bankee; pursuit to Raptee; advance into Nepaul; attack on Sitka Ghât; Indian Mutiny medal with clasp for Lucknow.

STEVENSON, JAMES.—Cornet May 14, 1794; Lieutenant April 1, 1795; Captain-Lieutenant and Captain April 19, 1799; out of regiment May 16, 1801; served in Helder campaign.

STISTED, THOMAS HEATHCOTE.—Cornet 3rd Light Dragoons April 3, 1846; Lieutenant do. December 10, 1847; half-pay do. on reduction July 28, 1853; Lieutenant 12th Lancers July 29, 1853; Captain 7th Hussars October 9, 1857; Brevet Major do. April 26, 1859; Major do. November 22, 1864; retired as a Lieutenant-Colonel by sale of his commission June 4, 1870. Served with the army of the Punjab 1848-9; present at the affair at Ramnuggur November 23, 1848; the battle of Sadoolapore December 3, 1848; the battle of Chillianwallah January 13, 1849;

the battle of Goojerat February 21, 1840, under the command of General Lord Gough, G.C.B., C.I.C., East Indies; served in Crimea in 12th Lancers from May 1855 to May 1856; siege and capture of Sebastopol under Lord Raglan and General Sir J. Simpson; served in Indian Mutiny campaign under Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., from February 4. 1858 to March 1, 1859; present at affair of Meeangunge February 33, 1858; siege and capture of Lucknow from March 2 to 21; affairs of Barree April 13; action of Nawabgunge June 31; occupation of Fyzabad July 20: passage of Goomtee at Sultanpore August 26 and 27: Byswarra campaign, including the affair at Daodpore October 20: favourably mentioned in despatches (Brigadier Horsford October 20); attack and pursuit from Kandoo Nûddee and Palee Ghât October 27 and 28; attack and pursuit from Hyderghur November 26; pursuit of force under Bentia Madhoo to the Goomtee November 29; Trans-Gogra campaign; attack on enemy's position near Churda; pursuit December 26; taking of Fort of Mujeedia December 27, and affair near Bankee with pursuit to the Raptee December 31; advance into Nepaul and attack on enemy's position at Sitka Ghât February 9, 1859; also mentioned favourably in Sir H. Grant's despatch June 13, 1858; wounded at Chillianwallah July 13, 1849; medal for Punjab campaign; clasps for Chillianwallah and Goojerat; medal and clasp for Sebastopol; Turkish War medal: Indian Mutiny medal, clasp for Lucknow; Brevet majority. (See Military History.)

- STONE, GEORGE.—Cornet Royal Regiment of Horse Guards January 16, 1806, vice Cooper; Lieutenant 7th Light Dragoons March 26, 1807; retired 1810.
- STRAHAN, THE REV. GEORGE.—Chaplain March 11, 1776 (? 1770).
- Strangways, The Hon. Giles Digby Robert Fox.—Son of second Earl of Ilchester; born May 26, 1798; Cornet May 4, 1815; Lieutenant July 24, 1817; Captain February 27, 1823; died 1827.
- STREET, GEORGE.—Cornet June 25, 1783; Adjutant (same date); resigned Adjutant July 6, 1785; not in Army List of 1787.
- STUART, JAMES.—Ensign 86th Foot June 1, 1796; Cornet 3rd (King's Own)
  Dragoons October 20, 1796; Lieutenant (date wanting); Captain 7th
  Light Dragoons January 5, 1799; Major do. September 28, 1804;
  Major 5th West India Regiment of Foot January 1, 1807; LieutenantColonel (Army) October 2, 1806; Major 69th (South Lincolnshire)
  Regiment of Foot April 7, 1808; retired or resigned 1810.
- STUDDERT, ——.—Cornet August 23, 1810; retired March 28, 1811.
- SUTTON, HENRY JOHN.—Cornet February 1, 1833; Lieutenant January 9, 1835; Captain March 16, 1838, vice Dorchester retired; retired May 16, 1845, succeeded by Wyndham.

- Swale, John Lambert.—Cornet 4th Hussars June 23, 1863; Lieutenant do. September 14, 1867; Captain do. July 14, 1869; Captain 7th Hussars September 3, 1870 (exchange); retired August 12, 1876; Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General and Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General Aldershot 1875 (June 21 to July 28).
- Swiney, Mathew.—'A Lieutenant in Honywood's to be Captain in Ker's vice Lloyd (deceased) May 13, 1735'; left the regiment April 4, 1745.
- TAYLOR, CHARLES.—Born 1772; educated Westminster and Christchurch, Oxford; B.A. 1794; M.A. 1797; Cornet 7th Light Dragoons October 29, 1794; Lieutenant 29th Light Dragoons June 6, 1795 (did not join); purchased Troop in 7th Light Dragoons September 22, 1795, vice Cussans promoted to 94th Foot; Major May 16, 1801; exchanged into 20th Light Dragoons as Lieutenant-Colonel February 24, 1803; killed at Vimiera August 21, 1808. Served with the 7th Light Dragoons in Flanders 1794-5 and also in Holland in 1799; A.D.C. to Duke of York 1799; in the Peninsula he was in command of his regiment, and fell in what has been said to have been 'one of the most determined charges ever made.' Taylor was only 36 at the time of his lamented death. (See also 'Cavalry Journal,' vol. vi. no. 24, October 1911.)
- Telfer, Patrick.—Surgeon January 31, 1714-5; commission renewed June 20, 1727; died 1733; succeeded by Mackenzie July 9, 1733. See also Appendix I.
- THELLUSON, JOHN.—On his father being created Baron Rendlesham in 1806 appears as the Hon. John; the first Baron Rendlesham died in 1808, upon which the second Baron retired from the army; Ensign 39th Foot May 13, 1802; Lieutenant do. December 31, 1802, vice Twaddell; Lieutenant 7th Light Dragoons March 24, 1804; Captain 27th (or Inniskilling) Foot April 1, 1806; retired 1808; died 1832.
- THOMAS, WILLIAM DYER, M.D.—Surgeon June 25, 1829, vice Callander; had been on half-pay since December 18, 1828; Surgeon (Army rank) December 17, 1807; out of regiment September 21, 1830, succeeded by Hibbert; retired on half-pay 37th Foot.
- THOMPSON, EDWARD PERCY.—Cornet August 28, 1857; retired by sale of commission July 13, 1858.
- THOMSON, CHARLES FITZGERALD.—Cornet July 27, 1866; Lieutenant June 22, 1870; Captain June 14, 1873; Brevet Major June 15, 1885; Major May 5, 1886; retired on half-pay as a Lieutenant-Colonel May 5, 1893; Cavalry Brigade Major at the Curragh 1883; do. at Aldershot; commandant of the School of Auxiliary Cavalry, Aldershot; served in the Egyptian campaign as Brigade Major of Cavalry; medal, Khedive's star; served in India 1868—70.

- THOMSON, JAMES CROOKE.—Paymaster January 31, 1811, vice Keppel; out of regiment February 16, 1815.
- THOMSON, JEFFERY.—Surgeon September 30, 1771, vice Finlayson; out of regiment November 19, 1783.
- THORNHILL, BACHE.—Cornet September 7, 1820; half-pay October 24, 1821.
- THORNHILL, THOMAS ALLEN, M.B.—Assistant Surgeon Staff March 28, 1857; Assistant Surgeon 42nd Regiment July 24, 1857; Assistant Surgeon 7th Hussars March 25, 1859; transferred to Staff; served in Indian Mutiny campaign; siege and capture of Lucknow; battle of Bareilly (slightly wounded in the foot); Indian Mutiny medal with clasp for Lucknow.
- THORNHILL, WILLIAM.—Second Lieutenant (date wanting); first Lieutenant 23rd Royal Welsh Fuzileers February 28, 1800; Captain (Army) May 5, 1804; Captain 7th Light Dragoons June 12, 1806; Major do. April 8, 1813, vice Denshire; Lieutenant-Colonel (Army) June 18, 1815; second Lieutenant-Colonel 7th Light Dragoons August 12, 1819; commanded regiment till September 27, 1826; retired September 28, 1826; succeeded by Fraser; served in the Coruña Campaign; present at Sahagun; served in Peninsula Campaign, wounded at Orthes, also taken prisoner and escaped; present at Waterloo. (See Military History.)
- THORNTON, TEMPEST.—Cornet May 5, 1756, vice Price removed to Albemarle's Regiment; Lieutenant July 18, 1759; commission renewed by George III, October 27, 1760; left the regiment March 17, 1769.
- THORNTON, WILLIAM.—Cornet (date wanting); 'to be Lieutenant vice Sir W<sup>m</sup>· Kerr, Bart., cashiered' March 4, 1752; promoted to Rich's Regiment December 1, 1758.
- THRELKELD, THOMAS.—Quartermaster to Lieutenant-Colonel Fowke's Troop April 8, 1736.
- TISDALL, THE REV. WILLIAM.—Chaplain (date wanting); commission renewed October 27, 1760; out of regiment June 15, 1763.
- TOPHAM, RICHARD.—Cornet 4th Light Dragoons July 2, 1855; Lieutenant do. March 14, 1856; Lieutenant 7th Hussars August 14, 1857; Captain do. October 16, 1863; exchanged to 88th Foot December 12, 1864; retired. Indian Mutiny campaign, present at repulse of enemy's attack on the Alumbagh, siege and capture of Lucknow; honourably mentioned in Sir Colin Campbell's despatch; present at affair at Baree (wounded); favourably mentioned in Sir H. Grant's despatch; present at affair at Sirsee and the action at Nawabgunge (slight contusion); occupation of Fyzabad; passage of the Goomtee at Sultanpore; Byswarra campaign; attack on and pursuit from Kandoo Nûddee and Palee Ghât; attack on and pursuit from Hyderghur; pursuit of force under Bentia Madhoo to the Goomtee; Trans-Gogra campaign; attack on enemy's position near Churda and pursuit; taking of Fort Mujeedia, the affair

- near Bankee; pursuit to the Raptee; advance into Nepaul; attack on enemy's position near Sitka Ghât; mentioned in Brigadier Horsford's despatch; Indian Mutiny medal and clasp for Lucknow.
- TORPHICHEN, JAMES, LORD.—See Sandilands, James, Appendix I.
- Tower, Christopher.—Cornet January 5, 1826; Lieutenant and Adjutant vice Jeffs June 14, 1827; Lieutenant (Army) June 5, 1827; Captain December 10, 1829; retired July 15, 1836.
- Towers, Frederick.—Cornet November 18, 1813; Lieutenant April 18, 1815; Captain October 26, 1820; half-pay December 25, 1821; present at Waterloo.
- Townsend, Richard.—Quartermaster May 25, 1744.
- TRENERRY, JOSEPH.—Cornet September 3, 1847; Adjutant September 3, 1847; Lieutenant June 13, 1850; Captain September 14, 1855; retired March 3, 1857.
- TREVELYAN, HAMILTON ASTLEY.—Cornet 11th Hussars October 17, 1851; Lieutenant do. February 15, 1853; Captain do. December 8, 1854; Major do. March 8, 1859; Major 7th Hussars August 16, 1859; Lieutenant-Colonel do. April 19, 1864; Brevet Colonel April 19, 1869; retired; Reserve of Officers July 7, 1880; served with the 11th Hussars in the Crimean campaign; present at the affair at Bulganak, the battles of Alma and Balaclava (wounded) and the siege of Sebastopol; medal, three clasps, fifth class of Medjidie and Turkish War medal; served also in India 1860-2 and 1863-70.
- TREWEIKE, GEORGE.—Cornet June 16, 1803; Lieutenant (date wanting); Captain October 10, 1805; retired June 21, 1810; served in Coruña campaign. (See Military History.)
- TROUSDELL, WILLIAM BLAKENEY PERSSE.—Private 6th Dragoons November 14, 1860; Private 5th Lancers October 31, 1862; Corporal do. June 25, 1863; Sergeant do. November 9, 1864; Ensign 4th West Indies Regiment October 20, 1866; Cornet 7th Hussars same date (transfer); Adjutant do. March 9, 1872 to January 4, 1876; Lieutenant January 5, 1876; retired March 8, 1876; served in India from July 1863 to April 1870.
- TUFFNELL, WILLIAM.—Cornet June 8, 1768; Lieutenant March 4, 1773; out of regiment May 29, 1776.
- TUYLL, WILLIAM (afterwards Sir William, K.C.H.).—Served during part of the campaigns of 1793-4-5 in the Netherlands, but whether as a Gentleman Volunteer in the British Army or in one of the Allied Armies is not stated; as however his first commission is that of Cornet in the 7th Light Dragoons the presumption is that he had not previously held commissioned rank. Cornet October 22, 1799; Lieutenant July 18, 1801; half-pay 1803; Captain (full pay)

May 24, 1804; Major (Army) November 20, 1806; Major 1st West India Regiment June 23, 1808; Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Corsican Rangers June 13, 1811; Lieutenant-Colonel 25th Light Dragoons February 13, 1812; half-pay 25th Light Dragoons December 25, 1818; Colonel (local rank on the Continent) December 16, 1819; Colonel (Army) May 27, 1825 (late half-pay 25th Dragoons); K.C.H. Major-General January 10, 1837; Colonel of the 7th Hussars March 10, 1846, vice Kearney; Lieutenant-General November 9, 1846; General June 20, 1854; died 1864; succeeded in Colonelcy of 7th Hussars by Lieutenant-General James Alexander, Earl of Rosslyn. General Tuyll also served at the Helder in 1799, and in Portugal, Spain, and Walcheren in 1808-9 as A.D.C. to the Marquis of Anglesea. Peninsula War medal with one clasp for Sahagun and Benevente.

UNIACKE, ROBERT.—Cornet January 25, 1812; Lieutenant July 15, 1813; half-pay (retired) July 24, 1817; fought at Waterloo; also in Peninsula; stated to have been a most gallant and brave officer.

UXBRIDGE, HENRY, EARL OF.—See Paget, Henry.

UXBRIDGE, HENRY WILLIAM, EARL OF.—See Paget, Henry William.

VANE, FREDERICK FLETCHER.—Cornet August 3, 1781; Lieutenant vice Lambert November 29, 1782; out of regiment January 12, 1785.

VAVASOUR, JOHN.—Cornet June 21, 1769; Lieutenant March 13, 1773; retired or resigned November 18, 1774.

VERNER, WILLIAM.—Cornet May 1, 1805; Lieutenant January 23, 1806; Captain July 21, 1808; Major July 20, 1815, vice Hodge; Army rank June 18, 1815; retired December 24, 1818; served in the Peninsula and Waterloo Campaigns; wounded. (See Military History.)

VILLIERS, WALTER.—Cornet to Captain Lloyd vice the Right Hon. the Lord Marquis of Carnarvon October 5, 1727; name does not occur again.

VILLIERS, THE HON. W. A. H.—See Mansell.

VINCE, HENRY CHIVERS.—Cornet June 3, 1783; Lieutenant February 21, 1785; Captain February 22, 1792, vice Thomas Lloyd; died September 16, 1795.

VIVIAN, SIR CHARLES CRESPIGNY, SECOND BARON VIVIAN.—Eldest son of the first Baron Vivian; born at Truro December 24, 1808; educated at Eton; second Lieutenant Infantry Regiment February 24, 1825; Cornet 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars September 8, 1825; Lieutenant do. April 8, 1826; Captain do. November 19, 1829; Major (Army) August 12, 1834; retired on half-pay June 2, 1837. M.P. for Bodmin 1835-42; succeeded to title in 1842; special deputy-warden of Stannaries 1852; Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall 1856; resigned the office 1877; died at Ventnor April 24, 1886.

VIVIAN, SIR RICHARD HUSSEY, FIRST BARON VIVIAN.—Born at Truro July 28. 1775; educated at Truro; Lostwithiel; Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford; afterwards in France; 1793 articled to a solicitor; preferred the army; Ensign 20th Foot July 31, 1793, but did not join regiment: October 20, 1793, Lieutenant in an independent company of Foot: exchanged into 54th Foot October 30, 1703; Captain 28th Foot May 7. 1704: joined with Lord Moira's re-inforcements the Duke of York in Flanders at Ostend; saw service at Nimeguen and after its evacuation and the return of the Duke to England he was in the affair at Thiel under Dundas and at Geldermalsen in December under Lord Cathcart: returned to England June 1705; embarked with his regiment in autumn in the expedition under Abercromby; transport driven back; August 1706 at Gibraltar; exchanged into 7th Light Dragoons; with that regiment took part in the expedition to the Helder, sailing from Deal August 13, 1799, under Sir Ralph Abercromby; present at battles of Bergen and Alkmaar; returned to England in December; Major March o. 1803; September 20, 1804, Lieutenant-Colonel 25th Light Dragoons: did not join, but on December I exchanged back into 7th Light Dragoons ! October 1808 sailed in command of 7th Light Dragoons for Spain and landed at Coruña in November, joining the army under Sir David Baird; frequently engaged with enemy as his regiment formed rearguard on the retreat from Astorga to Coruña. After battle of Coruña embarked for England. Gold medal for Sahagun and Benevente; Ireland in 1810. England in the spring of 1813; February 20, 1812, Colonel (Army rank) on appointment as A.D.C. to Prince Regent: shortly afterwards equerry to the Prince. August 1813 embarked again for Spain with his regiment and landed at Bilbao; September at Olite; present at Nivelle: Colonel on Staff to command a Cavalry Brigade (10th and 14th Light Dragoons), Hill's Division; passage of the Nive and battle of St. Pierre: January 1, 1814, transferred to the command of the Cavalry Brigade of General Alten's Division (18th Light Dragoons and German Hussars) at Hasparen; engaged at Gave de Pau, Orthes, and on the height of St. Boës; clasp to Peninsula gold medal; entered Bordeaux March 12; joined Wellington in advance on Toulouse; dashing cavalry attack on a superior body of the enemy's cavalry at Croix d'Orade; 100 prisoners; wounded; presented with sword of honour later by officers of 18th Hussars for his gallantry on this occasion: owing to severity of wound, returned to England in June: Major-General June 4, 1814; January 1815 K.C.B.; connection with 7th Hussars now severed, but he was presented by the officers with a valuable piece of plate; command of Sussex Military District, headquarters at Brighton; April 16, 1815, embarked for Belgium in command of a Cavalry Brigade (7th Hussars, 10th and 18th Light Dragoons) under Lord Uxbridge; May 3 at Ninove; at end of May the 7th Hussars were transferred to Sir C. Grant's Brigade and replaced by



COLONEL RICHARD HUSSEY VIVIAN.

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the 2nd Hussars K.G.L. June 13 reconnaissance, personally observing the concentration of the enemy: Ouatre Bras, but arrived too late! covered retreat on 17th; on morning of 18th was drawn up in rear of Wavre Road; Waterloo; advance guard on march to Paris; July 2 Bourget: July 10 Paris: mentioned in despatches: thanks of both Houses of Parliament: K.C.H.: Austrian Order of Maria Theresa! Russian Order of St. Vladimir; during occupation his brigade was in Picardy: returned to England and was for a short time unemployed: presented by 18th Hussars with a silver trumpet and banner; 1819 Newcastle on account of riots: next Glasgow: 1820 M.P. for Truro; 1825-30 Inspector-General of Cavalry; June 22, 1827, Lieutenant-General: June 23 Colonel of 12th Lancers: 1826-31 M.P. for Windsor; 1828 Baronet; July 1, 1831, Commander of the Forces in Ireland: retired from Parliament: G.C.H. 1830-7 groom of the bed-chamber to William IV.: 1835 declined office of Secretary at War: May 4, 1835, Master General of the Ordnance; Privy Councillor; was already a member of the Irish Privy Council: January 29, 1837, Colonel of 1st Royal Dragoons; 30 May G.C.B.; 1837 M.P. for East Cornwall and sat till 1841: 1841 created Baron Vivian and took seat in Upper House; died at Baden-Baden August 20, 1842; buried at Truro. (See Military History.)

- WALDEGRAVE, THE HON. EDWARD WILLIAM.—Gazetted to 14th Dragoons, Cornet December 19, 1805, but did not join; transferred to 7th Light Dragoons February 13, 1806; Lieutenant do. December 11, 1806; served in Peninsula under Sir John Moore; drowned off the Lizard while returning from Coruña January 22, 1809, aged 22.
- WALDEGRAVE, JOHN JAMES, EARL OF.—Ensign third regiment of Foot Guards May 27, 1802; Lieutenant (Army) March 24, 1804; Lieutenant 7th Light Dragoons April 28, 1804; Captain do. July 25, 1805; Major 72nd Foot June 16, 1808; Major 15th Light Dragoons July 20, 1808; Major 12th Light Dragoons March 13, 1812; Lieutenant-Colonel 54th Foot November 26, 1812; half-pay as Lieutenant-Colonel 98th Foot June 17, 1819; fought at Waterloo; born July 30, 1785; died July 30, 1835.
- Walhouse, John.—Cornet May 9, 1787, from 10th (or North Lincolnshire) regiment of Foot in which he was an Ensign May 31, 1784; half-pay December 28, 1791; returned as Captain February 19, 1793; Major October 18, 1798; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding from May 16, 1801, to December 27, 1804, when he exchanged to the 25th Light Dragoons with Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Vivian; died 1806. (See Military History.)
- WALKER, FRANCIS.—Veterinary Surgeon Royal Artillery October 3, 1862; do. 7th Hussars August 3, 1866; do. (1st class) May 23, 1874; transferred to 1st Life Guards October 16, 1880; Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon September 6, 1889 (ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel); retired November

- 25, 1893; served with the 1st Life Guards in the Egyptian War of 1882; present in the engagements at El Maffar and Mahsama, in the two actions at Kassasin, at Tel-el-Kebir and the capture of Cairo; medal with clasp and Khedive's star.
- Walton, Charles.—Cornet March 3, 1762, vice Westby removed; name does not occur again.
- Walton, William.—Ensign or Cornet (Army) March 16, 1763; half-pay probably; Cornet 7th Light Dragoons December 25, 1778; Lieutenant (Army) March 23, 1781; Lieutenant 23rd Light Dragoons September 25, 1781; served with regiment in India and died there 1783.
- WALWYK, JAMES.—Cornet March 14, 1787; out of the service or dead 1794.
- WARBURTON, THOMAS.—Cornet 11th Dragoons June 20, 1759; Lieutenant do. October 14, 1761; half-pay 1763; full pay November 30, 1763; Captain do. June 7, 1769; Major 7th Light Dragoons April 25, 1779; retired March 7, 1787; probably served in Germany 1760–2, &c.
- WARDE, HENRY J.—Cornet June 24, 1824; Lieutenant 25th (King's Own Borderers) Regiment of Foot October 13, 1825; Captain 1st (Royal) Regiment of Foot August 9, 1827; Major do. February 5, 1836; died a Lieutenant-Colonel 1838.
- WARDROP, JAMES JOHN MAJORIBANKS.—Assistant Surgeon December 15, 1843, vice Neale; left the regiment August 25, 1848.
- WARREN, JAMES LOW, M.D.—Surgeon April 17, 1838, vice Daunt; retired on half-pay October 27, 1846, succeeded by Lawson.
- Washington, George.—'Gent to be Cornet en second in the Queen's Royal Regiment of Dragoons commanded by L'-General S' John Cope, March 14, 1743-4.' See W. O. 25, No. 90, Folio 44.

This brief entry is of much interest. The name as far as the author has been able to discover does not occur again. What he has further to say can but be in the form of a conjecture. Is it possible that the 'George Washington' here indicated could have been the man destined in the future to become so distinguished? Little is really known of the early years of the future President of the United States. Born February 22, 1732, he when quite young desired to enter into the British Service. We are told that his predilection was in favour of the British Navy. His mother would seem to have objected, and the idea was abandoned. Now in those days in the Navy a warrant of midshipman was often obtained for infants. So also in the Army were commissions signed for children, and of course en second. Hence it is possible that the great George Washington may have informally belonged to the regiment now known as the 7th Hussars. As a matter of fact Washington's first commission in America was that of Adjutant-General of Militia of Virginia with rank of Major, and is dated 1751. While quite a youth Washington was on terms of close intimacy with the family of Lord Fairfax; to the sister of the wife of a relative (Colonel Fairfax) he is stated to have been much attached. These are the facts, and while merely recording them the author can offer no more information likely to solve the point in question.

WATSON, ——.—Cornet June 3, 1795; Lieutenant August 22, 1798; Captain-Lieutenant and Captain May 16, 1801; out of regiment March 31, 1802, succeeded by Robert Champion; apparently died.



- WATSON, RICHARD.—Cornet August 9, 1776; Lieutenant May 14, 1779, vice Dukenfield; Captain-Lieutenant and Captain April 14, 1783, vice Osborne; Captain (only) March 7, 1787; Major March 1, 1794; retired October 18, 1798, succeeded by John Walhouse.
- Webb, Richmond.—An officer (Ensign) in Grove's Regiment of Foot till December 10, 1735, when he was transferred to Cope's; his commission was however cancelled and apparently he remained in Grove's Regiment.
- WEBB, WILLIAM.—Cornet August 1, 1801; out of army 1803.
- Wemyss, Francis.—Cornet January 22, 1783; Lieutenant January 12, 1785; out of regiment February 15, 1792; Lieutenant 109th Foot (the Aberdeenshire) June 21, 1793; no more information.
- West, Frederick Myddleton.—Cornet August 15, 1848; exchanged to 3rd Foot and retired as an Ensign 1851.
- Westby, ——.—Cornet April 2, 1760; commission renewed by George III.

  October 27, 1760; removed March 3, 1762; many officers it may be noted were 'removed,' chiefly for political reasons.
- Wharton, James.—Had served in Bland's (Kerr's Dragoon Guards), in which he was a Captain; transferred to Cope's as Major January 5, 1754; died April 8, 1755.
- WHETHAM, THOMAS.—Cornet en second March 17, 1743-4.
- WHYTE, JOHN JAMES.—Cornet August 21, 1823; Lieutenant December 22, 1825; Captain December 31, 1827, vice Inge; Major April 5, 1833, vice Hill; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding from October 21, 1837, vice Hill; retired half-pay April 16, 1847.
- WHYTE, TAYLOR.—Cornet April 17, 1793; was appointed to 22nd Light Dragoons almost immediately; and retired in a few months.
- WIGHTMAN, JAMES THOMAS.—Cornet (from Sergeant-Major, Cavalry Depôt)
  11th Hussars February 24, 1843; Riding Master (same date); Lieutenant
  April 5, 1844; half-pay 67th Foot 1851; Captain and Adjutant South
  Notts Yeomanry February 12, 1851; retired with rank of Major
  February 9, 1872; originally enlisted in the Royal Horse Artillery in
  1821; died 1893, aged 86.
- WILDE, S—— TEAST.—Cornet May 5, 1800; Lieutenant July 21, 1801; retired or died 1803.
- WILDMAN, EDWARD.—Ensign 13th (the 1st Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot May 8, 1806 (entered as 'William'); Lieutenant 4th Dragoons October 19, 1807; Captain (Army) December 7, 1814; Captain 7th Hussars February 23, 1815; half-pay May 25, 1816; fought at Waterloo.
- WILDMAN, JOHN.—Cornet June 3, 1813; Lieutenant November 11, 1814; Captain March 30, 1820; Major (half-pay, unattached) February 11, 1826; fought at Waterloo.

WILDMAN, THOMAS.—Cornet or Ensign (date wanting); Lieutenant September 20, 1808; Captain February 18, 1813; Major 9th Dragoons October 31, 1816; Lieutenant-Colonel (Army) December 23, 1819; half-pay (same date); fought at Waterloo.

WILKIN, HENRY JOHN.—Assistant Surgeon Staff January 13, 1852; 11th Hussars January 23, 1852; Cornet do. February 2, 1855 (without purchase); Lieutenant do. February 6, 1857; Lieutenant 6th Dragoon Guards July 17, 1857; Lieutenant 7th Hussars August 14, 1857; Captain do. April 19, 1864; exchanged to 94th Foot same date; 48th Foot 1865; retired 1866; died 1891. Served in the Crimean campaign; affair of Bulganak, battles of Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and Tchernava and siege and capture of Sebastopol; served in the Indian Mutiny campaign with the 7th Hussars; present at Meangunge, siege and capture of Lucknow; honourably mentioned in despatches by Sir Colin Campbell; Trans-Gogra campaign, attack on enemy near Churda and pursuit; taking of Fort of Mujeedia; affair near Bankee with pursuit to the Raptee; advance into Nepaul and attack on position at Sitka Ghât; severely wounded at the siege of Lucknow; Crimean medal, clasps for Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol; Turkish War medal, fifth class Medjidie; Indian Mutiny medal, clasp for Lucknow. This officer had the honour of being called to the front of the 11th Hussars on parade and thanked by the Commander-in-Chief for his services in the field. In March 1858 while acting as Brigade-Major of Cavalry he was severely wounded, but brought the troop of the 7th Hussars out of action before Lucknow. He was Adjutant of the left wing at Meangunge; he was mentioned in despatches also for 'making a brave attempt to rescue Cornet Bankes who was wounded and surrounded by the enemy 'at Sitka Ghât; A.D.C. to Lord Strathnairn, Commander-in-Chief in India.

WILKINSON, ALFRED EASTFIELD.—Cornet of Lancers February 11, 1848; Lieutenant do. January 18, 1850; Captain do. March 5, 1858; Captain 7th Hussars December 20, 1859; Brevet Major (Army) November 28, 1862; retired by sale of his commission February 14, 1864; served in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-9; present at Chillianwallah and Goojerat under Lord Gough; served in Indian Mutiny campaign; present at siege of Delhi, assault and capture of the city by Major-General Wilson; served with column under Colonel Greathed, present at actions of 'Boolunshuhur,' 'Allyghwr' and 'Karroge'; advance into Oude, relief of Lucknow; operations against Gwalior mutineers at Cawnpore and Serai Ghât; siege of Lucknow under Sir Colin Campbell; campaign in Oude and Rohilcund; attack on Fort Roonja, action of Allegunge, capture of Bareilly, action of Shahjehanpore; pursuit of enemy to Mahomdee; mentioned in Brigadier Walpole's despatch for having with his troop gallantly captured three guns in action at Allegunge

- April 22, 1858; medal with two clasps for Punjaub campaign; Indian Mutiny medal with clasps for Delhi, Relief of Lucknow and Lucknow.
- WILLIAMS, JAMES.—'A Captain in the Hon. Colonel Murray's Foot to be Captain vice Swiney' in Cope's Dragoons April 14, 1745; had left the regiment by February 6, 1746-7.
- WILLIAMS (formerly Hamlyn), JAMES HAMLYN.—Cornet May 23, 1809; Lieutenant December 27, 1810; Captain April 8, 1813; Major October 24, 1821, vice Robbins; retired 1823, February 27; not at Waterloo.
- WILLIAMS, JAMES WILMOT.—Cornet May 25, 1815; Lieutenant January 28, 1819; left regiment June 17, 1824; this officer fought at Waterloo in the ranks, but in what regiment is not known.
- WILLIAMS, THE REV. THOMAS.—Chaplain June 15, 1763; left the regiment April 6, 1770.
- WILSON, ROBERT, M.D.—Assistant Surgeon August 25, 1848, vice Wardrop; Staff March 16, 1855; half-pay January 1, 1856.
- WISE, C. L.—Cornet August 29, 1836; commission cancelled.
- Wollaston, Frederick William.—Cornet December 1, 1779; Lieutenant January 1, 1782; Captain-Lieutenant and Captain March 7, 1787, vice Richard Watson; never Major; Lieutenant-Colonel 22nd Light Dragoons May 1, 1794; Colonel (Army) January 1, 1800; name not in Army List 1801.
- WOMBWELL, HENRY HERBERT.—Cornet January 11, 1859; Cornet Royal Horse Guards August 19, 1862; Lieutenant do. April 10, 1866; Captain July 7, 1869; retired by sale of commission 1871.
- WYKEHAM, PHILIP THOMAS HERBERT.—Cornet March 13, 1828; Lieutenant December 10, 1829; retired May 31, 1833.
- WYNDHAM, CHARLES HENRY.—Cornet January 9, 1835; Lieutenant May 26, 1837; Captain May 16, 1848; retired September 11, 1846.
- WYNTER, WILLIAM ROSE.—Cornet 17th Lancers February 2, 1864; Cornet 7th Hussars April 19, 1864 (transfer); Lieutenant 7th Hussars August 21, 1869; do. 16th Lancers December 22, 1869; Captain do. January 8, 1877; Captain 14th Hussars June 9, 1877; half-pay July 24, 1885 (Major); Major 2nd Dragoon Guards December 9, 1885; retired (Reserve of Officers) as Lieutenant-Colonel (December 9, 1892); served in the Boer War of 1881; also in India 1864-7 and 1869.
- YELVERTON, HON. JOHN.—Cornet vice Ball preferred July 28, 1752 (cost of entry 8s.); Lieutenant (date wanting); promoted Captain in 31st Foot June 28, 1756.

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## APPENDIX III

- List, with Commission Dates, Services, Honours and Distinctions of all the Officers of the Regiment from the Abolition of Purchase (1871) to the present year 1914.
- For Officers who entered the Regiment under the Purchase System but remained in it subsequently, the reader is referred to Appendix II for details.
- AGNEW, CHARLES HAMLYN.—Born June 21, 1859; Second Lieutenant 21st Foot May 1, 1878; Lieutenant Royal Scots Fusiliers October 1, 1880; Captain do. August 28, 1886; Captain 7th Hussars May 6, 1891, by exchange with Captain Cole-Hamilton; Major 4th Hussars October 7, 1896, by promotion; retired on retired pay June 21, 1907; Burmese Expedition 1885-6; medal with clasp.
- ANDREWS, FRANK LEON.—Riding Master, Hon. Lieutenant September 14, 1904; in the ranks 9th Queen's Royal Lancers nearly 12 years; South African War 1899-1902; advance on Kimberley; actions at Belmont, Modder River and Magersfontein; Relief of Kimberley, Orange Free State, February to May 1900; Paardeberg, Karee Siding (slightly wounded) March 23, 1900; Transvaal May and June 1900; actions near Johannesburg and Diamond Hill; Orange River Colony June to August and September to November 29, 1900; actions at Wittebergen. Transvaal August to September 1900, slightly wounded near Burghersdorp December 24, 1900; Cape Colony October 1899 to February 1901: Natal; Orange River Colony November 30, 1900, to December 1900; Cape Colony December 1900 to April 1901; despatches, London Gazette September 10, 1901, and July 29, 1902; Queen's medal with eight clasps; King's medal with two clasps; medal for distinguished conduct in the field; bar to medal for distinguished conduct in the field.
- ASHBURNHAM, THE HON. THOMAS (6th Earl of Ashburnham).—Born April 8, 1855, 5th son of 4th Earl of Ashburnham; Lieutenant (from Militia) October 11, 1876; Captain February 4, 1886; A.D.C. (extra) to Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland July 7, 1885,

to January 28, 1886, February 20, 1886 to March 31, 1886, April 1, 1886, to August 4, 1886; reserve of officers; Egyptian Expedition 1882, A.D.C. to Sir Baker Russell; capture of Mahsameh; actions at Kassassin and Battle of Tel-el-Kebir; 5th Class Medjidie; medal with clasp, bronze star.

ASTLEY, THE HON. ALBERT EDWARD DELAVAL (now 21st Baron Hastings).—
Born November 24, 1882, son of 20th Baron Hastings; educated Eton;
Second Lieutenant January 18, 1902; Lieutenant January 11, 1905;
resigned April 7, 1906. Reserve of Officers May 5, 1906. Captain
K.O.R. Regiment Norfolk Yeomanry; J.P. and C.C. for Norfolk.

ATHERLEY, EVELYN GEORGE HAMMOND.—Sub-Lieutenant April 23, 1873; exchanged to Royal Horse Guards October 23, 1875; Captain do. August 29, 1883; retired December 22, 1894.

BAIRD, WILLIAM JAMES GARDINER.—Sub-Lieutenant 5th Lancers August 9, 1873; do. 7th Hussars September 24, 1873; Lieutenant August 9, 1874; resigned 1882.

BARKER, JOHN DAYE.—See Appendix II.

BATES, STANES GEOFFREY.—Born February 6, 1884; educated Winchester; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) April 22, 1903; Lieutenant April 20, 1907; Captain May 11, 1912. Adjutant, Territorial Force, North Somerset Yeomanry November 1, 1913.

BEDDOES, HENRY ROSCOE (prob.).—Lieutenant October 13, 1886; exchanged to Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

BEDINGFIELD, WILLIAM.—See Appendix II.

BENNETT, JOHN ROBERT BURLTON.—See Appendix II.

Benson, Henry Roxby, C.B.—Cornet 17th Lancers January 31, 1840; Lieutenant April 15, 1842; Captain June 27, 1845; Major October 23, 1854; Lieutenant-Colonel September 20, 1856; Colonel September 23, 1859; Major-General March 6, 1868; Lieutenant-General October 1, 1877; Colonel of the 7th Hussars July 31, 1879; General July 1, 1881; transferred to Colonelcy of the 17th Lancers July 19, 1884; died 1892. Commanded the 17th Lancers in the Crimea from January 14, 1855, to Battle of Tchernaya, Siege of Sebastopol; A squadron of the Light Brigade in night attack on the Russian outposts February 19, 1855; medal with clasp, 5th Class of the Medjidie and Turkish medal; Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-9; commanded the 2nd Cavalry Column Malwa Division in various operations in Central India and in pursuit of the forces under Tantia Topee and the Rao Sahib, who were attacked and defeated with great loss at Zerapore December 29, 1858, by the 2nd Cavalry Column; Colonel, C.B., and medal.

BERESFORD, LORD MARCUS TALBOT DE LA POER.—See Appendix II.



- BETHELL, HUGH KEPPEL.—Born September 24, 1882; educated Charterhouse; Second Lieutenant Royal Artillery (from R.M.A.) December 24, 1902; Lieutenant Indian Army, 7th Gurkha Rifles June 16, 1905; Captain Indian Army, Do. December 24, 1911; Captain 7th Hussars February 14, 1914 (by transfer); Quetta Staff College, February 20, 1912, to February 20, 1914.
- BIRCH, GEORGE THACKERAY.—Born May 1, 1865; Lieutenant (from R.M.C.)
  March 10, 1886; Second Lieutenant The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment) June 27, 1888 (by transfer); placed on half-pay September 25, 1889; retired 1895.
- Boswell, John.—Riding Master.
- Brassey, Edwin Percival.—Born October 2, 1882; educated Eton; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) January 18, 1902; Lieutenant January 18, 1905; Captain June 26, 1911; on temporary retired pay March 20, 1914, to serve on Special Reserve.
- Breitmeyer, Gabriel Charles Alan.—Born October 5, 1891; educated Winchester; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) February 4, 1911; Lieutenant March 22, 1912.
- Brooke, John Weston, F.R.G.S.—Born July 2, 1881; educated at Repton School; son of Mr. John Arthur Brooke, J.P., and Mrs. Brooke of Fenley Hall, Almondbury, Huddersfield; served nine months in South African War as Lieutenant of the Yorkshire Dragoon Yeomanry Cavalry; medal with three clasps; Second Lieutenant (by direct commission) 7th Hussars December 21, 1900; resigned 1902. In 1903 conducted a mining exploration expedition round Lake Rudolph in East Africa; obtained a certificate for engineering and surveying and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. In 1906 attempted to enter Tibet from India and prove the supposed junction of the River Sampo and Brahmapootra, but failed; his next attempt was through Assam, but was forced to return by the Indian Government, who opposed his advance beyond the Dihong River on the border. He then returned south and sailed for Shanghai, intending to penetrate into Thibet from the N.W. of China via Sinning-tu, but when within 200 miles of the sacred city of Lhassa was forced to return by armed Thibetians. He had the distinction of being the first Englishman to have an interview with the Dalai Lama. Christmas 1907 he started from Shanghai with a view of getting into India through the south of China, and travelled via Tien-tsin up the Yangtse Kiang to Chengtu and through the north of Szchuan to Ling-yuan-fu, which is the last place at which he was seen alive by a white man. He proceeded to Lololand, when, at the end of December, or beginning of January, 1909, the Lolos trying to steal his rifles, he was killed in the fight that ensued. Brooke was the author of 'Through China and Tibet,' and several

books which were only for private circulation among his friends, and also several articles on his experiences in big-game hunting in far-off Wassaland in the *Badminton Magazine*.

BROOKE, RONALD GEORGE, D.S.O.—Born September 25, 1866; Lieutenant 7th Hussars (from R.M.C.) October 13, 1886; Captain do. July 6, 1896: Brevet-Major November 29, 1900; Major 7th Hussars April I, 1903; exchanged to 11th Hussars October 5, 1904; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel September 7, 1904; A.D.C. (extra) to Governor of Bombay 1888-9; A.D.C. to Commander-in-Chief India 1897; A.D.C. to Major-General Commanding Brigade, Egypt, January to July 1808: A.D.C. to Major-General Commanding Soudan Expeditionary Force 1898, July to October; A.D.C. to General Officer Commanding Eastern District 1898-9; A.D.C. to Lieutenant-General Natal 1899, 1900: D.A.A.G. South Africa February to June 1902: D.A.A.G. Lieutenant of Central Somaliland Field Force 1903-4; retired June 13, 1908; served in Chitral 1895; despatches November 15, 1805: medal with clasp; North-West Frontier of India 1807-8; Tirah, medal and two clasps; Nile 1898, actions of Atbara and Khartum; D.S.O.; Egyptian medal with two clasps. South African War 1899-1902 on Staff and with South African Light Horse. Elandslaagte (severely wounded), Spion Kop, Val Krantz, Heights of Tugela, Relief of Ladysmith; Biggersberg, Botha's Pass, Almond's Nek, Laings Nek, Belfast; Orange River Colony, despatches (Sir G. White and General Buller) December 2, 1899, June 16, 1900, and November 9, 1900; London Gazette (three times despatches) February 1901; Queen's medal with seven clasps: brevet of Major November 29, 1900: East Africa, 1902-4; Somaliland; on Staff; action of Jidballi; despatches (2); brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel September 7, 1909; Brevet-Colonel, promoted and transferred Major second-in-command 11th Hussars October 5, 1909; medal with two clasps; medal of Humane Society.

Burnell, Hugh D'Arcy Pegge.—See Appendix II.

BUSHMAN, SIR HENRY AUGUSTUS, K.C.B.—See Appendix II.

BYNG, HETTON ALFRED JOHN GEORGE.—See Appendix II.

CAREW, GEORGE ALBERT LADE.—Born March 10, 1862; Lieutenant (from Militia) October 31, 1883; Captain December 19, 1899; Major April 2, 1898; Reserve of Officers, April 2, 1898. Operations in South Africa 1896—7; despatches, London Gazette March 9, 1897; commanded a column in Campaign of 1897; despatches, London Gazette February 18, 1898; D.S.O.; South African War 1899, 1900; Special Service Officer. Retired September 17, 1902.

CARTWRIGHT, AUBREY RALPH THOMAS.—Born November 16, 1882; Second Lieutenant (from Militia) October 7, 1899; resigned December 8, 1900.

CATOR, CHRISTOPHER ARTHUR MOHUN.—Born January 21, 1881; educated Eton; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) August 11, 1900. Lieutenant

- July 27, 1902; resigned November 4, 1903; South African War 1901-2; medal with five clasps.
- CHANDOS-POLE, GERMAN RALPH.—Born February 3, 1892; educated Charterhouse; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) January 22, 1913.
- CHILDS, GEORGE COULSON.—See Appendix II.
- CLARKE, ALEXANDER.—Quartermaster 7th Hussars June 26, 1907; served 15½ years in ranks of 17th Lancers; promoted hon. Lieutenant and Quartermaster in Army February 3, 1900; hon. Captain February 3, 1910; Remount Officer South Africa November 17, 1903, to September 5, 1906; Remount Depôt February 3, 1900; South African War 1899—1900, 1902; despatches, London Gazette September 10, 1901; Queen's medal, three clasps, King's medal with clasps; Acting Adjutant Remount Depôt February 25, 1900, to May 31, 1902; transferred to Southern Cavalry Depôt, Bristol, as Quartermaster August 30, 1911; Staff Captain Remounts November 17, 1903, to November 16, 1906; retired on retired pay July 13, 1912.
- Coe, Richard James.—Born November 15, 1850; served in ranks 7th Hussars 24 years; promoted hon. Lieutenant and Quartermaster November 13, 1895; exchanged with hon. Lieutenant and Q.M.F. Durman to 3rd Hussars September 7, 1898; promoted hon. Captain November 13, 1905; retired on retired pay November 15, 1905.
- COLE, JOHN HENRY MICHAEL, VISCOUNT.—Born September 10, 1876; son of 4th Earl of Enniskillen; Second Lieutenant April 13, 1898 (from 3rd Battalion R. Inniskilling Fusiliers); Lieutenant October 9, 1899; resigned September 2, 1902; Reserve of Officers November 22, 1902; Major North Irish Horse July 7, 1903; South African War 1901-2; Queen's medal with five clasps.
- Cole-Hamilton, Arthur Richard.—Second Lieutenant Shropshire Light Infantry October 5, 1878; Lieutenant do. May 8, 1880; Captain do. April 13, 1887; transferred to 7th Hussars October 19, 1887; exchanged to Scots Fusiliers May 6, 1891. Retired with a gratuity September 14, 1892. Reserve of Officers 1893. Captain 4th Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders August 27, 1892. Served with 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, Egyptian War 1882; medal and Khedive's star; Soudan 1885 (clasp); occupation of Suakin 1885-6.
- CONNAUGHT, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR FREDERICK PATRICK ALBERT, K.G., G.C.V.O.—Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars May 8, 1901; Lieutenant 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars January 14, 1903; Captain 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys) April 27, 1907; personal A.D.C. to the King June 30, 1905, and Brevet-Major October 19, 1913.
- CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, FIELD-MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ARTHUR

- WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, DUKE OF, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.—Captain 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars April 14, 1874; Major 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars August 7, 1875; Brigade Major Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot, May 1, 1875 to July 30, 1875; Assistant Adjutant-General, Gibraltar, October 19, 1875, to April 20, 1876; personal A.D.C. to the Sovereign May 26, 1876. For complete dates and services see Army List.
- COOKE, I.—Paymaster in 1883. Retired Major.
- COOPER, WILLIAM GEORGE DANIEL.—Born December 14, 1887; educated Eton and Cambridge; Second Lieutenant (from University) May 23, 1900; Lieutenant November 30, 1901; resigned January 14, 1903; South African War 1901—2; Queen's medal, five clasps.
- CRAVEN, THOMAS LESLIE.—Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) August 11, 1900; Lieutenant November 30, 1901; Indian Army April 4, 1901.
- CRAWLEY, LEONARD RUSSELL.—Educated Harrow; Second Lieutenant (from Militia) May 4, 1887; do. 7th Hussars September 10, 1887; Lieutenant December 19, 1889; drowned at Poona June 25, 1893.
- CREAGH, DUNCAN VANDELEUR.—Born May 16, 1891; educated Wellington; Second Lieutenant September 9, 1911; Lieutenant March 11, 1913; A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief India (General Sir O'Moore Creagh) March 14, 1913, to March 7, 1914.
- CREIGHTON, WILLIAM MAURICE.—Captain Sussex Regiment; Paymaster May 6, 1881; Hon. Major 7th Hussars; Paymaster 1886. South Wales Borderers Paymaster; out of service 1889.
- CROSS, EDWARD GUY KYNASTON.—Born November 23, 1884; educated Charterhouse; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) November 4, 1903; Lieutenant April 12, 1910; Captain retired pay March 11, 1913; Special Reserve August 9, 1913.
- DALGETY, HENRY BARKLY.—Born August 15, 1868; educated Eton; Second Lieutenant (from Militia, 3rd Battalion Wilts. Regiment) February 26, 1890; Lieutenant May 5, 1893; Captain January 28, 1898; Major February 26, 1908; operations in South Africa, 1896—7; South African War 1901—2; served as Adjutant 7th Hussars January 23 to April 21, 1902; operations in Transvaal March to May 31, 1902; operations in Orange River Colony January to March and May 1902; operations in Cape Colony December 1901 to January 1902. Queen's medal with five clasps.
- DAY, MAURICE.—See Appendix II.
- DECIES, BARON.—See HORSLEY-BERESFORD.
- DIBBLE, HARRY.—Born February 22, 1854; served in ranks of 9th Lancers 16\frac{3}{2} years; promoted hon. Lieutenant and Riding Master October 31, 1888; hon. Captain October 31, 1898; hon. Major October 31, 1903;

- Instructor Cavalry School July 6, 1904; retired on retired pay February 21, 1909; served in Afghan War 1878-80; action of Killa Kazi and subsequent engagements around Kabul; march from Kabul to Kandahar and Battle of September 1; slightly wounded (2 horses killed); medal with two clasps and bronze star.
- Dickson, William Thomas.—Cornet 16th Light Dragoons April 23, 1847; Lieutenant do. February 25, 1848; Captain do. April 25, 1851; Major do. May 19, 1854; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel 16th Lancers October 3, 1862; half-pay July 13, 1870; Brevet-Colonel January 5, 1864; Major-General July 18, 1869; retired hon. Lieutenant-General July 1, 1881; Colonel 7th Hussars July 19, 1884; Colonel 16th (The Queen's) Lancers February 12, 1896; died in London August 19, 1909.
- DIXSON, HUGH FITZMAURICE.—Born November 23, 1891; educated Charter-house and Cambridge; Second Lieutenant on probation (from King Edward's Horse) October 26, 1912.
- DREW, FRANCIS MASSY.—See Appendix II.
- DURMAN, FREDERICK.—Born August 30, 1855; served in ranks of 3rd Hussars for over 22 years; promoted hon. Lieutenant and Quartermaster 3rd Hussars February 4, 1892; exchanged to 7th Hussars with hon. Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. J. Coe September 7, 1898; hon. Captain February 2, 1902; hon. Major February 2, 1907; retired on retired pay June 25, 1907.
- ELLIOTT, GEORGE.—See Appendix II.
- Evans, George Alfred Penrhys.—Born April 20, 1856; Sub-Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) 9th Lancers June 13, 1874; Lieutenant do. June 13, 1874; Captain do. August 8, 1880; Captain 7th Hussars August 20, 1886 (Staff); Major December 19, 1893; on retired pay April 14, 1897; Afghan War, medal; afterwards employed in Prison Department.
- Evans, Roger.—Born January 9, 1886; educated Brighton; Second Lieutenant (from Hon. Artillery Co.) December 9, 1911; Lieutenant November 1, 1913.
- FIELDEN, GEORGE.—Born May 4, 1893; educated Eton; Second Lieutenant. (on probation) March 26, 1913.
- FIELDEN, HAROLD, D.S.O.—Born April 4, 1868; Second Lieutenant (from Militia, 3rd Battalion West Riding Regiment) June 28, 1890; Lieutenant June 26, 1893; Captain June 26, 1899; retired on half-pay February 4, 1904; retired pay; South African War 1899—1901, including actions at Wepener and Wittebergen with 1st Regiment Brabant's Horse and 2nd in command Prince of Wales' Light Horse; Queen's medal, five clasps; D.S.O.
- FIREBRACE, CORDELL WILLIAM.—Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) November 5, 1887; Lieutenant July 23, 1890; resigned October 23, 1894; Captain West Somerset Yeomanry November 11, 1897.



- FITZHENRY, CLAUDE BRITTAIN.—Born November 20, 1863; Lieutenant (from Militia, South Staffordshire Regiment) May 14, 1884; Captain do. February 11, 1891; exchanged to 7th Hussars as Captain with Captain G. N. Going October 21, 1891; Instructor (Military Topography) R.M.C. October 6, 1898, to January 15, 1900; Brigade Major Infantry Brigade, Aldershot, January 19, 1900, to March 15, 1900; do. South Africa March 16, 1900; Soudan 1884-5; Nile; action of Kirbekan; medal with two clasps, bronze star; South African War 1899-1900, including action at Wittebergen. Queen's medal with three clasps; on Staff; Major (Royal Garrison Regiment) September 3, 1902; retired on retired pay.
- FRASER, KEITH ALEXANDER (afterwards Sir Keith, 5th Bart.).—Born December 24, 1867; educated Eton; Second Lieutenant (from Militia) December 8, 1888; Lieutenant July 4, 1891; Captain January 11, 1898; 2nd Provisional Regiment of Hussars 1903; retired 1903; served also in Rhodesian Campaign 1896—7, first with Colonel Plumer's Column and then with 7th Hussars; medal and clasp.
- FRYER, JOHN.—Born January 28, 1871; educated Cheltenham; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) November 26, 1890; Lieutenant June 26, 1893; Staff 1895; Captain October 9, 1899; Major February 12, 1910; Adjutant Sussex Imperial Yeomanry May 19, 1903; Adjutant Imperial Yeomanry March 19, 1903, to March 18, 1908; A.D.C. to General Officer Commanding Cork district November 15, 1894, to September 30, 1898, and October 1, 1898, to November 14, 1899; commanded Bristol Cavalry Depôt October 9, 1911, to January 4, 1912; Brigade Major, Territorial Force (Yorkshire Mounted Brigade) January 5, 1912; South African War 1901-2; operations Transvaal March to May 31, 1902; operations Orange River Colony January to March and May 1902; operations Cape Colony December 1901 to January 3, 1902; despatches, London Gazette July 29, 1902; Queen's medal with five clasps.
- GIBBS, WILLIAM.—Born November 20, 1877; educated Eton and Oxford; Second Lieutenant (from University) February 17, 1900; Lieutenant November 29, 1900; Captain April 20, 1907; served in South African War 1901–2; operations in Transvaal December 1900; Orange River Colony December 1901 to January 1902; Queen's medal with five clasps. Brigade Major, Territorial Force (Eastern Mounted Brigade) March 10, 1913.
- GIST, THEOPHILUS.—See Appendix II.
- Going, George Nuttall.—Born June 9, 1861; Lieutenant (from Militia)
  October 31, 1883; Captain November 1, 1890; Captain South Staffordshire Regiment; exchanged with Captain FitzHenry October 21, 1891;
  Brevet-Major June 26, 1902; Major October 16, 1903; Adjutant
  Militia July 30, 1894, to July 31, 1899. South African War 18991902. In command of Mounted Infantry Battalion; Commandant

- Kromellenberg; despatches, London Gazette September 10, 1901; brevet of Major; Reserve of Officers South Staffordshire Regiment.
- GOOCH, EDWARD SINCLAIR.—Born February 26, 1879; Second Lieutenant (from Militia, 5th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers) April 18, 1900; Lieutenant November 29, 1900; resigned December 5, 1902; Berkshire Imperial Yeomanry April 28, 1903; South African War 1901-2; Queen's medal with five clasps.
- Graham, Thomas.—Hon. Lieutenant; Riding Master February 1, 1882; Do. 7th Hussars November 6, 1886.
- GREVILLE, THE HON. CHARLES BERESFORD FULKE (now 3rd Baron Greville).—
  Born March 3, 1871; educated Eton; Second Lieutenant (from Militia, 3rd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) December 23, 1893; Lieutenant October 7, 1896; Captain December 30, 1899; resigned September 6, 1905; Reserve of Officers April 21, 1906; A.D.C. to Lord Northcote 1905; Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor-General of Commonwealth of Australia 1907; Rhodesian Campaign 1896-7; medal and clasp.
- HAIG, SIR DOUGLAS, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.—Born June 19, 1861; educated at Oxford; Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) February 7, 1885; Adjutant July 25, 1888, to July 24, 1892; Captain January 23, 1891; Brevet Major November 16, 1898; substantive Major June 26, 1899; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel November 29, 1900; Lieutenant-Colonel 17th Lancers July 16, 1901; Brevet Colonel August 22, 1902; substantive October 30, 1903; Major-General May 1, 1904; Lieutenant-General October 31, 1910; A.D.C. to Inspector-General of Cavalry April 28, 1804, to March 31, 1805; employed with Egyptian Army January 28, 1898, to September 29, 1898; Brigade-Major Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot, May 6, 1899, to September 22, 1899; D.A.A.G. Natal September 23, 1899, to October 8, 1899; D.A.A.G. South Africa October 9, 1899, to February 19, 1900; A.A.G. South Africa, February 20, 1900, to July 16, 1901; A.D.C. (extra) to the King August 22, 1902, to April 30, 1904; Inspector-General of Cavalry in India October 30, 1903, to August 12, 1906; Director of Military Training, headquarters of the Army, August 25, 1903, to November 8, 1907; Director of Staff Duties, headquarters of Army and War Office November 9, 1907, to October 6, 1909; Chief of Staff, India, and Chief of General Staff, India, October 22, 1909, to February 20, 1912; General Officer Commanding in Chief Aldershot Command March 1, 1912. Nile Expedition, 1898; Cavalry Reconnaissance of April 5. Battles of Atbara and Khartoum; despatches, London Gazette September 30, 1898; brevet of Major; Egyptian medal with two clasps; South African War 1899-1902; on Staff (including command of columns); operations in Natal 1899; Elandslaagte, Rietfontein and Lombard's Kop; Relief of

Kimberley; operations in the Orange Free State February to May 1900; Paardeberg (February 17 to 28); Poplar Grove, Dreifontein and Karee Siding; Vaal River (May 5 and 6), and Zand River. Transvaal May and June 1900; actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Diamond Hill (June 11 and 12); East of Pretoria July to November 29, 1900, including Reit Vlei and Belfast (August 26 and 27); Cape Colony south of Orange River 1899, 1900, including Colesberg (January 1 to February 14); Transvaal November 30 and December 1900, Orange River Colony March to April 1901; Cape Colony January to March 1901, April 1901 to May 31, 1902; despatches, London Gazette May 4, 1900, February 8, 1901, and July 29, 1902; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; A.D.C. to the King; brevet of Colonel; Queen's medal, seven clasps, King's medal, two clasps; C.B. 1900; C.V.O. 1903; K.C.V.O. 1909; K.C.I.E. February 17, 1914; A.D.C. General to the King vice Field-Marshal Sir J. D. P. French.

HAIG, OLIVER.—Born June 28, 1875; educated Eton and Cambridge; Second Lieutenant (from Fife Volunteer Light Horse) May 5, 1900; Lieutenant November 29, 1900; Remount Establishment 1902; resigned 1905. Served in South African War 1901—2. Queen's medal and five clasps. Remount Department South Africa from July 17, 1901, to December 31, 1901; resigned November 9, 1904.

HALE, ROBERT.—See Appendix II.

HALLOWES, JOHN CHAWORTH.—Born June 23, 1894; educated Wellington; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) September 17, 1913.

HARBORD, THE HONOURABLE WALTER.—See Appendix II.

HARLEY, HENRY KELLETT, D.S.O.—Born December 2, 1868; Second Lieutenant (from Militia, 4th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers) July 16. 1890; Lieutenant Indian Staff Corps June 13, 1892; Captain Indian Staff Corps July 16, 1808; Captain Dorset Regiment June 24, 1900; Captain 7th Hussars June 24, 1900; Brevet-Major July 17, 1898; employed with Egyptian Army January 18, 1897 to June 30, 1898; Adjutant Imperial Yeomanry January 18, 1905; operations in Chitral 1895; defence of Fort of Chitral; commanded British Agents Escort; despatches, London Gazette July 16, 1895; medal with clasp; D.S.O.; Staff Officer Gilgit District from April 19, 1896 to December 17, 1896; promoted Captain; brevet of Major; Nile Expedition 1897; medal with clasp; Nile Expedition 1898. Battle of the Atbara (severely wounded); despatches, London Gazette May 24, 1898; medal; South African War 1901-2; Transvaal March to May 31, 1902; Orange River Colony January to March and May 1902; Cape Colony December 1901 to January 1902; Queen's medal with five clasps; retired July 3. 1909.

HASTINGS, LORD.—See Astley.

- HENDERSON, FRANK.—Born October 11, 1877; educated Winchester and Oxford; Second Lieutenant (from University) May 23, 1900; Lieutenant November 30, 1901; South African War 1901-2; Queen's medal with five clasps.
- HERMON, EDWARD WILLIAM.—Born June 10, 1878; educated Eton and Oxford; Second Lieutenant (from University) May 9, 1900; Lieutenant November 29, 1900; Adjutant November 1, 1904 to October 31, 1907; Captain February 12, 1910; South African War 1901—2; Queen's medal with five clasps; retired on retired pay February 22, 1911; Major King Edward's Horse (same date.)
- HILL, GEORGE DOUGLAS.—Born September 22, 1891; educated Marlborough; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) September 9, 1911; Lieutenant March 10, 1913.
- HODGKINSON, WILLIAM.—See Appendix II.
- Holdsworth, George Lewis.—Born September 4, 1862; educated Eton and Cambridge; Lieutenant August 23, 1884; Lieutenant 7th Hussars August 26, 1885; Captain do. May 6, 1891; Major April 7, 1900; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel November 29, 1900; Second in Command June 26, 1903; Brevet Colonel November 29, 1906; Substantive Lieutenant-Colonel June 26, 1907; retired October 14, 1911; South African War 1899–1901; Officer Commanding Rhodesian Volunteers October 1899 to July 1900; Remounts July 10, 1901; present at Relief of Mafeking. Operations in Transvaal November 30 to December 1900; despatches, London Gazette September 10, 1901; Queen's medal with five clasps; brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. Also employed in Australia in Remount Department under the Colonial Office.
- Holford, James Henry Edward, D.S.O.—Born December 22, 1873; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) March 7, 1894; Lieutenant May 11, 1898; Captain January 9, 1900; Adjutant Denbighshire Imperial Yeomanry, January 3, 1902, to January 2, 1905; Major 2nd Cheshire Royal Engineers (Volunteers); operations in Rhodesia, 1896, medal; operations in Ashanti (specially employed) 1900; relief of Kumasi; on Staff, D.A.A.G.; despatches, London Gazette December 4, 1900; medal with clasp; D.S.O.; resigned February 15, 1905.
- HOLLAND, VIVIAN ERNEST.—Born June 27, 1890; educated Rugby and Oxford; Second Lieutenant (from Unattached University List) September 7, 1911; August 7, 1912; Lieutenant May 31, 1913, antedated to March 10, 1913.
- HONE, THOMAS.—Sub-Lieutenant (from Militia) 7th Dragoon Guards December 4, 1878; do. 7th Hussars October 11, 1879; Lieutenant June 8, 1881; Captain May 5, 1886; resigned September 18, 1889.

- HOPE-JOHNSTONE, WENTWORTH WILLIAM.—See Appendix II.
- Horsley-Beresford, The Hon. John Graham Hope De La Poer, D.S.O., 5th Baron Decies.—Born December 5, 1866; educated Eton; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) February 5, 1887; Lieutenant April 10, 1889; Adjutant July 5, 1892, to May 19, 1896; Captain October 7, 1896; temp. Lieutenant-Colonel Imperial Yeomanry February 2, 1902; Major June 26, 1903 (special service in Somaliland); A.D.C. to General commanding forces in Ireland January 9, 1900, to September 30, 1901; A.D.C. to same and 3rd Army Corps October 1, 1901, to February 1, 1902; operations in South Africa 1896; despatches, London Gazette March 9, 1897; operations in Somaliland; action at Jidballi 1903—4; Despatches September 2, 1908. Medal with two clasps; D.S.O.; retired on retired pay February 12, 1910.
- HUNT, JOHN LOMBARD.—See Appendix II.
- HUTCHINSON, BALFOUR OLIPHANT.—Born February 12, 1889; educated Uppingham; Second Lieutenant (from Special Reserve, Royal Field Artillery) December 9, 1911; Lieutenant August 9, 1913.
- IMBERT-TERRY, ALEXANDER FREDERICK AIME.—Born February 20, 1874; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) October 21, 1893; Lieutenant July 6, 1896; Captain December 30, 1899; resigned April 20, 1907; Reserve of Officers May 22, 1907; served in Rhodesia under Sir Frederick Carrington 1896—7. Medal with clasp; also served with 2nd Provisional Regiment of Hussars 1902.
- JERVIS, THE HON. JOHN EDWARD LEVESON (afterwards Viscount St. Vincent).— See Appendix II.
- JOHNSTONE, HENRY ARTHUR.—Born August 3, 1873; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) March 7, 1894; Lieutenant January 11, 1898; Captain December 30, 1899; resigned May 9, 1903; served in South African War, 1901-2; Queen's medal with five clasps.
- JOICE, WILLIAM.—See Appendix II.
- Kelly, Anderson Lindsay.—Second Lieutenant 24th Foot March 26, 1879; Lieutenant South Wales Borderers August 16, 1880; Captain 7th Hussars October 2, 1889; retired with a gratuity December 9, 1891; Reserve of Officers, 1892.
- Kelly, Edward Denis Festus.—Born January 3, 1881; educated Eton and Oxford; Second Lieutenant (from University and 1st Volunteer Battalion Oxford Light Infantry) May 11, 1901; Lieutenant February 14, 1903; Captain February 22, 1911; Special Reserve, retired pay, May 11, 1912.
- KENDALL, HENRY, M.D.—See Appendix II.
- KEVILL-DAVIES, WILLIAM ALBERT SOMERSET HERBERT.—Born September 23,

- 1877; (from Berks Imperial Yeomanry); Second Lieutenant October 3, 1900; Lieutenant September 3, 1902; South African War, 1899–1900; served with Imperial Yeomanry, including action at Wittebergen; despatches, *London Gazette* September 10, 1901; medal with three clasps; retired; Territorial Force Association Representative Member, Hereford.
- LASCELLES, THE HON. EDWIN HARRY.—Born August 3, 1861; son of 5th Earl of Harewood; Second Lieutenant (from Militia) October 31, 1883; Captain September 18, 1889; resigned March 15, 1893.
- LAWLEY, THE HON. RICHARD THOMPSON (now 4th Baron Wenlock).—Born August 21, 1856; educated Eton; Sub-Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) February 11, 1875; Lieutenant October 11, 1876; Captain July 21, 1885; Major May 5, 1893; Lieutenant-Colonel June 26, 1899 to June 25, 1903; Brevet Colonel June 26, 1903; retired pay November 2, 1904; C.B. June 26, 1902; Reserve of Officers; Soudan 1884-5; Nile; medal with clasp, bronze star; South African War 1901-2; in command of 7th Hussars December 20, 1901, to January 22, 1902, and of a column January 23 to May 31, 1902; operations in Transvaal March to May 31, 1902; Orange River Colony January to March and May 1902; Cape Colony December 1901 to January 1902; despatches, London Gazette June 17, 1902; Queen's medal with five clasps; C.B.
- LEVER, REGINALD CROFT, M.D.—See Appendix II.
- LEYLAND, FREDERICK BEADLE.—Born April 15, 1881; educated Harrow; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) August 12, 1899; Captain February 10, 1906; served in South African War 1901-2 (slightly wounded); Transvaal March to May 31, 1902; Orange River Colony January to March and May 1902; Cape Colony December 1901 to January 1902; Queen's medal with five clasps; Cavalry Depôt, Bristol, March 14, 1912.
- Liebert, Bernhard Robert.—Lieutenant 3rd Hussars February 17, 1886; Lieutenant 7th Hussars March 27, 1886; acting Paymaster 1892; Captain May 5, 1893; resigned 1896.
- Lumley, Aldred Frederick George Berefsord, Viscount (now 10th Earl of Scarbrough), K.C.B., 1911; C.B. (Civil) 1904.—Sub-Lieutenant (from Militia) November 11, 1876; Lieutenant November 11, 1876; resigned August 22, 1883; commanding Yorkshire Dragoons 1891; now Hon. Colonel; served in South African War 1900 (despatches).
- MALDEN, ALGERNON GEORGE DE VERE, VISCOUNT.—Born February 21, 1884; son of 7th Earl of Essex; educated Eton; Second Lieutenant (from Militia, 4th Battalion Essex Regiment) March 26, 1902; resigned October 5, 1904; attached to 2nd Provisional Regiment of Hussars as Second Lieutenant South African War, 1901; employed with Mounted Infantry.



- MARSHAM, THE HON. REGINALD HASTINGS.—Born December 19, 1865; 2nd son of the 4th Earl of Romney; Second Lieutenant (from Militia, 4th Battalion East York) February 8, 1888; Lieutenant November 1, 1890; Captain April 14, 1897; staff; Major October 5, 1904; A.D.C. to Major-General, Bengal, from September 4, 1893, to March 19, 1895; A.D.C. to Inspector-General of Cavalry in Great Britain and Ireland from April 4, 1895, to October 12, 1899; retired February 26, 1908.
- MASON MACFARLANE, CARLYON WILLIAM.—Born January 17, 1891; educated Rugby; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) September 3, 1910; Lieutenant October 11, 1911; Captain March 31, 1914; Adjutant, May 1, 1914.
- McCalmont, Dermot Hugh Bingham.—Born April 10, 1887; son of Major-General Sir Hugh McCalmont, K.C.B., C.V.O.; educated Eton; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) May 8, 1907; Lieutenant June 26, 1911; Adjutant, South Irish Horse, November 28, 1912; Captain August 9, 1913.
- McCalmont, Major-General Sir Hugh, K.C.B., C.V.O.—Colonel 7th Hussars May 13, 1907.—See Appendix II.
- McMurrough Kavanagh, Arthur Thomas.—Born January 12, 1888; educated Eton; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) September 4, 1907; Lieutenant October 11, 1911; Captain November 1, 1913; Adjutant Norfolk Yeomanry November 1, 1913.
- MEREDYTH, WILLIAM CLAYTON.—Born October 7, 1865; Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) October 13, 1886; died of enteric at Secunderabad January 3, 1888.
- MEYRICK, GEORGE LLEWELYN TAPPS GERVIS.—Born September 23, 1885; educated Eton; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) January 28, 1905; Lieutenant January 19, 1911; Captain retired pay March 27, 1913; Special Reserve November 26, 1913; A.D.C. (extra) to the Governor of Madras March 30, 1912, to November 12, 1912, and March 4, 1913, to October 13, 1913.
- Morison, William.—Quartermaster March 28, 1874.
- MORRIS, WILLIAM BAINES.—Sub-Lieutenant April 13, 1872; Lieutenant April 13, 1873; Captain December 19, 1883; Adjutant Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry December 15, 1886; died February 20, 1890, aged 37; Egyptian Expedition 1882; attached to 19th Hussars; actions at Kassassin, and Battle of Tel-el-Kebir; medal with clasp; bronze star; a celebrated steeplechase rider.—See Chapter on Sport.
- MUMM, BERNHARD EDWARD.—Lieutenant October 22, 1881; Captain May 4, 1887; died 1891.
- MYNORS, WILLOUGHBY BASKERVILLE.—Sub-Lieutenant September 11, 1876; Lieutenant September 11, 1878; resigned; Reserve of Officers March 11, 1885; Major, 2nd in Command (temporary Major in Army February 3, vol. 11.

- 1900) and Adjutant 2nd Battalion Imperial Yeomanry; South African War 1900; served with Imperial Yeomanry Commandant Draghoender; Queen's medal with three clasps.
- NICHOLSON, JOHN SANCTUARY.—Born May 19, 1863; educated Harrow; Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) 7th Hussars February 6, 1884; Captain do. January 23, 1801; Major do. May 27, 1809; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel November 20, 1000. Special extra regimental employment July 6, 1896, to November 24, 1898; Commandant-General British South African Police and commanded Brigade of Bushmen South Africa November 25, 1898, to October 22, 1900; employed with South African Constabulary October 23, 1900; C.B. June 26, 1902; D.S.O. May 8, 1807; operations in Rhodesia with British South African Police 1896-7; on special service and acted as Staff Officer; despatches, London Gazette March 9, 1897; South African War 1800-1902; commanding British South African Police; afterwards commanding 1st Brigade Rhodesian Field Force; despatches, London Gazette April 16, 1901; brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; C.B.; Queen's medal with four clasps; King's medal with two clasps; retired; unsuccessfully contested East Dorset as a Conservative.
- NORTH, THE HON. ROGER ARCHIBALD PERCY.—Born March 2, 1863; 2nd son of 11th Baron North; Second Lieutenant June 27, 1888; transferred to the Wiltshire Regiment.
- Norton, Charles Ernest Graham.—Born July 7, 1860; educated Harrow; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) October 9, 1889; Lieutenant March 15, 1893; Adjutant May 20, 1896, to March 25, 1900; Captain November 17, 1897; Major July 8, 1903; Brigade Major Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot (temporary), March 26, 1900, to November 26, 1901; operations in South Africa 1896-7; South African War 1901-2; operations Transvaal March to May 31, 1902; Orange River Colony January to March and May 1902; operations Cape Colony December 1901 to January 1902; despatches, London Gazette July 29, 1902; Queen's medal with five clasps; second in command of 7th Hussars 1913.
- ODLUM, RICHARD.—Born October 18, 1851; served in the ranks for several years; promoted hon. Lieutenant and Riding Master June 5, 1880; promoted hon. Captain and Riding Master 14th Hussars; promoted hon. Major and Riding Master January 1, 1903; retired on retired pay September 9, 1903; now serving as Riding Master in the Irish Constabulary.
- ORR, JOHN LOCH.—Second Lieutenant 7th Hussars May 16, 1888; Indian Staff Corps.
- PAGET, HAROLD, C.B., D.S.O.—See Appendix II.
- PAGET-TOMLINSON, WILLIAM.—Born July 1, 1877; educated Aldenham and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Second Lieutenant (from Cambridge and West of Scotland Artillery) September 19, 1900; Lieutenant September

3, 1902; Captain May 12, 1910; Adjutant November 1, 1910, to April 30, 1914; South African War 1901-2; operations in the Transvaal March to May 31, 1902; operations in the Orange River Colony January to March 1902, May 1902; operations in Cape Colony December 1901 to January 1902; Queen's medal with five clasps.

PATERSON, ERNEST ARTHUR.—Born October 23, 1872; served in the ranks of the 7th Hussars for 20 years 99 days; promoted hon. Lieutenant and Quarter Master August 30, 1911. Served in Rhodesia in 1896-7; medal with clasp; South African War 1901-2; operations in Cape Colony, Orange River Colony and Transvaal; Queen's medal with five clasps; medal for Long Service and Good Conduct.

Peacock, Henry Barnes.—Lieutenant (prob.) October 13, 1886; later Bengal Staff Corps; Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopaul, 1891.

PEEL, ARTHUR.—See Appendix II.

PHIPPS, THOMAS HELE.—See Appendix II.

Pollok, Allan Bingham.—Born March 3, 1874; Educated Glenalmond and Cambridge; Second Lieutenant (from Militia, 3rd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) February 17, 1900; Lieutenant November 29, 1900; retired on half-pay July 27, 1902; restored to Establishment December 6, 1902; Captain November 1, 1907; Assistant Instructor Cavalry School, Netheravon, April 12, 1910.

POORE, ROBERT MONTAGU, D.S.O.—Born March 20, 1866; Lieutenant (from Militia 3rd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment) 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment April 28, 1886; 7th Hussars October 13, 1886; Captain do. July 1, 1896; Brevet Major May 20, 1898; Subst. Major July 17, 1901; Lieutenant-Colonel (Commanding) June 26, 1911; A.D.C. to Governor of Bombay from June 3, 1892 to October 24, 1894; employed with Military Mounted Police (graded D.A.A.G.) South Africa October 9, 1899, to November 12, 1899; Provost-Marshal (graded A.A.G.) South Africa November 13, 1899, to July 7, 1902; operations in South Africa 1896-7; despatches, London Gazette February 18, 1898; brevet of Major South African War 1899-1902; on Staff; operations in Orange Free State February to May 1900, including Paardeberg (February 17 to 26); actions at Poplar Grove, Dreifontein, Vaal River (May 5 and 6), and Zand River; Transvaal May and June 1900, including actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Diamond Hill (June 11 and 12); Transvaal east of Pretoria July to November 29, 1900, including action at Belfast (August 26 and 27); Transvaal November 30, 1900, to May 31, 1902; despatches, London Gazette February 8 and April 16, 1901, and July 25, 1902; Queen's medal with six clasps; King's medal with two clasps; D.S.O.

POPE, REGINALD JAMES.—Second Lieutenant June 28, 1893; resigned 1894.

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PROTHERO, ROWLAND JOHN.—Born June 23, 1894; educated Eton; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) September 17, 1913.

PORTER, GERALD MONTGOMERY.—See Appendix II.

RANKIN, CHARLES HERBERT, D.S.O.—Born May 26, 1873; educated Eton; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) October 21, 1893; Lieutenant July 1, 1896; Captain (Special Service, South Africa) December 30, 1800; Adjutant November 1, 1907, to October 31, 1910; Major June 26, 1911; Imperial Yeomanry October 17, 1902, to October 16, 1905; operations in South Africa 1896; South African War, 1899-Special Service Officer (including service as Adjutant Rimington's Guides to March 1901 and as District Commandant April 1 to June 21, 1901); afterwards in command of Western Province Mounted Rifles from June 22, 1901, to May 1902; advance on Kimberley! actions of Belmont, Enslin, Modder River, and Magersfontein: Relief of Kimberley, Orange Free State February to May 1000: Paardeberg (February 17 to 26); actions at Poplar Grove, Dreifontein, Vaal River, and Zand River; Transvaal in May and June 1900; actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Diamond Hill (June 11 and 12); Orange River Colony May to November 29, 1900; actions at Lindley, Bethlehem, Wittebergen, and Bothaville; operations in Cape Colony 1899-1900; actions at Colesberg (January I to February 12); Cape Colony March 1901 to May 31, 1902; despatches, London Gazette September 10, 1901. Queen's medal with eight clasps; King's medal with two clasps; D.S.O.

RAWSTORNE, LAWRENCE.—Born April 22, 1874; Second Lieutenant (from Militia, 3rd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment) December 12, 1894; Captain April 7, 1900; Egyptian Army October 2, 1901; died from enteric at Gibraltar on passage home from South Africa with the Regiment December 4, 1905.

READE, CECIL LOFTUS.—See Appendix II.

REID, HARRIE ARCHBOLD.—See Appendix II.

REYNARD, FRANCIS HORNER.—Sub-Lieutenant (unattached) September 10, 1875; do. 15th Foot September 10, 1875; Lieutenant East York Regiment September 10, 1876; Adjutant 15th Foot March 8, 1879 to August 26, 1879; Lieutenant 9th Lancers November 18, 1882; Adjutant 9th Lancers May 20, 1885; Captain 7th Hussars August 7, 1886; exchanged to 9th Lancers, and retired; Adjutant Her Majesty's Reserve Regiment of Lancers May 22, 1900.

RIDLEY, HENRY MATTHEW.—Born February 2, 1851; Sub-Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) March 27, 1872; Lieutenant March 27, 1874; Adjutant July 25, 1883, to July 24, 1888; Captain December 19, 1883; Adjutant Cavalry Depôt April 25, 1889, to April 24, 1894; Major February 21, 1890; Second in Command June 26, 1896; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel May 20, 1898; retired pay May 27, 1899; Reserve of Officers, Commandant 16th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry February 21, 1900;

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- served in the Egyptian Expedition 1882; attached to the 19th Hussars; Battle of Tel-el-Kebir; medal with clasp, bronze star; operations in Rhodesia, South Africa, 1896-7; wounded; despatches, London Gazette February 18, 1898; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; medal and clasp. (See Military History.)
- ROBARTS, GERALD.—Born April 15, 1878; educated Eton and Oxford; Second Lieutenant (from University) March 24, 1900; Lieutenant November 29, 1900; transferred to Royal Horse Guards July 23, 1904; served in South African War 1902; medal and five clasps.
- ROBERTSON, HENRY.—Riding Master January 17, 1872; later 12th Lancers. ROPER, ROBERT.—See Appendix II.
- Rose, Thomas Capel.—Ensign July 1, 1863; Lieutenant December 4, 1866; Captain April 14, 1875; Paymaster April 1, 1878.
- ROYDS, WILFRED EDMUND.—Born April 29, 1877; educated Eton; Second Lieutenant (from Duke of Lancaster's Yeomanry Cavalry) December 20, 1899; Lieutenant November 29, 1900; Captain Berks Imperial Yeomanry April 28, 1903; served in South African War, 1901-2; Queen's medal with five clasps; resigned February 14, 1903.
- SCARBROUGH, EARL OF.—See Lumley.
- Scott, Sir John, K.C.B.—Colonel of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars. See Appendix II.
- Scott, J. B.—Born February 3, 1892; educated Eton and Oxford; Second Lieutenant (from 4th Battalion Hampshire Regiment) January 21, 1914, and antedated to September 3, 1912.
- SHUTTLEWORTH, FRANK.—See Appendix II.
- SMITH, CLEMENT.—Paymaster August II, 1884, 7th Hussars; Major 19th Hussars; Ensign 65th Foot August 8, 1868; Lieutenant 65th Foot June 22, 1870; Lieutenant 19th Hussars April 24, 1872; Captain 18th Hussars May 25, 1878; Major 19th Hussars April 26, 1882; Egyptian Expedition 1882; Tel-el-Kebir, medal with clasp, bronze star.
- SMITH, RUSSELL.—See Appendix II.
- SMITH, THOMAS GRAHAM.—Sub-Lieutenant August 16, 1873; Lieutenant July 16, 1874; out of Regiment 1880.
- Somerton, Charles George Welbore Ellis, Viscount.—Sub-Lieutenant (from Militia) 13 September 1879; Lieutenant February 26, 1881; resigned May 23, 1883.
- St. Vincent, Viscount.—See Jervis.
- Stewart, James Logan.—Lieutenant Royal Dublin Fusiliers May 9, 1885; Lieutenant 7th Hussars October 16, 1889; resigned 1896; special service Burmese Expedition January 15, 1887 to March 31, 1888.
- SUTTON, EVELYN WILLOUGHBY.—Second Lieutenant February 11, 1888; do. 7th Hussars September 5, 1888; Lieutenant January 23, 1891; died 1893.

SWALE, JOHN LAMBERT.—See Appendix II.

TECK. HIS SERENE HIGHNESS PRINCE ALEXANDER AUGUSTUS FREDERICK WILLIAM ALFRED GEORGE, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.—Born April 14, 1874; 3rd son of the Duke of Teck; Educated Eton; Second Lieutenant 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars (from R.M.C.) October 24, 1894; Lieutenant 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars June 26, 1899; Captain 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars February 20, 1900; Captain Royal Horse Guards September 3, 1904; Major 2nd Life Guards January 12, 1911; A.D.C. to Brigadier-General South Africa May 4, 1900 to February 3, 1001: operations in Rhodesia 1806-7: Staff officer: despatches, London Gazette March 9, 1897; medal, K.C.V.O. December 13, 1898; South African War 1800-1900; on Staff; Relief of Kimberley, operations in Orange Free State (February to March 1900), including operations at Paardeberg (February 17 to 26); actions at Poplar Grove, Dreifontein, and Karee Siding; Relief of Mafeking; operations in the Transvaal west of Pretoria August 1900, including action at Zilikats Nek; operations in Cape Colony south of Orange River 1800-1000, including action at Colesberg (January 1 to February 12); despatches, London Gazette April 16, 1901. Queen's medal with five clasps, D.S.O. November 29, 1900.

THOMPSON, SIR THOMAS RAIKES LOVETT, 4TH BARONET OF HARTSBOURNE.—Born May 12, 1881; eldest son of 3rd Baronet; educated Rugby; Second Lieutenant (from R.M. Academy) R.E. November 22, 1899; Lieutenant August 1, 1902; Captain November 22, 1908; transferred as Captain to 7th Hussars February 18, 1914; served in South African War 1901—2. Operations in Cape Colony April 1901 to May 31, 1902; Oueen's medal with three clasps.

THOMSON, CHARLES FITZGERALD.—See Appendix II.

THOMSON, JOHN MANN.—Born May 28, 1880; educated Eton; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) February 21, 1900; Lieutenant November 29, 1900; South African War 1901-2; Queen's medal with five clasps; resigned August 15, 1903.

THORNTON, THOMAS ANSON.—Born January 5, 1887; educated Harrow; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) August 29, 1906; Lieutenant February 22, 1911; Captain August 9, 1913.

Tollemache, The Hon. Denis Plantagenet.—Born January 12, 1884; brother of 3rd Baron Tollemache; educated Winchester; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) October 22, 1902; Lieutenant February 10, 1906; Captain October 11, 1911; Staff College January 22, 1914.

TREVELYAN, HARRINGTON ASTLEY.—See Appendix II.

TROUSDELL, WILLIAM BLAKENEY PERSSE.—See Appendix II.

VAUGHAN, JOHN, D.S.O.—Born July 31, 1871; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) March 11, 1891; Lieutenant September 4, 1894; Captain

October 9, 1899; Brevet-Major November 29, 1900; Major 10th Hussars May 14, 1904; Lieutenant-Colonel do. May 7, 1908; commanded 10th Hussars from May 7, 1908, to February 3, 1911; Staff employ January 30, 1911; Colonel December 6, 1911; Brigade Major Infantry Brigade, South Africa, February 8, 1900, to May 5, 1900: D.A.A.G. South Africa May 6, 1900, to December 4, 1900; Brigade Major 1st Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot, and 1st Army Corps January 31, 1904, to October 10, 1904; Commandant Cavalry School January 30, 1911; operations in South Africa 1896-7; Nile Expedition 1898; Battle of Khartoum, Egyptian medal with clasp, medal: South African War 1899-1902; on Staff (also acted as A.D.C. to General Officer Commanding Cavalry Division and as a D.A.A.G.); severely wounded; commanded column January 16 to February 7, 1902; Relief of Kimberley; operations in Orange Free State February to May 1900; operations in Transvaal May and June 1900; operations Transvaal east of Pretoria; operations Cape Colony south of the Orange River; operations in Transvaal March to May 31, 1902; operations Orange River Colony February to March 1902; operations in Cape Colony December 1901 to February 1902; despatches, London Gazette May 4, 1000 and July 18, 1902; brevet of Major; Queen's medal with six clasps, King's medal with two clasps: D.S.O. (See Military History.)

VERNEY, THE HON. HARRY P.—Born June 19, 1870; Second son of 18th Baron Willoughby de Broke; Second Lieutenant October 8, 1890; drowned at Poona June 28, 1893. (See Military History.)

VYVYAN, RICHARD TREFUSIS.—(From Militia) Second Lieutenant June 28, 1893; out of service 1894.

WAITE, WILLIAM JOHN.—Quartermaster October 11, 1876.

WALKER, FRANCIS.—See Appendix II.

WALKER, PHILIP LIONEL EDWARD.—Born June 8, 1883; educated Eton and Oxford; Second Lieutenant (from University) August 19, 1903; Lieutenant February 12, 1910; Captain March 10, 1913; A.D.C. (extra) to the Governor of South Australia (special extra-regimental employ) January 19, 1911; restored to Establishment January 20, 1913.

Walter, Richard Lionel.—Born October 1, 1861; educated Eton; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) 18th Hussars January 31, 1880; do. 7th Hussars May 8, 1880; Lieutenant do. July 1, 1881; Captain do. December 15, 1886; Major do. June 26, 1895; 1st Provisional Regiment of Hussars April 3, 1901, to November 26, 1901; Lieutenant-Colonel 7th Hussars June 26, 1903, to June 25, 1907; half-pay June 26, 1907; Brevet-Colonel June 26, 1906; retired pay December 11, 1907; served in South African War 1899—1902; operations in Cape Colony December 1901 to January 1902; Relief of Ladysmith and Laing's Nek; employed

- with Remounts and with Bethune's Mounted Infantry; in command of 7th Hussars January 28 to May 31, 1902; operations in the Transvaal March to May 31, 1902; operations in the Orange River Colony January to March and May 1902; Queen's medal with five clasps; King's medal with two clasps; Reserve of officers.
- WARREN, HUGH LINDSAY.—Lieutenant January 30, 1886; died 1887.
- WATSON, ARTHUR CAMPBELL.—Born May 17, 1884; educated Uppingham; Second Lieutenant (by direct commission) January 14, 1903; Lieutenant April 7, 1906; Captain October 11, 1911; Adjutant Territorial Force (Staffordshire Yeomanry) March 27, 1913.
- WEATHERALL, NIGEL EDWARD.—Born February 13, 1891; educated Marlborough; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) March 4, 1911; Lieutenant May 11, 1912.
- WENLOCK, BARON.—See Lawley, the Hon. Richard Thompson.
- WHITEHEAD, HAROLD JOHN BASKERVILLE.—Born August 16, 1882; educated Uppingham; (Embodied Militia); Second Lieutenant 7th Hussars (from Militia, 3rd Battalion Gloucester Regiment) January 5, 1901; Lieutenant January 14, 1903; Indian Army January 14, 1903, to February 24, 1904; Reserve of Officers; resigned from 7th Hussars August 26, 1905; South African War 1901-2; Queen's medal with five clasps.
- WINGFIELD, GRANVILLE FOULIS.—Sub-Lieutenant August II, 1880; Lieutenant July I, 1881; (Staff) Captain May 4, 1887; A.D.C. to Governor of Madras December 8, 1886, to June 13, 1888; half-pay July 10, 1880.
- Wormald, Frederick William, D.S.O.—Born June 21, 1869; educated Harrow and Cambridge; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) April 29, 1891; Lieutenant October 24, 1894; Captain December 30, 1899; Adjutant November 1, 1900 to October 31, 1904; promoted Major 8th Hussars February 10, 1906; served in Bechuanaland (Langberg Campaign) 1896 (medal); served at Mafeking during operations in West Africa 1896 (medal); Soudan Campaign 1898; present at Battle of Khartoum (British medal and Khedive's medal with clasp); South African War 1899–1902, mentioned in despatches, Queen's medal with eight clasps and D.S.O.; including action of Paardeberg, Relief of Kimberley, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen and Belfast; A.D.C. to Major-General Babington commanding Cavalry Brigade, South Africa, October 9, 1899, to February 10, 1900; do. from February 11, 1900, to October 31, 1900; Instructor Cavalry School December 15, 1906, to December 4, 1910.
- YEATHERD, MONTAGU LOCKE.—Born April 1, 1884; educated Winchester; Second Lieutenant (from R.M.C.) April 22, 1903; Lieutenant April 20, 1907; Captain March 14, 1912; Adjutant Territorial Force (Yorkshire Dragoons) March 11, 1913.

# APPENDIX IV

# Succession of Colonels

RICHARD CUNNINGHAM .	•	•	•		•		Dec. 30, 1690
WILLIAM, LORD JEDBURGH		•	•				Oct. 1, 1696.
PATRICK, LORD POLWARTH	•	•	•				April 28, 1707
THE HON. WILLIAM KER	•		•				Oct. 10, 1709.
SIR JOHN COPE				•	•		Aug. 12, 1741
John Mostyn		•					Aug. 18, 1760
SIR GEORGE HOWARD .							May 13, 1763.
SIR HENRY CLINTON .		•					April 21, 1779
DAVID DUNDAS		•		•			Dec. 26, 1795.
HENRY WILLIAM, MARQUES							May 16, 1801.
SIR JAMES KEARNEY .	•		•	•	•		Dec. 26, 1842
SIR WILLIAM TUYLL .	•			•			Mar. 10, 1846
James Alexander, Earl o	F Ro	SSLYN	ι.		•		Dec. 27, 1864.
SIR JOHN SCOTT		•		•	•	•	June 17, 1866
CHARLES HAGART	•		•			•	Jan. 19, 1873.
HENRY ROXLEY BENSON							July 12, 1879.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICKSON		•	•				July 19, 1884
ROBERT HALE	•	•					Feb. 12, 1896.
SIR HUGH McCalmont .			•	•			May 13, 1907.

# APPENDIX V

# THE HONOURS OF THE REGIMENT

' Dettingen '	'Willems'	' Waterloo'
'Warburg'	'Orthes'	'Lucknow'
'Beaumont'	'Peninsula'	'South Africa 1901-1902.'

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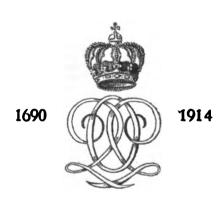
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## THE

## ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION

A BRIEF notice of the Royal United Service Institution, within whose walls these two volumes have been written, and from whose hospitable rooms they are now issued, will not, we think, here be out of place. But the writer will confine himself to the purely professional consideration of the Institution, of its objects, of the assistance which it can give and which it freely gives to those who are legitimately engaged in Naval and Military Research, and of the reasons why for those purposes it exceeds by far in absolute value the many other museums and libraries to be found in different parts of either the metropolis or the provinces. Historically and traditionally the building—a fragment only, it is true, of the once Royal Palace—has many memories of many events, but with these the writer does not concern himself, for are they not written, if not in the 'Chronicles of the Kings,' at any rate in the pages of other publications? Besides, one is able to avoid mention of the well-known subject of 'King Charles' Head,' a subject with which the Institution building appears to be mostly connected by the 'Man in the Street.'

It is, however, a subject of some rather remarkable significance that the total number of the public who possess the curiosity to penetrate into the Museum is annually less than the normal number of visitors to the Tower of London on, say, a sweltering August Bank Holiday. Why this should be so, who can tell? That it is somewhat remarkable the writer hopes to demonstrate. National collections, of course, are more widely known and consequently are more often visited. Yet even if the collections at the Royal United Service Institution cannot be actually classed as 'National,' yet in the cases and on the walls are displayed by far the largest and most historically interesting mass of exhibits to be found in the kingdom when considered from the view of post restoration naval and military research. To put it plainly, if to the Tower of London is conceded the pride of place from point of antiquity, the Royal United Service Institution takes up the parable, roughly speaking, at the Restoration and carries it down to the present day. Moreover, whereas in the majority of collections in this country the personal note is absent from the cases and catalogues, in Whitehall we have for the most part the

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absolute personal records, arms, relics and decorations of the naval and military heroes of old. Row after row of torn and faded battle-flags hang aloft, while beneath and at quite close quarters can be leisurely inspected the personal weapons, decorations and relics of distinguished warriors. Besides these we have as complete an assemblage of the various types of weapons, both new and old, as can at present be obtained. If, then, we consider the Tower as Volume I in the nation's warlike history, the Royal United Service Institution is assuredly a worthy succeeding Volume II. As such, then, we commend it to the public.

But the Museum is not the entire Institution, nor could such a claim as we have made for its utility be supported so strongly if it were. Historical Naval and Military Research is very much in evidence in these days; and it is time that efforts to disengage the facts of our naval and military history from the tangled web of unsupported and unsupportable traditions with which they have been obscured should be made. In the Library here, possessing as it does the widest and most accessible collection of professional books in the kingdom, this can be best achieved. Nor is this all, for not only are the books accessible, but they are immediately accessible; and those who have experienced the weary waiting and waste of time which necessarily must occur in public libraries, can appreciate the prompt way in which their literary requirements are fulfilled, to say nothing of the kindness with which response is made to any reasonable query.

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